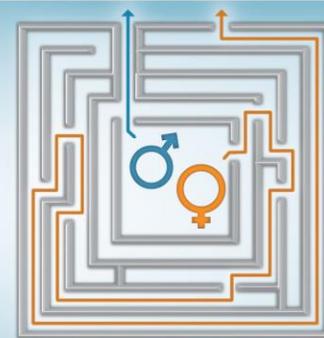


# WOMEN, BUSINESS AND THE LAW 2018



## Protecting women from violence

*The protecting women from violence indicator examines legislation on domestic violence and sexual harassment in education and employment.*

### Key facts for this indicator:

- Twenty-one economies from across 5 regions receive a score of 0 in the protecting women from violence indicator.
- In the Middle East and North Africa, 35% of economies score 0 in this indicator, as do 19% of economies in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- In 65% of economies, there is no law protecting women and girls from sexual harassment in education.
- 45 economies do not have laws on domestic violence. However, 9 of the 45 economies that do not have laws on domestic violence have aggravated penalties for specific types of abuse committed between family members rather than domestic violence laws.
- Fifty-nine economies do not have laws prohibiting sexual harassment at work. This includes 70% of examined economies in the Middle East and North Africa; approximately half of examined economies in East Asia and the Pacific; and approximately one-third of examined economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- In Europe and Central Asia, approximately a quarter of economies lack workplace harassment laws. Additionally, Japan is the only OECD high-income economy that does not legally protect women from sexual harassment at work.
- Thirteen economies had reforms in the protecting women from violence indicator.
- Cameroon adopted a new criminal code covering sexual harassment in employment and education.
- Kenya has enacted its first domestic violence law, which protects family members, spouses, former spouses and partners from physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse.
- Iraq criminalized sexual harassment in employment.
- Afghanistan enacted legislation establishing criminal penalties and civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment.

*Women, Business and the Law* measures how laws, regulations and institutions differentiate between women and men in ways that may affect women's incentives or capacity to work or to set up and run a business. It analyzes gender-based legal differences in 189 economies, covering seven areas: accessing institutions, using property, getting a job, providing incentives to work, going to court, building credit and protecting women from violence. The report is published every two years. The full report and accompanying datasets are available at [wbl.worldbank.org](http://wbl.worldbank.org).