

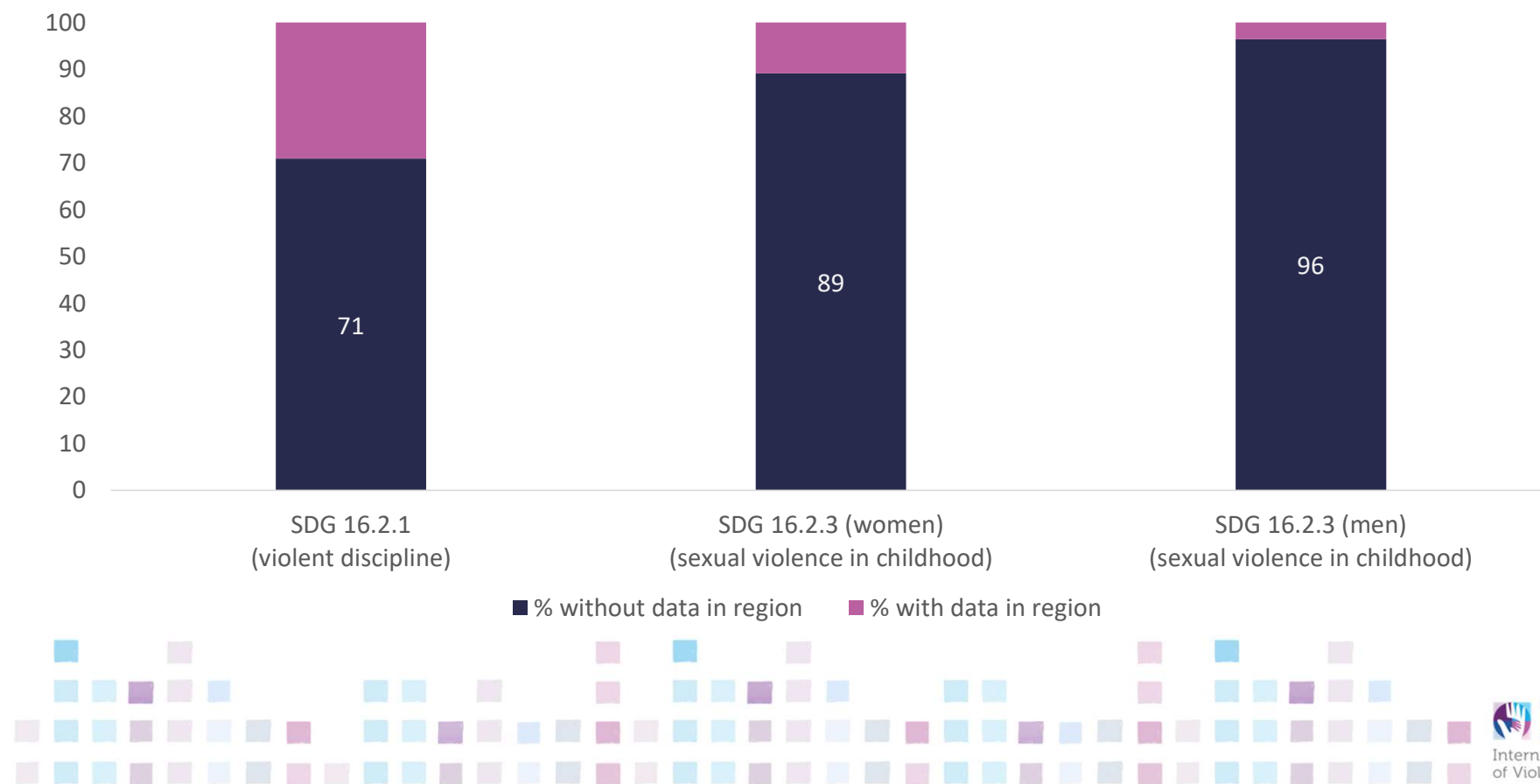


International Classification of Violence against Children

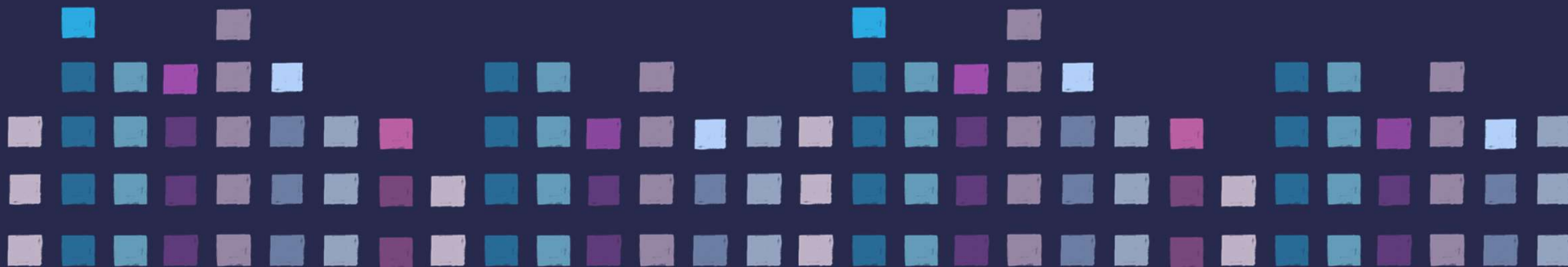
Simultaneous interpretation
available in Russian



Data availability in Europe and Central Asia



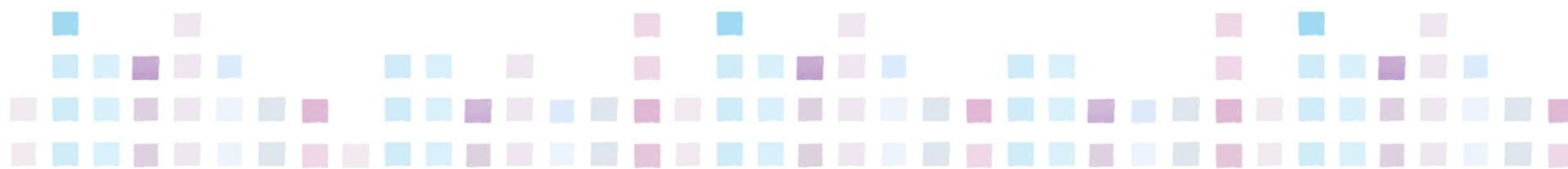
Introduction





Rationale and principles

- Developed in response to the need to have comprehensive operational definitions of VAC and a statistical codebook/classification of all forms of VAC
- Built on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and other classifications
- Follows United Nations Statistics Division's principles on statistical classifications (mutual exclusivity, exhaustiveness, feasibility)



Review and adoption plan



Partnerships



Core drafting team



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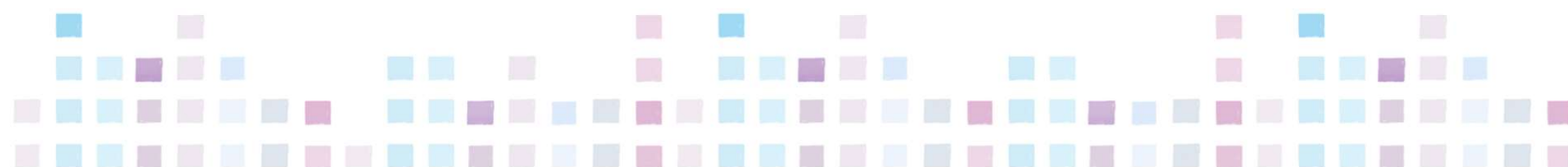


Isabel Jijon
Sociologist of Childhood and Child
Protection Specialist



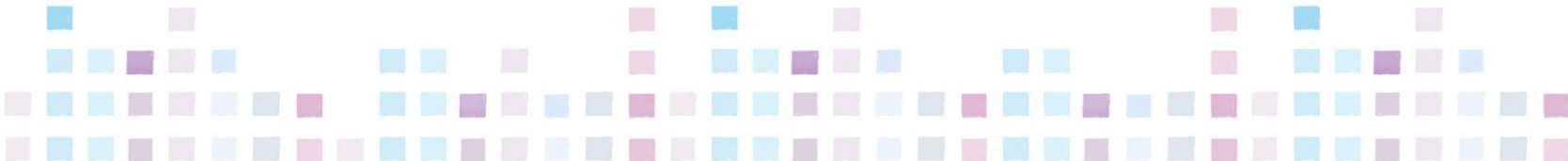
Experts involved in the ICVAC review and testing

43 National Statistical Offices			
National Statistical Office, Albania	National Institute of Statistics and Census, Ecuador	Statistics Lithuania	Statistical Office, Serbia
Angola Statistics	Statistics Egypt	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	Statistics Sierra Leone
Statistics Austria	National Statistics Office, Equatorial Guinea	National Statistics Office, Malta	Slovak Republic National Statistical Office
National Statistical Committee, Belarus	Statistics Department, Ministry of the Interior, France	Statistics Mauritius	Tajikistan National Statistics Office
Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics	Central Statistical Office, Hungary	National Institute of Statistics and Geography, Mexico	Tanzania National Statistics Office
Statistics Burundi	National Statistics Office, Iceland	National Bureau of Statistics, Moldova	Turkish Statistical Institute
Statistics Canada	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	New Zealand Statistical Office	National Statistical Office of Turkmenistan
Côte d'Ivoire Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel	National Institute of Statistics and Census, Panama	United Kingdom Statistics Authority
Croatian Bureau of Statistics	Italian National Institute of Statistics	Statistics Peru	General Statistics Office, Viet Nam
Statistics Denmark	Jordan Statistics	Statistics Poland	National Statistics Agency, Zimbabwe
National Statistics Office, Dominican Republic	National Statistics Office, Kenya	Statistics, Saudi Arabia	



15 Government agencies	
National Council for Childhood and Adolescence, Dominican Republic	Ministry of the Interior, Spain
National Institute of Comprehensive Early Childhood Care, Dominican Republic	Ministry of Social Rights, Spain
Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, Dominican Republic	Spain Government Delegation against Gender Violence
Ministry of Education, Directorate of Guidance and Psychology, Dominican Republic	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention
Finnish Institute of Health and Welfare	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, Türkiye
Criminal Intelligence and Information Bureau, National Police Headquarters, Poland	Ministry of Justice, Türkiye
Ministry of Justice, Poland	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, United States
Ministry of the Interior, Slovak Republic	

15 Academic institutions	
Forensic Examination Centre for Children and Adolescents, Department for Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, Medical University of Vienna, Austria	Birmingham Children's Hospital, United Kingdom
McMaster University, Canada	School of Medicine at Cardiff University, United Kingdom
Aarhus University, Denmark	Swansea University, United Kingdom
University Hospital Center of Dijon, France	University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom
Ulm University, Germany	University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
Technological University Dublin, Ireland	University of New Hampshire, United States
Akdeniz University, Türkiye	University of the South, Sewanee, United States
Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye	



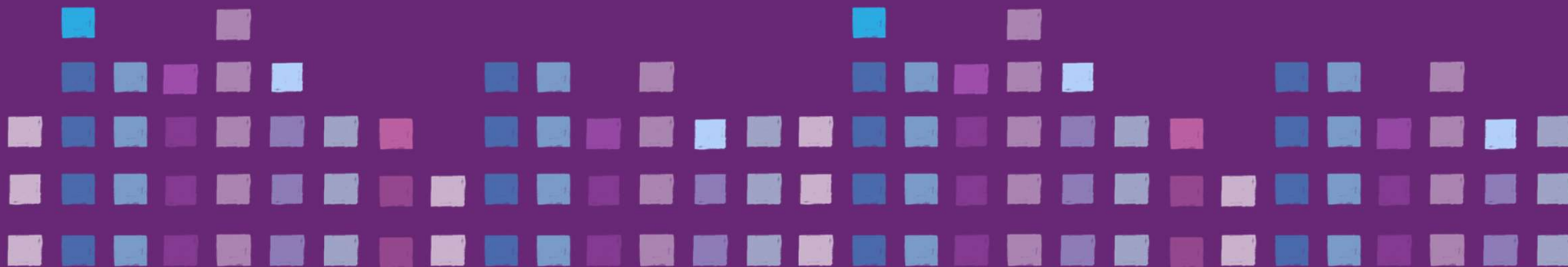
3 Civil society organizations
Empowering Children Foundation, Poland
ProChild CoLAB – Against Child Poverty and Social Exclusion, Portugal
Ankara Bar Association, Türkiye

7 International organizations
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
World Health Organization (WHO)

3 Other
ECPAT International
Global Partnership and Fund to End Violence against Children
United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child



Definition of violence and principles



Definition of violence against children

Any **deliberate, unwanted and nonessential act**, threatened or actual, against a child or multiple children that **results** in or has a **high likelihood** of resulting in **death, injury or other forms of physical and psychological suffering**.



Determining whether an act constitutes violence

Acts

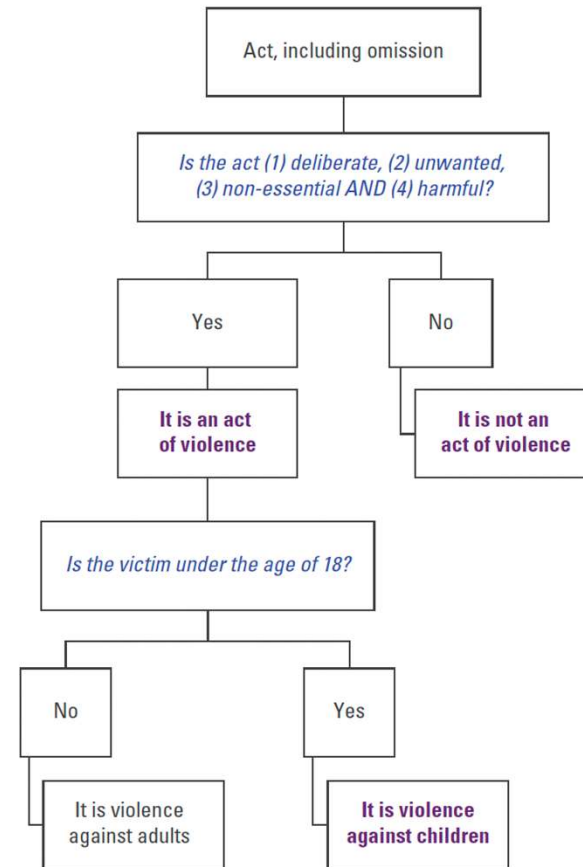
Single or repeated acts, including acts of omission

Inter-personal and collective acts

Individual and group violence

Four concurrent characteristics

Deliberate, unwanted, non-essential and harmful



Level 1 categories

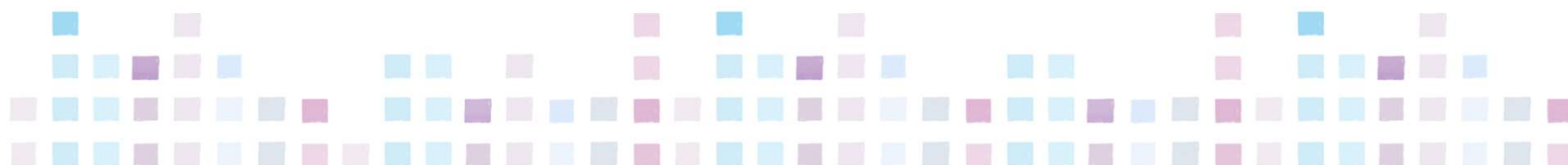


1	Homicide of a child
2	Physical violence against a child
3	Sexual violence against a child
4	Psychological violence against a child
5	Neglect of a child
9	Other acts of violence against a child not elsewhere classified



Definition of level 1 categories

Homicide of a child	Physical violence against a child	Sexual violence against a child	Psychological violence against a child	Neglect of a child
Any deliberate, unwanted and non-essential act that leads to the death or intends to cause the death of a child	Any deliberate, unwanted and non-essential act that uses physical force against the body of a child that results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, pain or psychological suffering	Any deliberate, unwanted and non-essential sexual act, either completed or attempted, that is perpetrated against a child, including for exploitative purposes, that results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, pain or psychological suffering	Any deliberate, unwanted and non-essential act, verbal or non-verbal, that harms or has a high likelihood of harming the development of a child, including long-term psychological harm and mental health consequences	The deliberate, unwanted and non-essential failure to meet a child's physical or psychological needs, protect the child from danger, or obtain medical, educational or other services when those responsible for the child's care have the means, knowledge and access to services to do so



Level 1 and level 2 categories

Section 1: Homicide of a child

- 101 Intentional homicide of a child
- 102 Attempted intentional homicide of a child
- 103 Non-intentional homicide of a child
- 109 Other acts leading to death of a child not elsewhere classified

Section 2: Physical violence against a child

- 201 Severe assault against a child
- 202 Minor assault against a child
- 203 Isolating a child
- 209 Other acts of physical violence against a child not elsewhere classified

Section 3: Sexual violence against a child

- 301 Rape of a child
- 302 Sexual assault of a child
- 303 Non-contact sexual acts on a child
- 309 Other acts of sexual violence against a child not elsewhere classified

Section 4: Psychological violence against a child

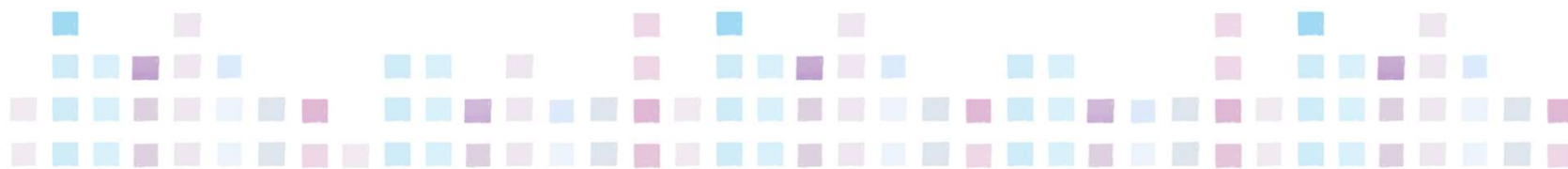
- 401 Terrorizing a child
- 402 Harassing, spurning and humiliating a child
- 403 Exposure of a child to domestic violence
- 404 Exposure of a child to other violent experiences
- 409 Other acts of psychological violence against a child not elsewhere classified

Section 5: Neglect of a child

- 501 Physical neglect of a child
- 502 Psychological neglect of a child
- 503 Neglect of a child's physical or mental health
- 504 Educational neglect of a child
- 505 Abandonment of a child
- 509 Other forms of neglect of a child not elsewhere classified

Section 9 Other acts of violence against a child not elsewhere classified

- 909 Other acts of violence against a child not elsewhere classified



Disaggregating variables

VICTIM	PERPETRATOR	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ACTS
AV – <i>Age of the victim</i> (I)	GP – Gender of the perpetrator (II)	Set – Settings (III)
GV – Gender of the victim (II)	AP – Age of the perpetrator (II)	Geo – Geographic location (III)
SoV – Sexual orientation of the victim (III)	IP – Individual perpetrator (II)	DT – Date and time (III)
BaC – Background characteristics (III)	GPer – Group perpetrator (II)	
VH – Previous victimization history (III)	PH – Previous history of violence/recidivism (III)	
CV – Concurrent victimization (III)	Inst – Institutional linkages (III)	

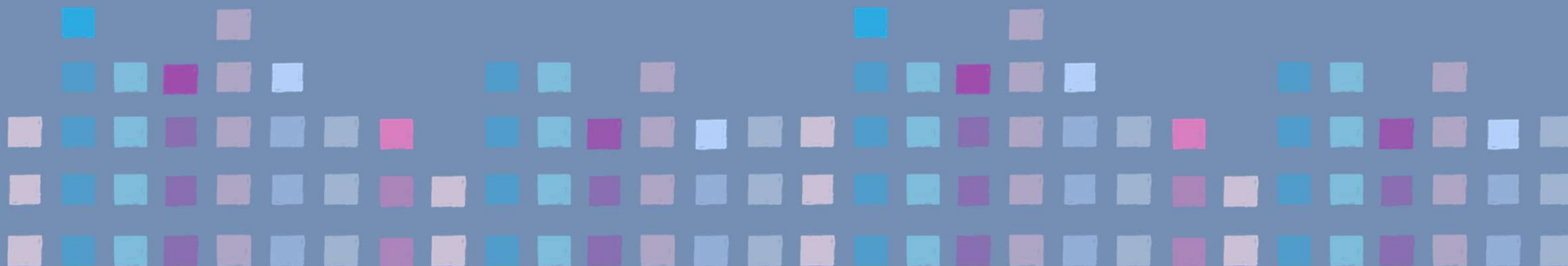
(I) = Tier I – in *italics* (indispensable characteristics)

(II) = Tier II (minimum characteristics)

(III) = Tier III (additional characteristics)



Implementation plans



Implementation plans

Implementation tools	Substantive guidance
1) To facilitate the mapping of existing national statistical definitions into the ICVAC framework and identify gaps and needs	5) To harmonise population-based survey questions on violence against children with ICVAC
2) To facilitate the transition from core and minimum disaggregating variables to additional ones	6) To strengthen administrative data on violence against children and how to harmonise it with ICVAC
3) To develop a national implementation action plan	7) On counting rules for different statistical units such as child victims or perpetrators
4) To set up multi-sectoral implementation task forces at country level	8) How to use of ICVAC to collect data on specific manifestations of VAC such as online violence, dating violence, school-based violence, etc
Technical assistance and training	

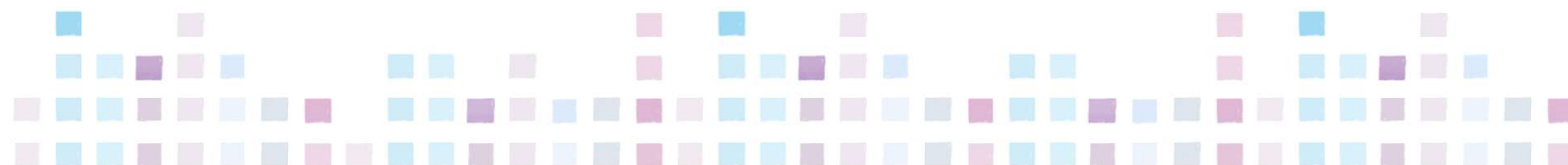


CES Guidance on Statistics on Children

- Proposed by UNICEF, UNFPA, UNECE and Eurostat
- Task Force established in February 2020
- Guidance adopted by CES in Jun 2022

Focus on children

- with disabilities
- experiencing violence
- in alternative care



CES Guidance – Key findings

- The ways in which VAC is measured through **surveys** and **administrative data** varies greatly, given the different **methodologies and respondent types**
- Few countries have the **comprehensive data systems** required to cover all of the elements of **violence prevalence**
- NSOs reported challenges related to **mandates to collect data on VAC** and **lack of resources**
- The highest degree of **international consistency** for indicators was for countries using UNICEF-supported **Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)**

CES Guidance – Key recommendations

- NSOs and line ministries responsible for producing data on VAC should be provided with a **clear mandate and necessary resources**
 - Resources towards strengthening **administrative** data and implementing regular periodic **surveys** on the different forms of VAC
- **SDG indicators** are a **good starting point** for VAC indicators
 - Countries are also encouraged to extend data collection to fill data gaps
- Countries should coordinate to build a comprehensive system to collect and monitor VAC at the national level following rigorous methods and ethical standards



THANK YOU

