Global guidance on the collection and use of administrative data on violence against women

13th Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics
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NORMATIVE FRAMEWORKS

1995 Beijing Platform for Action 2006 UN SG report
2013 57th session of CSW CEDAW GR 19 and 35

LACK OF CLARITY ON WHAT ADMINISTRATIVE DATA CAN AND CANNOT TELL US
✓ Incidence data from administrative records cannot be a proxy to prevalence data

MULTI-SECTORAL GUIDANCE GAP ON VAW ADMINISTRATIVE DATA
✓ Indicators and standards on VAW have been developed for survey prevalence data
✓ Sector specific standards exist, particularly for health and justice sector, and in humanitarian sector
✓ Indicators have been recommended for monitoring regional conventions on EVAW

CONFIDENTIALITY AND ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS
STEPS FOR GUIDANCE DEVELOPMENT

(1) BACKGROUND PAPER GUIDED BY A TECHNICAL ADVISORY BOARD

(2) EXPERT GROUP MEETING (SEPTEMBER 24-26, 2019)

(3) REGIONAL/THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS (2020)

(4) PILOTING (2021)
OBJECTIVES

✓ Increase understanding of what VAW data is, what can and cannot tell us
✓ Propose minimum dataset to be collected across sectors
✓ Make recommendations on the HOW-TO with a survivor-centered approach

AUDIENCE

✓ Agencies generating data on VAW (justice, police, health, social services)
✓ Institutions monitoring and reporting EVAW commitments (women machineries, NSOs)
✓ Civil society
✓ Specialized services

SCOPE

✓ Adult women
✓ Intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence
✓ Sectors mentioned above
PURPOSES OF VAW ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

✓ Service use and service demand monitoring

Number of women who reported an incident of VAW to police in year 2019

✓ Understanding whether services are delivered according to standards

Number of cases investigated, convicted and prosecuted among those reported

✓ Case management within and across sectors

Information about previous incidents/support received

✓ Estimating capacities of VAW response, costing ad resource allocation

Number of staff trained, expenditures on X, number of shelter beds
CROSS-SECTORAL STANDARDIZATION

BEHAVIORAL DEFINITIONS FOR THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF VAW (NOT LEGAL)

MINIMUM IS COUNTING CASES (MEASUREMENT UNIT), NOT PERSONS

CRITERIA FOR DATASET SELECTION: (1) ISSUES OF CONCERN; (2) RESPONSIVENESS TO POLICY AND PROGRAMMING NEEDS; (3) FEASIBILITY
MINIMUM DATASET:

✓ **Type of violence:** physical, sexual, emotional/psychological

✓ **Date** reported incident occurred

✓ **Survivor information:** age, sex, survivor-perpetrator relationship

✓ **Perpetrator information:** age, sex

✓ **Registration:** date and registering entity/person

✓ **Geographical reference**

✓ **Location of event**

✓ **Cybercrime**

✓ **Response:** services provided and referral

BEYOND THE MINIMUM DATA SET
ISSUES ADDRESSED TO ENSURE A SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACH:

✓ Women’s informed consent to their information being recorded/analysed/shared

✓ Data linkages using personal identifiable information (PII)

✓ Privacy protection

✓ Information sharing protocols

✓ Role-based data access

✓ Different roles and responsibilities for professionals to collect, aggregate, analyze and report
RECOMMENDED STEPS FOR ESTABLISHING AND STRENGTHENING VAW DATA SYSTEMS

✓ MAPPING data producers and data users
✓ COORDINATION AND GOVERNANCE mechanisms
✓ CIVIL SOCIETY participation
✓ TRAINING implementation
✓ DATA COLLECTION, ENTRY, VALIDATION AND ANALYSIS
✓ AVAILABILITY of data and transparency
✓ DIALOGUE about VAW admin data to advance government responses
(1) UN WOMEN/WHO GLOBAL JOINT PROGRAMME ON VAW DATA

(2) WHO GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF VAW STATISTICS
✓ Keeping it simple or proposing a more ambitious measurement framework?

✓ Standardization or flexibility?

✓ Cross-sectoral or sector-specific? (specialized services and social services)

✓ Guidance audience

✓ Multi-sectoral governance and coordination- The role of NSOs
THANK YOU

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