Feedback to the International classification and operational definitions of VAC for statistical purposes

Roza Akhmetova, CLSSR, Republic of Kazakhstan 2019
Use of legal statistics in Kazakhstan

For more effective distribution of the state resources

For reacting to social changes and crimes (changes in population size, drugs, terrorism, organized crime)

For optimal use of IT technologies (e-monitoring)

For developing and measuring policies
Results of reviewing the guide on international classification and operational definitions of VAC

- It is the first classification on violence against children which in the future will affect data collection on children at all levels.
- It is based on description of behavioral characteristics, not legal acts, and therefore is applicable in various directions.
- It is an instrument which allows understanding patterns and characteristics of data on children.
- It will allow data consistency both within the country and beyond.
General comments on classification

- The Guide is rich in content and is helpful for users.
- The suggested measurements will allow getting a more comprehensive picture on violence against children and identifying most vulnerable groups and regions.
- The proposed classification differs from the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) – which is positive because:
  - ICCS only includes crimes and illegal acts which are defined by criminal law while administrative offences by children and against children are not part of the ICCS.
General comments on classification

- Not fully agree with exclusion from classification of some of the crimes: trafficking of children, child marriage

- Measuring some of the indicators will require amendments to the national legislation, e.g. in Kazakhstan:
  - introduce in law:
    - Corporal punishment and its prohibition in all settings
    - Neglect (currently only ‘economic violence’ – intentional deprivation of a person of housing, food, clothing, property, and means which he or she is entitled to by law
Agree with Minimum and aspirational disaggregation variables, some can be made as minimum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VICTIM DISAGGREGATIONS</th>
<th>PERPETRATOR DISAGGREGATIONS</th>
<th>SETTING DISAGGREGATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SV – Sex of victim (m)</td>
<td>SP – Sex of perpetrator (m)</td>
<td>Ho – Home (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AV – Age of victim (m)</td>
<td>AP – Age of perpetrator (m)</td>
<td>Ed – Education/school settings (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ViP – Victim-perpetrator relationship (m)</td>
<td>ViP – Victim-perpetrator relationship (m)</td>
<td>Com – Community (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VG – Vulnerable group (a)</td>
<td>GP – Group perpetrator (a)</td>
<td>Car – Residential care facilities (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP – Citizenship of perpetrator (a)</td>
<td>Cus – Custody, police station/detention (a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DS – Digital spaces and platforms (m)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(m) = minimum
(a) = aspirational
Questions

• Will children who are victims of recruiting by terrorist and extremists organizations be included?

• Children who were kidnapped for purposes of marriage?

• Incitement to suicide: to which category it would belong?
Suggestions

• To add in the guide the benefits to the countries from introducing these classification

• On a pilot basis to test the proposed methodology (run data collection) to identify any gaps, in several countries

• If certain categories of crimes do not fit the criteria of classification (e.g. trafficking in child) would it be possible to develop separate classification on them? Because it is also important to consider such crimes for having a full picture.
Thank you!