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Measuring violence against women within Goal 16

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Violence in Goal 16+

Violence receives great attention within SDGs. Violence as threat to personal safety but also as obstacle to development

Not only violence, but also perception of safety and access to justice for victims of violence

All these targets are meant for total population, in some cases with a focus on children. In all cases, disaggregation by sex is requested which can provide complementary information on violence targeting women

Indicators under Goal 16+

- Number of victims of intentional homicide (16.1.1)
- Conflict related deaths (16.1.2)
- Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence (16.1.3)
- Proportion of population victim of physical or sexual harassment (11.7.2)
- Number of victims of human trafficking (16.2.2)

- Proportion of children who experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers (16.2.1)
- Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

Indicators under Goal 16+ (cont.)

- Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (16.1.4)
- Victims of physical and sexual assault reporting their experience to authorities (16.4.1)



Definition of Intentional homicide

‘Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury’

(International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes)

Three elements characterizing an intentional homicide:

1. The killing of a person by another person (objective element)
2. The intent of the perpetrator to kill or seriously injure (subjective element)
3. The intentional killing is against the law (legal element)

Which data sources at national level

Two administrative
data sources

Criminal justice system

- Police
- Prosecution
- Courts

Public health / civil
registration

- Causes of death data
*Deaths due to assault
(ICD-10)*



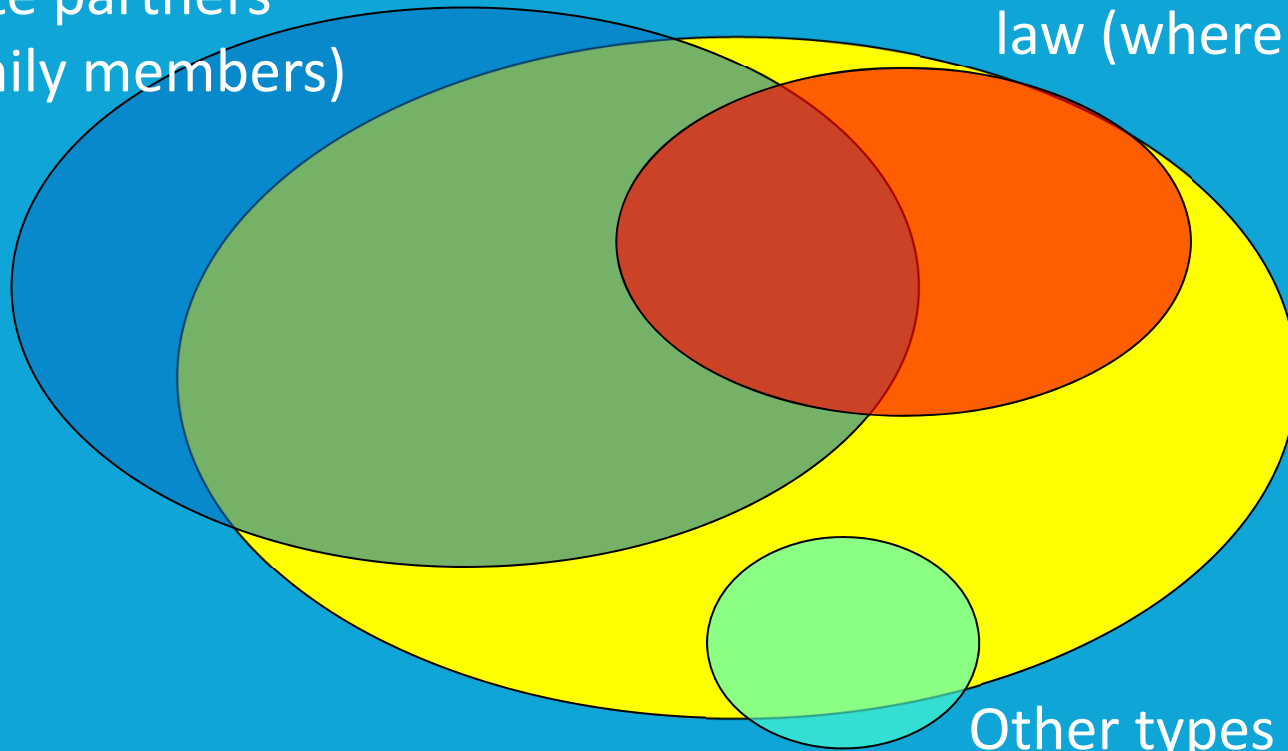
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The femicide jigsaw

Homicides by
Intimate partners
(or family members)

Femicides according to
law (where existing)

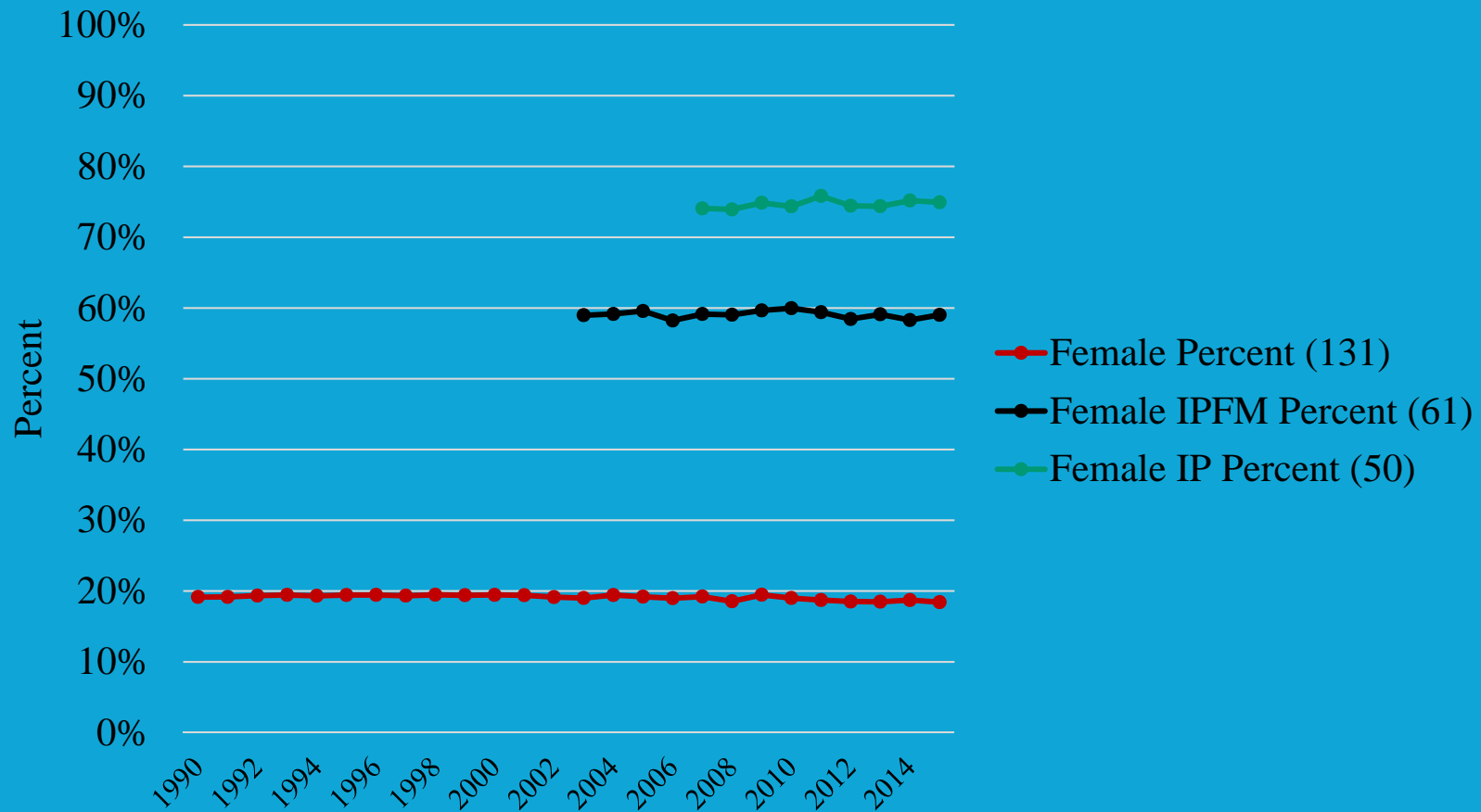


Femicide

Other types of
homicides targeting
women



Percentage of female victims for various types of homicides (1990-2015)

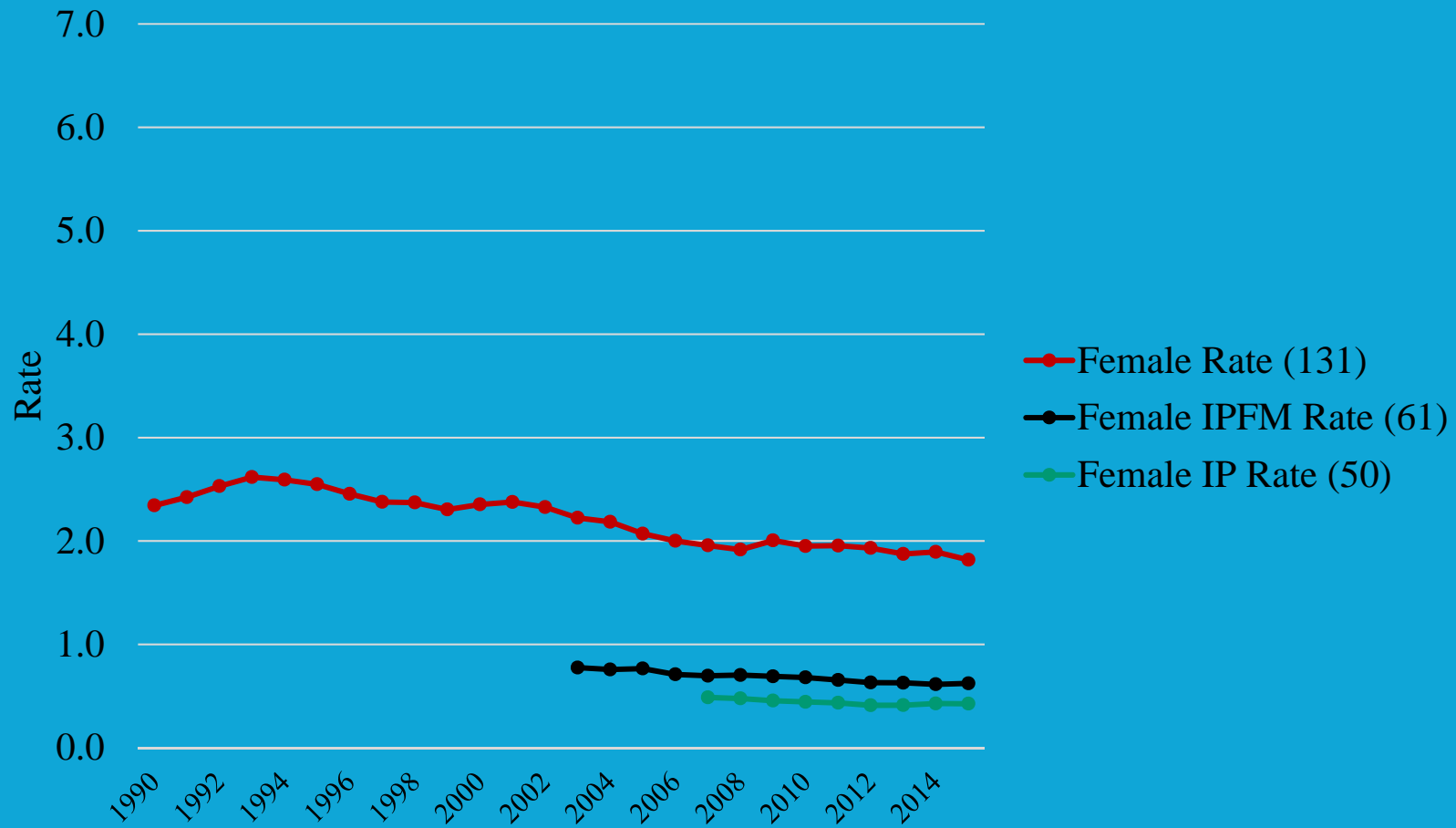




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Types of int.homicide rates, female victims (1990-2015)

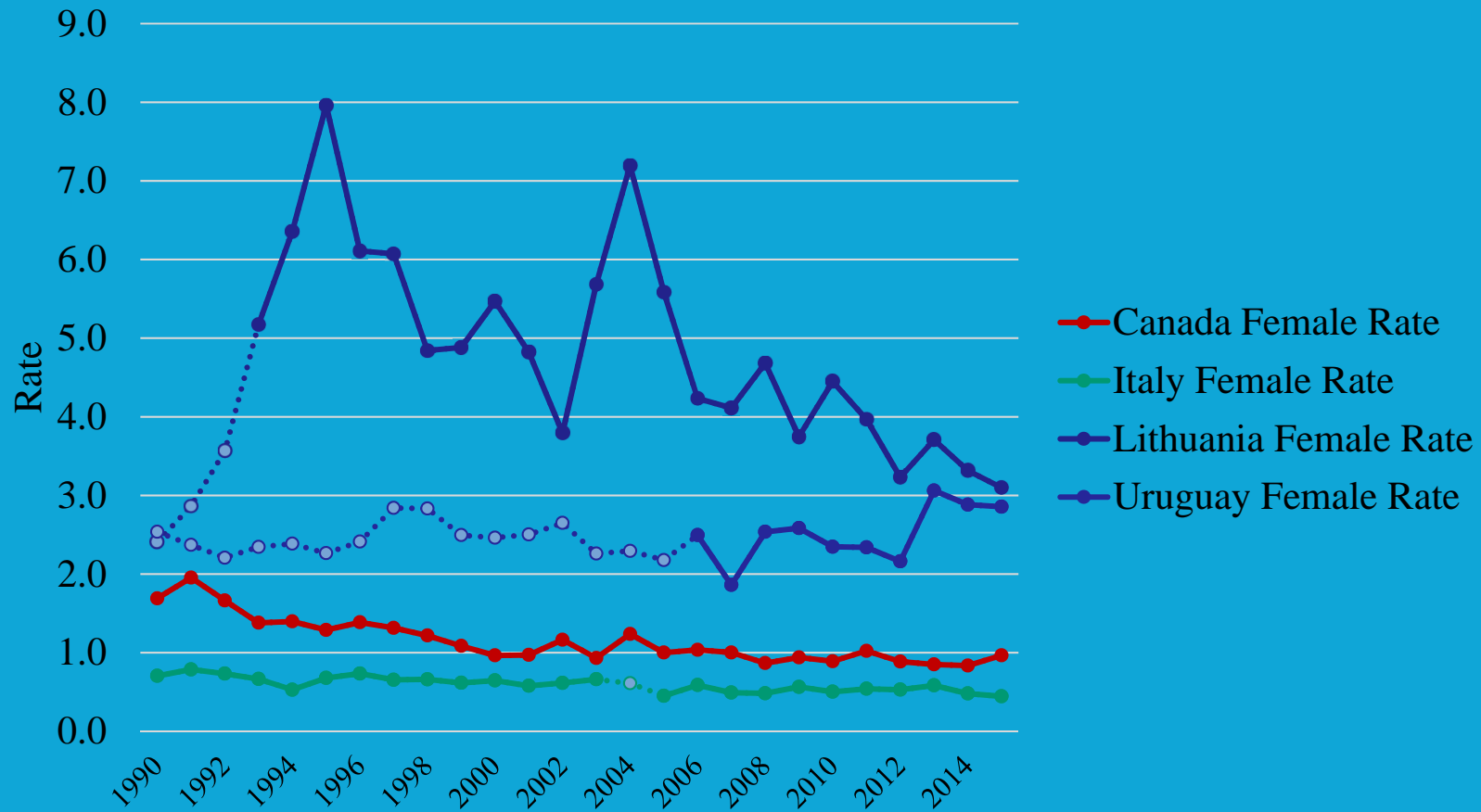




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Int.homicide rates, female victims (1990-2015), selected countries

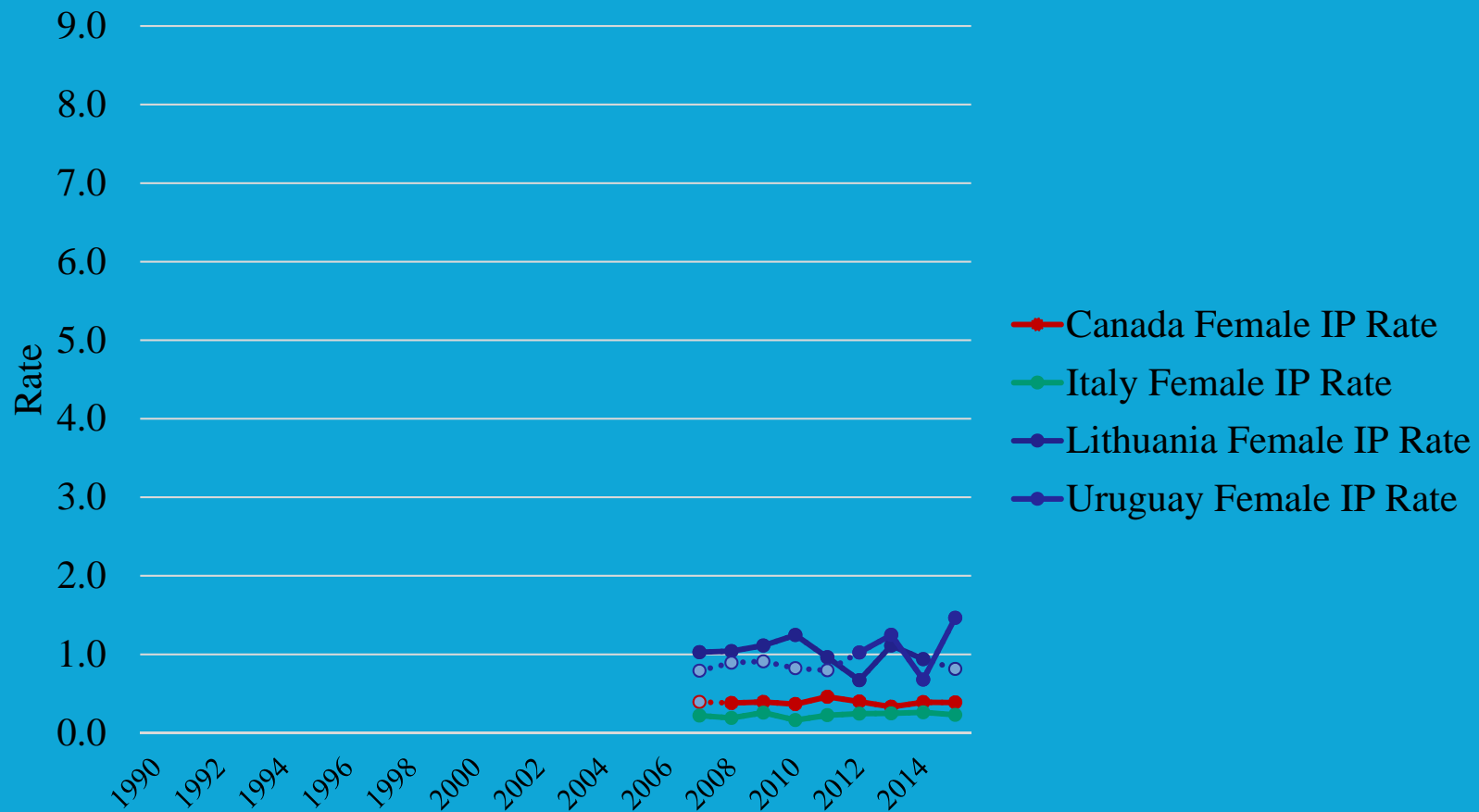




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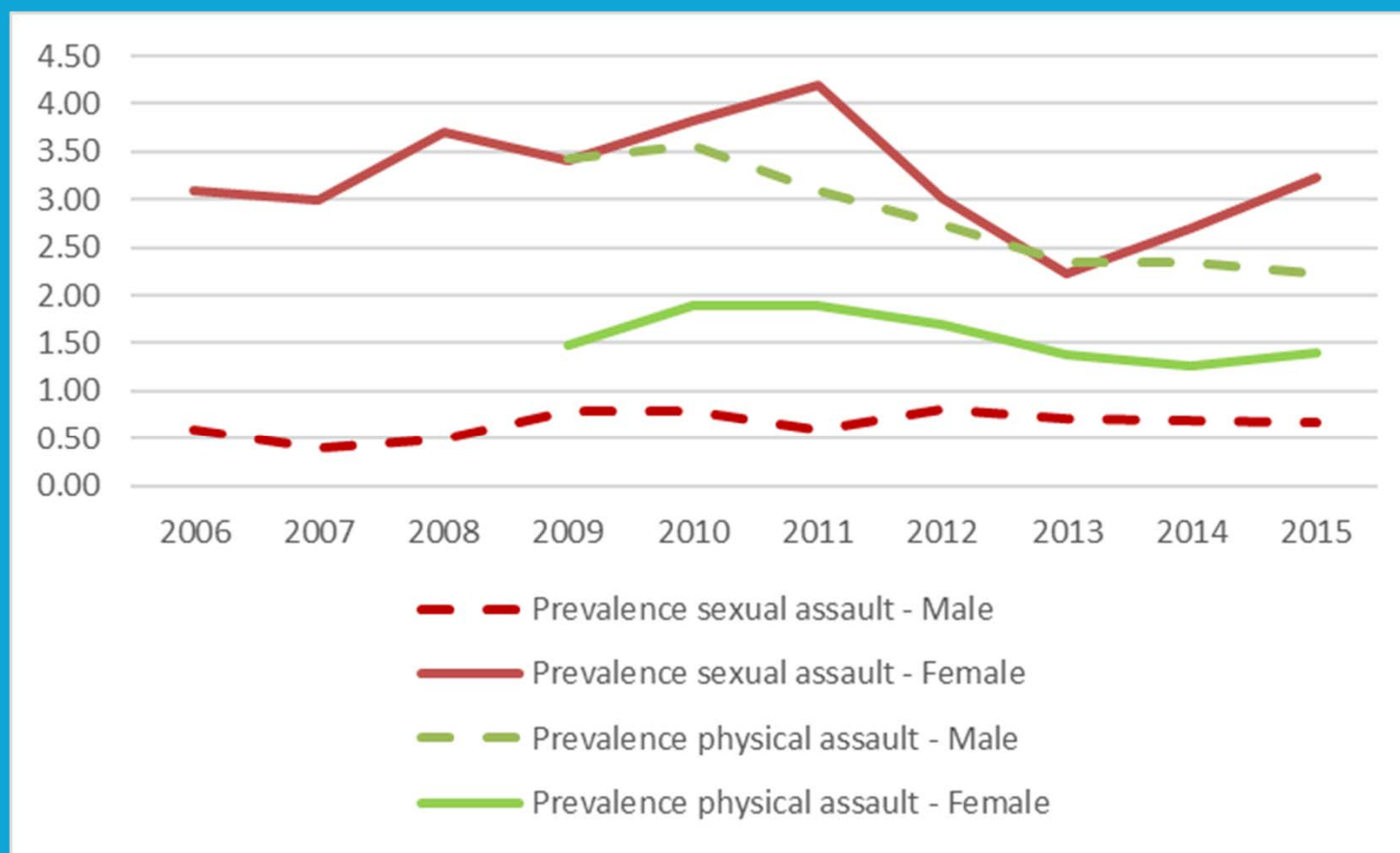
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Intimate Partners homicide rates, female victims (1990-2015), selected countries



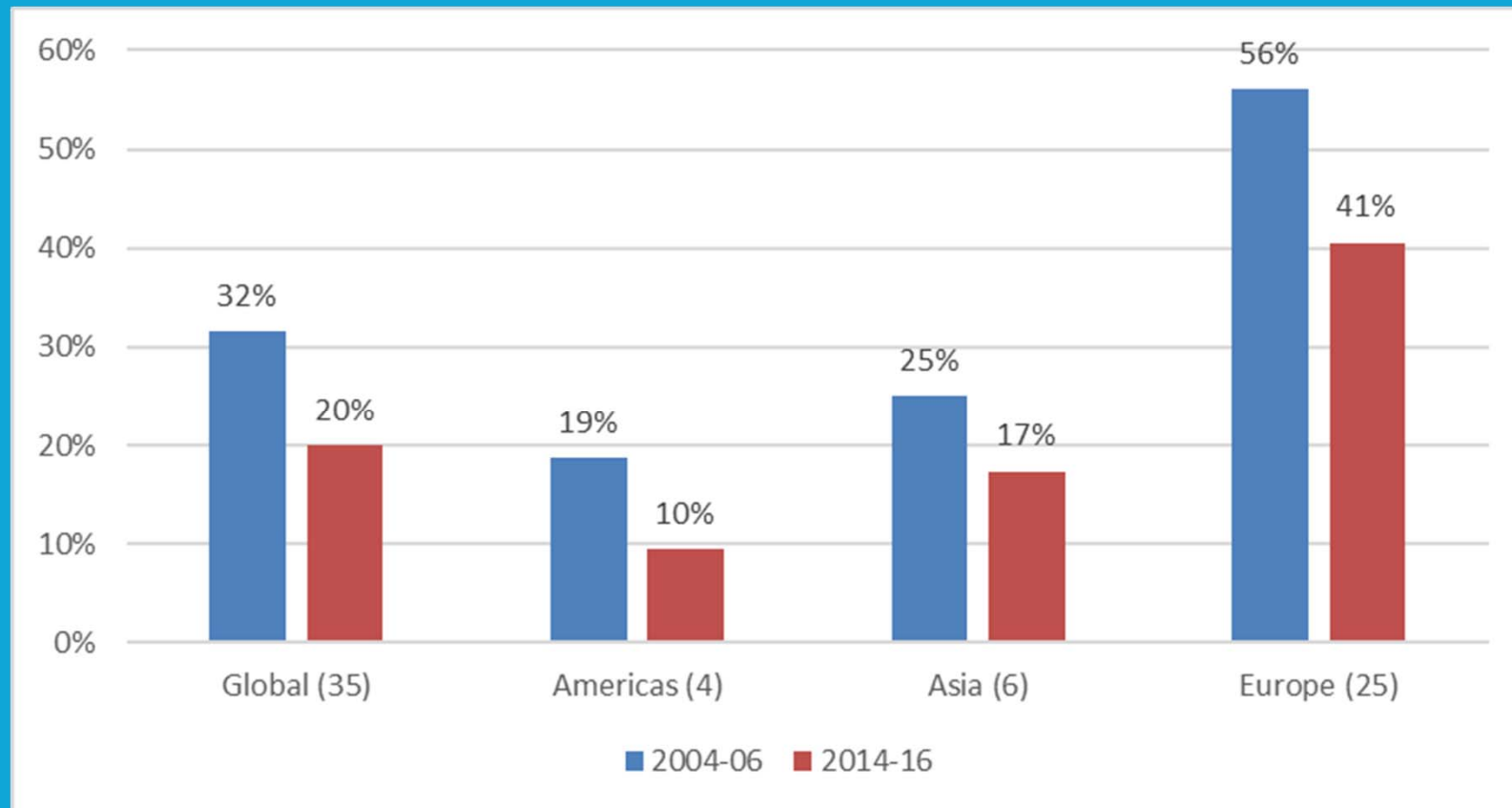
Indicator of violence prevalence (European country)

Proportion of population subjected to physical and sexual violence in the previous 12 months (victimisation survey data)



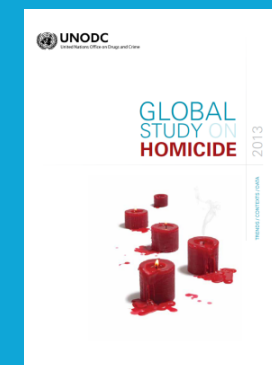
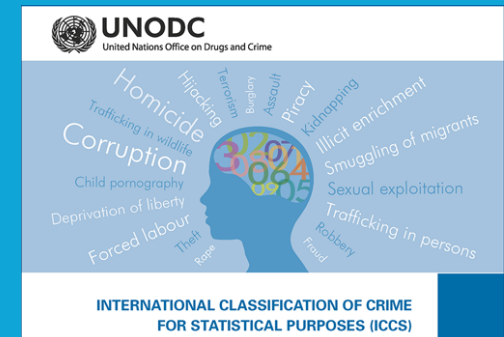
Criminal justice response to sexual violence

Ratio between number of convictions and cases of rapes reported to police, various regions (2004-06, 2014-16)



On-going work

- UN-Crime Trends Survey (UN-CTS), annual data collection on crime and criminal justice
- Methodological work:
 - Manual to implement the ICCS
 - Guidelines for VS
 - Methodology to estimate undetected victims of TIP
 - Comparison between VS and VAW surveys in measuring VAW
- Analytical work: Global Study on Homicide 2018



In conclusion

- Fully use the SDG framework to measure multiple forms of VAW
- Femicide is an important type of VAW and it is feasible to monitor it through good quality and comparable data
- Other indicators on violence, disaggregated by sex, can bring additional information to depict VAW, also thanks to comparison with men and across time
- Important to take into account other elements, such as perception of safety and access to justice by victims of violence



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Thank you.

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