0.a. Goal

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality, empower and create opportunities for women and girls

0.b. Target

Goal 5.2: Significantly reduce all forms of violence against women and girls in public or private settings, including trafficking, sexual and other exploitation (Goal) 5.2 global)

0.c. Indicator

Indicator 5.2.1. Percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who experienced violence by their current or former husband or partner in the past 12 months

0.e. Metadata update

June 2021

1.a. Organisation

General Statistics Office

1.f. Contact mail

54 Nguyen Chi Thanh, Dong Da, Hanoi

1.g. Contact email

banbientap@gso.gov.vn

2.a. Definition and concepts

Percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced violence by their current or former husband or partner in the past 12 months is the percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older who have experienced experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence by a current or former husband or partner in the past 12 months compared to the total number of women and girls aged 15 years and older.

2.c. Classifications

List of ethnic groups in Vietnam promulgated together with Decision No. 121-TCTK/PPCD dated March 2, 1979 by the Director General of the General Statistics Office).

3.a. Data sources

Statistical survey.

3.b. Data collection method

The General Statistics Office can coordinate with international organizations to conduct an in-depth survey on violence against women or it can be incorporated into the household survey:

The National Survey on Violence Against Women in Vietnam 2019 consists of three components: quantitative research; qualitative research; and economic damage caused by violence against women.

The quantitative component of this survey ("survey") was conducted by the GSO (including the review and testing of the questionnaire, training of enumerators, and data collection and processing). The quantitative survey includes household surveys in a nationally representative sample in all six regions of Vietnam. A multi-level sample design was used to sample 6,000 households. A total of 5,976 women between the ages of 15 and 64 were interviewed directly by trained enumerators.

The qualitative component was implemented by the Center for Initiatives in Health and Population (CCIHP). Qualitative research aims to: understand the context of husband/partner violence against women; compare with quantitative results; in-depth analysis and interpretation of quantitative results; and explore problems that cannot be studied by quantitative methods. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. A total of 269 participants, including women with disabilities and ethnic minority women, 11 key informants, provided information and shared their experiences for qualitative research.

Finally, the research component on economic damage caused by violence against women was conducted by UNFPA Viet Nam in cooperation with a number of national and international consultants.

UNFPA Viet Nam managed the entire process with technical support from the kNOwVAWdata Initiative (a partnership between the UNFPA Asia Pacific office and the Government of Australia).

More information about this investigation can be found at this link:
https://vietnam.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/0._bao_cao_chinh_0.pdf

3.d. Data release calendar

10 years

3.e. Data providers

General Statistics Office;

3.f. Data compilers

General Statistics Office;

4.a. Rationale

Violence against women and girls is the most common form of gender-based violence, representing a manifestation of gender inequality.

This indicator evaluates the effectiveness of policies and programs to reduce gender inequality and serves as a basis for managers to develop more appropriate and effective policies and programs to reduce inequality. gender.

4.b. Comment and limitations

This survey is not part of the National Statistical Survey Program and has only been conducted in Vietnam twice, in 2010 and 2019. In 2019, Vietnam conducted the second National Census, using method of the World Health Organization (WHO) Multinational Survey on Women's Health and Domestic Violence, and with some modifications. This method was also used for the 2010 Census. The results of this Census are the basis for Vietnam to know what has and has not changed, as well as what to do to get change in the right direction. Future. The scope of this Survey is wider, including expanding the age range from 15 to 64 years old. The issue of violence is also studied beyond the family, extending to the workplace and other public spaces. Violence against Viet Nam's most vulnerable female populations is particularly focused, in particular ethnic minority women, women and girls with disabilities. Economic losses have been calculated, showing clearly how much the country has lost economically as a result of violence against women and girls.

The national survey on violence against women in Vietnam was conducted by the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (LOLISA) in collaboration with the General Statistics Office (GSO). This investigation was supported by UNFPA within the framework of the project “Support for the development and implementation of evidence-based and human rights-based policies and programs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, domestic violence and dealing with problems related to prostitution” and was supported by technical and financial support from the Government of Australia through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and UNFPA. This entire investigation was supported and funded by the Government of Australia through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and UNFPA.

4.c. Method of computation

Method of computation

Công thức tính:

$$\text{Tỷ lệ phụ nữ và trẻ em gái từ 15 tuổi trở lên đã từng bị bạo lực về thể chất bởi chồng hoặc bạn tình hiện tại hoặc trước đây trong 12 tháng qua (\%)} = \frac{\text{Số phụ nữ và trẻ em gái từ 15 tuổi trở lên đã từng bị bạo lực về thể chất bởi chồng hoặc bạn tình hiện tại hoặc trước đây trong 12 tháng qua}}{\text{Tổng số phụ nữ và trẻ em gái từ 15 tuổi trở lên}} \times 100$$

b) Bạo lực tình dục là hành vi tình dục có hại hoặc không mong muốn được áp đặt trên một người nhất định. Bạo lực tình dục bao gồm các hành vi tiếp xúc lạm dụng tình dục, buộc phải tham gia vào các hành vi tình dục, cố gắng hoặc hoàn thành hành vi tình dục mà không có sự đồng ý, loạn luân, quấy rối tình dục,...

Công thức tính:

$$\text{Tỷ lệ phụ nữ và trẻ em gái từ 15 tuổi trở lên đã từng bị bạo lực tình dục bởi chồng hoặc bạn tình hiện tại hoặc trước đây trong 12 tháng qua (\%)} = \frac{\text{Số phụ nữ và trẻ em gái từ 15 tuổi trở lên đã từng bị bạo lực tình dục bởi chồng hoặc bạn tình trong 12 tháng qua}}{\text{Tổng số phụ nữ và trẻ em gái từ 15 tuổi trở lên}} \times 100$$

c) Bạo lực tinh thần là hành vi lạm dụng tình cảm và kiểm soát hành vi. Bạo lực tinh thần thường gắn với bạo lực thể chất và tình dục của chồng hoặc bạn tình.

$$\text{Tỷ lệ phụ nữ và trẻ em gái từ 15 tuổi trở lên đã từng bị bạo lực về tinh thần bởi chồng hoặc bạn tình hiện tại hoặc trước đây trong 12 tháng qua (\%)} = \frac{\text{Số phụ nữ và trẻ em gái từ 15 tuổi trở lên đã từng bị bạo lực về tinh thần bởi chồng hoặc bạn tình trong 12 tháng qua}}{\text{Tổng số phụ nữ và trẻ em gái từ 15 tuổi trở lên}} \times 100$$

5. Data availability and disaggregation

- Data every 10 years

- The 2019 figures have all the categories: Violent forms; Age group; Nation; Academic level; Violence (physical/sexual/mental); Urban/rural; area

- In 2010 only data for violence type and age group are available.

(Published source: Results of the national survey on violence against women in Vietnam in 2019).

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

Corresponding Global Level Indicator “5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older violence subjected to physical, sexual or psychological by a current or former intimate

partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age". The content of the Vietnamese and global indicators is the same, so the Vietnamese data warrant international comparison.

7. References and Documentation

- Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHĐT dated January 22, 2019 stipulating the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development of Vietnam;

- National Survey of Violence Against Women in Vietnam 2019;

- https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/