Collecting and integrating data on violence against Children. The Italian case between the national and international level.

Paper prepared by
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1. The state of the art and scoping of «DORA» project

2. Methodological issues: mixed methods and multisource approach

3. Preliminary results: defining domains and indicators

4. The way forward
1. The state of the art and scoping od «DORA» project

**DEFINITION OF VAC**
still a difficult issue

**DATA LACK**
under reporting availability and comparability

**DATA HETEROGENEITY**
different nature and data producers

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Data integration for acknowledging Risks And protecting children from violence (DORA) within the priority 4 of CERV-2022-DAPHNE "Supporting and improving national data collection on Violence Against Children (VAC)"

Identifying the existing informative gaps on VAC and elaborating statistical solutions able to combine, integrate, and thus produce refined and of high quality data

The project is in co-partnership with the University of Bologna, Brescia, Milano Bicocca, Napoli Federico II and Ares 2.0
2. Methodological issues: mixed methods and multisource approach

DEFINING VAC: the role of experts, stakeholders, data-producers

MEASURING VAC: a large data-ecosystem

Qualitative research

Multisources approach

DATA INTEGRATION

I C V A C

NGOs

Institutions

Stakeholders

Key Actors

Admin data

Registers base data

Survey

OFFICIAL STATISTICS – CITIZEN GENERATED DATA
The added value of mixed methodology

The strength of this approach relies on the direct and participatory involvement of key actors and reaching a good representation of the VAC, as well as of its preventive and protective indicators.

- Identifying alternative sources of data different from those coming from the official statistics and discuss their possible integration within a broader multi-source data system on VAC.

- Detecting new forms of violence, or how well-known ones are changing.

Role of both children and their families in the production of data collection.
2. Methodological issues: mixed methods and multisource approach

1. Setting the VAC domains of analysis
   - Reconstruction of direct and indirect statistical sources containing information on VAC, highlighting strong and weak points of the current situation in Italy

2. Development of a strategy to approach each domain
   - Recognition of data collection and dissemination on VAC in the EU NSO
   - Increasing understanding of existing data and analysis on VAC

3. Measuring the domains
   - Identification of current gaps in order to highlight the next steps towards improving current statistical data and indicators on VAC
3. Preliminary results: defining domains

➢ Homicide of a child
➢ Physical violence against a child (including chemical abuse, shaken baby syndrome, dual harm, isolating a child, female genital mutilation);
➢ Psychological violence against a child (including witnessing violence, bullying and cyberbullying, Stalking and cyber stalking);
➢ Sexual violence against a child (including Cyber violence, child prostitution, child pornography and sexual grooming);
➢ Neglect of a child and pathologies of the care child (including Munchausen syndrome by proxy);
➢ Child trafficking and child labour exploitation (including abduction of a child, sale of a child);
➢ Other forms of violence: forced marriage (and early marriage)
3. Preliminary results: defining domains and indicators

a) Definitions from the literature
b) Developing of a new shared definition (also taking into account the qualitative phase);
c) **Defining the core/additional indicators (metadata);**
d) Selecting the Italian data sources, also focus on the regularity of data availability to measure indicators;
e) Providing the convergence/divergence between sources-definition, looking at ICVAC and other countries main experiences
3. Preliminary results: defining indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Forms of violence</th>
<th>Core variables</th>
<th>Disaggregation variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Proportion of children 0-17 who experienced [type of violence] in the last 12 months/ 5 years/ life course | Specific form of violence included | • Cyber-related (Y/N/NA  
• Setting  
• Type of perpetrator Repetitiveness | Victims:  
Age  
Sex  
Citizenship  
Migration status of foreign children  
Disability status  
Perpetrators:  
Age  
Sex  
Citizenship  
Urbanity residence |
### 3. Preliminary results: defining domains and indicators

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| Proportion of children 0-17 who experienced [type of violence] in the last 12 month/5 years/life course, whose violence has been disclosed | Specific form of violence included | • Cyber-related (Y/N/NA) Setting • Type of perpetrator • Type of agency • Formal/Informal | Victims
| | | | Age Sex Citizenship Migration status of foreign children Disability status Perpetrators |
| | | | Age Sex Citizenship Urbanity residence |
4. The way forward

**EVIDENCES**
- a) Comparable data collected
- b) Systematically organised/disseminated
- c) Relevance and/or methodological soundness.
- d) New data (e.g. cyber-violence)

**NEEDS**
There are still significant data gaps that must be addressed and that still present a critical barrier to preventing and ending violence against children.

**DEVELOPMENT OF A DYNAMIC PROPOSAL**
Observing VAC in its recent forms and interpreting collected and comparable data with greater depth and meaningfulness.

Huge coordination with other institutions that do not have a statistical sensibility and culture.
Thank you!

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