

Appendix 2

SELECTED INDICATORS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) ECLAC has been working in collaboration with UN Agencies, national statistical offices, national women's bureaus and regional experts to develop an integrated and flexible system of gender indicators to monitor progress on implementing the Beijing Platform for Action. Among other activities, UNIFEM is supporting work on indicators for two emerging issues: violence against women and poverty. The following minimum set of indicators for measuring the magnitude and dimensions of violence against women are from the Technical Assistance Guide for the Production and Use of Gender Indicators to be published by ECLAC as part of this inter-agency effort.

Proposed Indicators of Violence Against Women by Intimate Partners

Indicators	Measure	Disaggregation
Rate of violence	Number of women between 15 and 65 years of age who are victims of violence (physical, sexual, psychological) by a current or former intimate partner in the last year, divided by the total number of women in this age group, multiplied by 100	<i>Geographic Area</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of violence in urban areas • Rate of violence in rural areas <i>Household economic level</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of violence in households living in poverty • Rate of violence in households not living in poverty
Rate of physical violence	Number of women between 15 and 65 years of age who are victims of physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the last year, divided by the total number of women in this age group, multiplied by 100	<i>Age groups (of women)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of violence according to the following age groups: 15-19, 20-29, 33-39, 40-49, 50-65 <i>Employment status</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of violence against women in paid employment • Rate of violence against women in unpaid domestic work
Rate of psychological violence	Number of women between 15 and 65 years of age who are victims of psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the last year, divided by the total number of women in this age group, multiplied by 100	<i>Education level</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No education, primary education, secondary education, higher education <i>Pregnancy</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of violence against pregnant women • Rate of violence against women who are not pregnant
Rate of sexual violence	Number of women between 15 and 65 years of age who are victims of sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the last year, divided by the total number of women in this age group, multiplied by 100	<i>Ethnicity and race</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of violence against women by ethnicity/race
Rate of violence not reported to the police	Number of women between 15 and 65 years of age who are victims of violence by a current or former intimate partner in the last year who did not report the incident to the police, divided by the total number of women in this age group, multiplied by 100	<i>Relationship with the perpetrator</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of violence against married women • Rate of violence against single women who live with a partner • Rate of violence against women who are separated

European Union

In 2002 the Council of the European Union adopted the following set of indicators on domestic violence against women that were proposed by the Danish presidency of the Council as part of follow-up efforts to the Beijing Platform for Action. The indicators will not only measure the extent of domestic violence but also inform policy responses and assess the response by States, including the range of support available to women, legislative provisions, policies and budgetary allocations and a host of other actions. Indicators will provide a means to compare progress among States, facilitate debate, encourage the exchange of best practices and promote policy changes.

European Union Domestic Violence Against Women Indicators

1. Profile of female victims of violence

- A. The number of female victims of domestic violence (all numbers should appear as both total amounts and as a percentage of the whole female population)
- The number of victims according to the criminal statistics
 - The number of victims according to surveys
 - Any other relevant statistical data concerning female victims, e.g. the number of women seeking assistance in the health system, the number of victims seeking refuge at crisis centres
- B. Background information on the female victims (all numbers should appear as both total amounts and as a percentage of the whole female population)
- Relation to the perpetrator
 - Age
 - Marital status
 - Citizenship
 - Any other relevant background information, e.g. educational background, labour status
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2. Profile of male perpetrators

- A. The number of perpetrators involved (All numbers should appear as both total amounts and as a percentage of the whole male population)
- The number of perpetrators seeking assistance at crisis centres
 - The number of perpetrators according to surveys
 - Any other relevant statistical data concerning male perpetrators, e.g. the number of men seeking assistance in the health system
- B. Background information on the perpetrator
- Relation to the victim
 - Age
 - Marital status
 - Citizenship
 - Any other relevant background information, e.g. educational background, labour status
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3. Victim support

- A. Types of victim support
- Counselling centres
 - Emergency centres
 - 24-hours hotline
 - Women Crisis Centres, including number of shelters per population, number of requests for shelter, number of refusals, funding of centres
 - Guide on the available support

3. Victim support

A. Types of victim support (Cont.)

- Special police units/task forces supporting the victims
 - Legal advice for the victims
 - Official information on the Internet regarding violence against women
 - Support courses for victims to help them re-enter the labour market
 - Health protocols for the victims, e.g. medical care and treatment
 - Co-ordination of the public support system
 - Special support services for vulnerable groups
 - Any other support measures
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4. Measures addressing the male perpetrator to end the circle of violence

A. Measures aimed at ending the circle of violence

- Counselling
 - Psychological/psychiatric treatment
 - Re-socialization programmes in use during imprisonment
 - Male crisis centres
 - Any other measures
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5. Training of professionals

A. Type of training

- Type of education of new personnel
- Type of training of current personnel

B. Target groups (If member states have the necessary information, these indicators should also include: the percentage of personnel in a specific profession that re-trained and the number of training courses available within specific professions)

- Police personnel
 - Justice personnel
 - Health workers
 - Any other statutory bodies, such as social workers, interpreters
 - NGOs, including volunteers working at crisis centres
 - Any other group
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6. State efforts to eliminate violence against women

A. Legislation and justice

- Current status in the area of legislation
- Legislative changes within the last 5 years
- Number of judgements
- Number of convictions, specify
- Number of cases dismissed
- Any other measures, e.g. removing the perpetrator from the home, restraining orders

B. Survey and projects

- Which projects has the State initiated within the last 5 years?
- Which projects have been initiated in other contexts than the State within the last 5 years?

C. Policy

- Has the government adopted a National Action Plan on violence against women? If so, when?
- What are the themes in this National Action Plan, e.g. targets, time frame?
- Budget allocated for the purpose of implementing this National Action Plan, including % of national budget
- Has the National Action Plan(s) been evaluated, how and when?

6. State efforts to eliminate violence against women (cont.)

D. Awareness raising/preventive measures

- Information campaigns aimed at the perpetrator
- Information campaigns aimed at the victim
- Information campaigns aimed at the professionals working with victims or perpetrators
- General information campaigns directed at the whole population
- Other awareness-raising activities

E. Budget

- What is the financial budget for the State in order to combat domestic violence against women

7. Evaluation

A. Progress made

- Statistical changes in indicators 1 + 2
- Progress reports
- Any other measures to monitor progress or to publish progress achieved

B. Lessons learned

- Efforts/initiatives that have been effective, e.g. campaigns, training programmes, measures addressing the male perpetrator, legislative changes that have improved victim support or diminished the amount of domestic violence against women
 - Efforts that have been initiated but have not had the expected effect, e.g. campaigns or training programmes
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