

UNECE Workshop on Gender Statistics  
for Countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

*Geneva, Switzerland, May 9, 2023*

## Measuring domestic violence against women: methodology and key findings in brief

National Survey  
(SDVAW-2021)

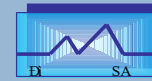


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Member of the RA State Council on Statistics

Vice President of the Statistical Committee

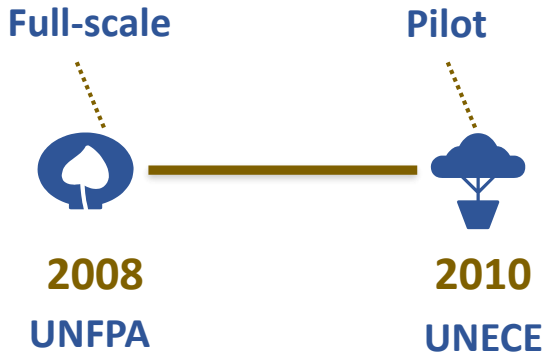
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# Brief historical overview

## Thematic survey

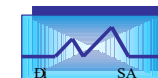


SDVAW: Survey on Domestic Violence against Women

DHS: Demographic and Health Survey



## Objective of SDVAW-2021



➤ **Obtain** reliable estimates of the frequency and prevalence **of various forms of violence** against women and girls by:

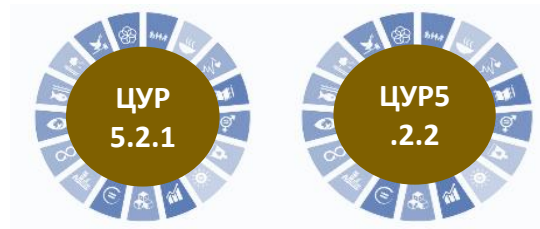
- spouse/**intimate partner** (current or former);
- another **non-partner** abuser (parent/other family member).



✓ **During their lifetime**

✓ **During the previous 12 months**

➤ **Monitoring of DVAW prevention efforts and the progress of SDG indicators предотвращению**



➤ **National reports (CEDAW Committee, 7<sup>th</sup> NATIONAL REPORT).**

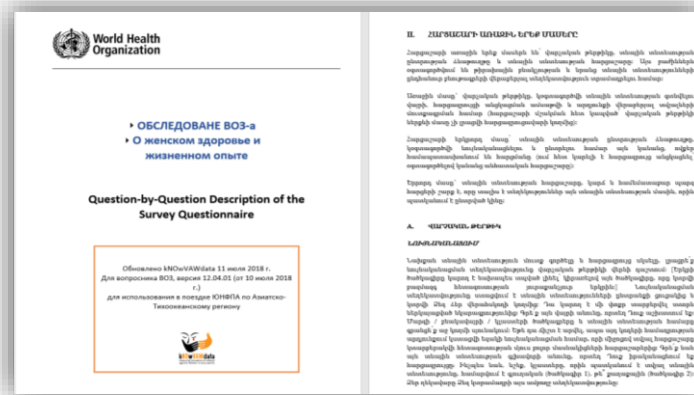
As consistent with the obligations under the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, [Article 11 - Data collection and research](#).

# SDVAW-2021 methodology in brief (1)

## WHO Methodology

➤ The survey questionnaire was based on the **template of the 12th questionnaire developed by WHO**, which was revised and localized according to national specifics and priorities. As per WHO recommendations, most of the questionnaire items were not subject to change to ensure international comparability of the survey results.

Also, the manual for completing the questionnaire “Question-by-Question Description of the Survey Questionnaire” has been adapted and used in the survey.



The image shows a screenshot of a questionnaire form. At the top, it says "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ԸՆԴՈՒՆՈՒՄ" (Survey Questionnaire). Below that, there is a table with two columns: "ՎԵՐՏԱՎ ԵՎ ԶԵՐՎԱՆ" (Yes and No) and "ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԳԵՐՎԱՆ" (Yes and No). The table lists various sections of the questionnaire and their corresponding page numbers. For example, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ" is on page 1, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 2" is on page 2, and "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 3" is on page 3. The table also includes a section for "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 4" on page 4, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 5" on page 5, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 6" on page 6, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 7" on page 7, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 8" on page 8, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 9" on page 9, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 10" on page 10, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 11" on page 11, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 12" on page 12, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 13" on page 13, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 14" on page 14, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 15" on page 15, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 16" on page 16, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 17" on page 17, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 18" on page 18, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 19" on page 19, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 20" on page 20, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 21" on page 21, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 22" on page 22, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 23" on page 23, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 24" on page 24, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 25" on page 25, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 26" on page 26, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 27" on page 27, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 28" on page 28, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 29" on page 29, "ՏՄԱԽԻ ՏՆՏԵՍՈՒՆՁԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՊԵՐՏՈՒՄ 30" on page 30.

➤ The survey tools were agreed with members of the **National Steering Committee on Gender Issues**, which includes representatives of various government departments (from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice, etc.), CSOs specializing in domestic violence, international organizations and other important stakeholders. Accordingly, the opinions of experts dealing with gender-based violence were taken into account during the revision of the questionnaire and the manual for completing the questionnaire.

# SDVAW-2021: Pilot survey

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➤ The full-scale survey was preceded by a **pilot survey**.

**The pilot survey allowed for:**

1. piloting the questionnaires and interview techniques by field work coordinators and interviewers;
2. identifying problems associated with the formulation of questions;
3. identifying and addressing issues related to the use of the Kobo Toolbox platform.

➤ Pilot interviews were conducted in areas **not included** in the sample. Each interviewer conducted 4 pilot interviews..

All the survey instruments were tested in the course of the pilot survey.

The problems emerging from the interviewers' discussions and observations were taken into account and the questionnaire was amended as necessary.



## Risks and problems associated with completing the questionnaire in SDVAW-2021

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- **Difficulties related to the questionnaire:** existence of questions that are not “appropriate” to the national socio-cultural environment, such as questions regarding sexual violence and, in part, physical violence,
- **Perception and awareness:** A number of questions related to physical violence were difficult to adopt: **being slapped by husband once or throwing something at a woman is not perceived as a form of violence.**
- Issues related to sexual violence are still considered taboo and internal complexes had to be overcome in order to raise them (especially in rural areas).
- In matters relating to sexual violence committed by husband, the transition between whether to view this act as violence or not is very subtle.
- **Interview duration:** The average interview lasted **35-45 minutes**, a minimum of **20-30 minutes** and a maximum of **50-70 minutes.**
- etc.

# SDVAW-2021 methodology in brief (2)

## Quantitative survey



Targeting **ever-partnered** women and girls aged **15-59**



**Fieldwork:** February-March 2021



**Conducted in very difficult circumstances**



## Geographic coverage

- Whole country
- (urban and rural settlements)



## 2-stage sampling

**2872** surveyed households



Response rate **72%**



F2F interview, **without the presence of a third person**

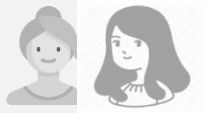


**Proxy respondents not allowed**

# SDVAW-2021 methodology in brief (3)



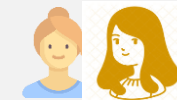
▶ The interviewers had no right to replace the selected HH with another HH or the selected respondent with another respondent.



▶ In case there was more than one eligible female respondent, **the interview was conducted with the person whose birthday was closest to the interview day.**



	Planned sample size			Actual sample size		
	Urban	Rural	RA	Urban	Rural	RA
<b>Sample</b>	1 913	1 287	<b>3 000</b>	1 559	1 313	<b>2 872</b>



HH response rate - **96%**

- The sampling framework was based on the database of HH addresses formed as a result of the 2011 RA Census.



## SDVAW-2021 methodology in brief (4)

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Ever-partnered women aged 15-59



- ▼ The same person could be subjected to more than one type of violence: **physical** and/or **sexual** and/or **psychological**. Similarly, the same person could be subjected to moderate and severe physical violence.

# 4 UN Indicators on DVAW

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forms

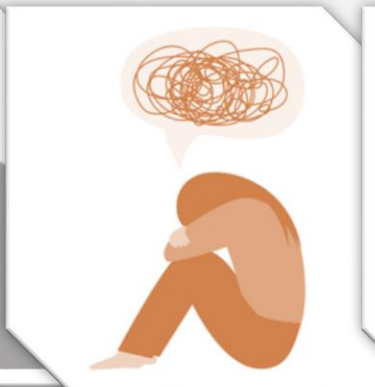
## 3

forms of DVAW

**SDVAW - 2021**



- Physical
- Sexual
- Psychological
- Economic



**2021**

National Survey on

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST**

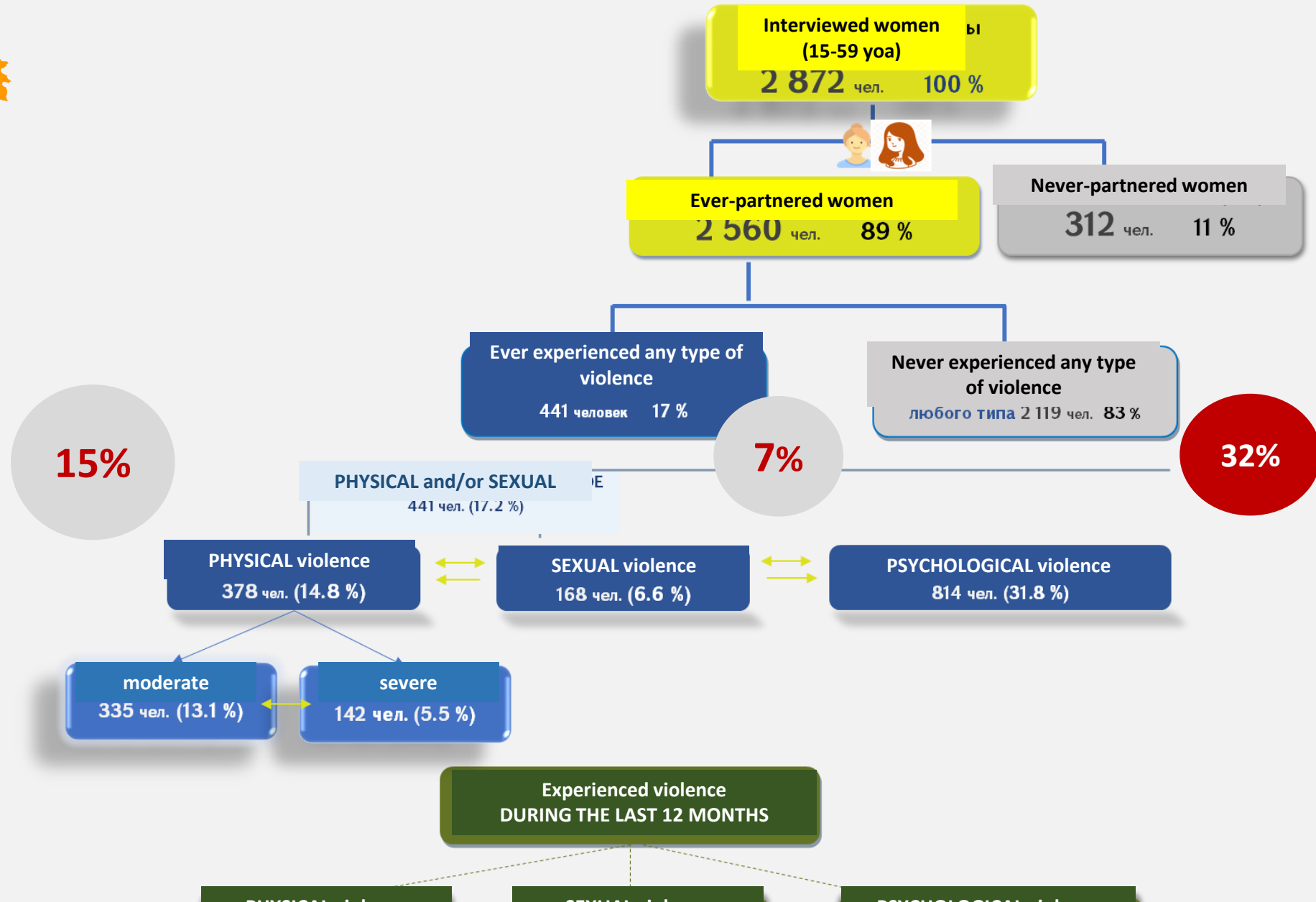
**WOMEN**



**PHYSICAL, SEXUAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE  
BY INTIMATE PARTNER (IP)**

**NON-PARTNER PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

# SDVAW – 2021: KEY INDICATORS



# Abuser characteristics (IP)

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Age                      Having a job                      Educational level

**Alcohol consumption**



**The older the abuser**, the higher the likelihood that the woman will be physically abused by an intimate partner. **The older the abuser**, the lower the likelihood that a woman will be sexually abused by her partner



- The lower the woman's level of education, the more likely she is to experience partner violence.
- **Having a job is a direct determinant in the use of violence by an abuser. Unemployed men were more likely to use physical violence against their partner.**



**Sexual violence is most common among male migrant workers.**

**The use of alcoholic beverages by a partner is one of the main factors subjecting a woman to physical violence.** Women are more likely to experience physical violence from partners who drink alcohol frequently (every day or almost every day).



*Ip – Intimate partner*

## Progress towards SDG 5.2.1

Women and girls aged  
15-59



### a Physical violence

2015-2016

DHS

4.5 %



2021

SDVAW

3.5 % (-1.0)

Source: <http://sdg.armstat.am/5-2-1/>

DHS: Demographic and Health Survey

## Progress towards SDG 5.2.2

Women and girls aged  
15-59



### **b** Sexual violence

**2021**  
SDVAW

**1.9 %** (+1.6)

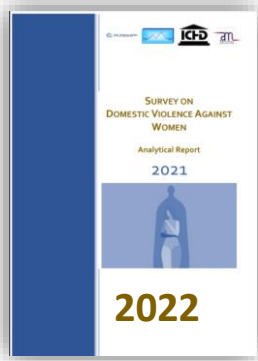
**2015-2016**

DHS

**0.3 %**



# Data communication, sharing data of SDVAW-2021

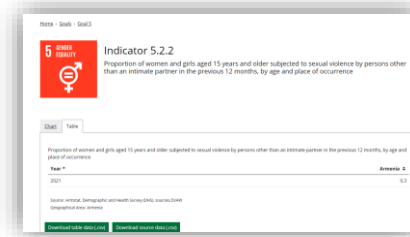


➔ The Analytical Report is posted at the ArmStat's webpage in two languages.

[https://www.armstat.am/file/article/gbv\\_report\\_eng.pdf](https://www.armstat.am/file/article/gbv_report_eng.pdf)

➔ Country-level SDG Platform.

<http://sdg.armstat.am/5-2-2/>



2023



➔ Microdata of SDVAW-2021 requested to calculate the gender and corruption index

2017 ➔ Armenia is a State Party to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

2022 ➔ Armenia presented its 7<sup>th</sup> PERIODIC REPORT under CEDAW, which also includes data from SDVAW-2021.

➔ Thematic events

2022 Meeting of the National Assembly and the Civil Society Cooperation Platform





Lifetime

<https://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=82&id=2487>



# Conclusions

Psychological violence  
**32%**  
of women  
(partner)

Physical violence  
**15%**  
of women  
(partner)

**5%**  
(NON-partner)

Sexual violence  
**7%**  
of women  
(partner)

**3%**  
(NON-partner)



# Thank you!

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## Questions ?

armstat.am



[www.armstat.am](http://www.armstat.am)



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The screenshot shows the 'Armenia data for Sustainable Development Goals indicators' page on the armstat.am website. The page features a grid of 17 goal icons, each with a number and a brief description. The goals are: 1. No Poverty, 2. Zero Hunger, 3. Good Health and Well-being, 4. Quality Education, 5. Gender Equality, 6. Clean Water and Sanitation, 7. Affordable and Clean Energy, 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 10. Reduced Inequalities, 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities, 12. Responsible Consumption and Production, 13. Climate Action, 14. Life Below Water, 15. Life on Land, 16. Peace and Justice, 17. Partnerships for the Goals. The page also includes a search bar and navigation links like 'REPORTING STATUS', 'ABOUT', 'GUIDANCE', 'FAQ', and 'ENGLISH'.