Gender-based violence (GBV) remains one of major obstacles to women’s increased agency and is a key domain of gender inequality. To see a shift in GBV patterns, boys and men must also be engaged to reduce the prevalence of such violence.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Violence</th>
<th>Low income</th>
<th>Lower middle income</th>
<th>Upper middle income</th>
<th>High income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any form of sexual violence</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimate partner violence</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of women who have ever experienced intimate partner violence (modeled estimate, % of ever partnered women)

Source: The United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Violence Against Women Estimation and Data (VAW-IAWGED) (WHO, UN Women, UNICEF, UNSD, UNFPA, UNODC)

Intentional homicides worldwide by sex

Source: UN Office on Drugs and Crime's International Homicide Statistics database.

Percentage of women who believe a wife is justified refusing sex with her husband if:

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
There is legislation specifically addressing domestic violence

There is legislation on sexual harassment in employment

Hover over each square to see the data for specific economies

Women who have experienced female genital mutilation by wealth quintile

% of women ages 15-49

Q1 (lowest)

Q2

Q3

Q4

Q5 (highest)

Source: UNICEF DATA (http://www.data.unicef.org/); Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), and other surveys.