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

Paper prepared by
Sara Corradini, Francesco Gosetti, Maria Giuseppina Muratore, Claudia Villante

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DEFINITION OF VAC
still a difficult issue

DATA LACK
under reporting availability and comparability

DATA HETEROGENEITY
different nature and data producers

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
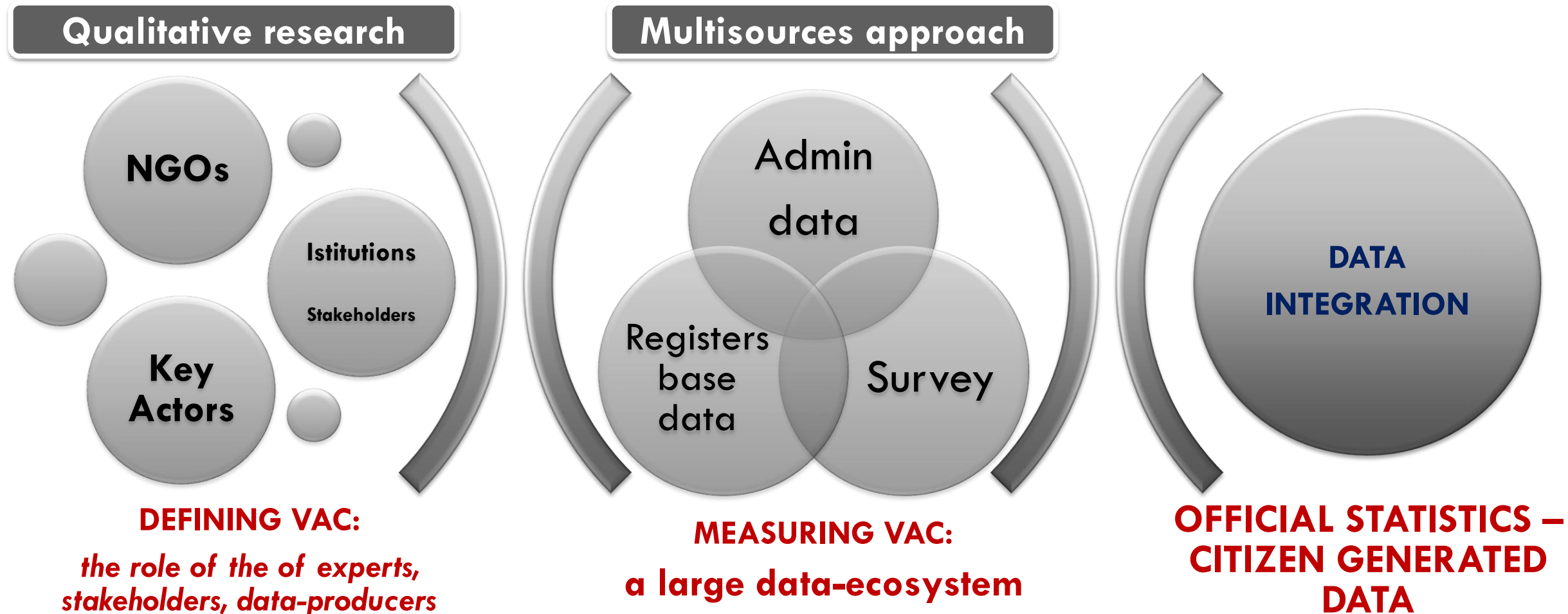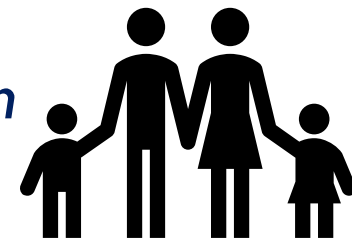
The added value of mixed methodology

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*
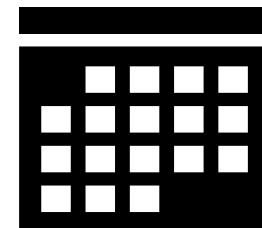
Role of both children and their families in the production of data collection

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

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

2. Methodological issues: mixed methods and multisource approach

1

Setting the VAC domains of analysis

2

Development of a strategy to approach each domain

3

Measuring the domains

Reconstruction of direct and indirect statistical sources containing information on VAC, highlighting strong and weak points of the current situation in Italy

Recognition of data collection and dissemination on VAC in the EU NSO

Increasing understanding of existing data and analysis on VAC

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

Setting the VAC domains of analysis

Development of a strategy to approach each domain

Measuring the 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)

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3. Preliminary results: defining domains and indicators
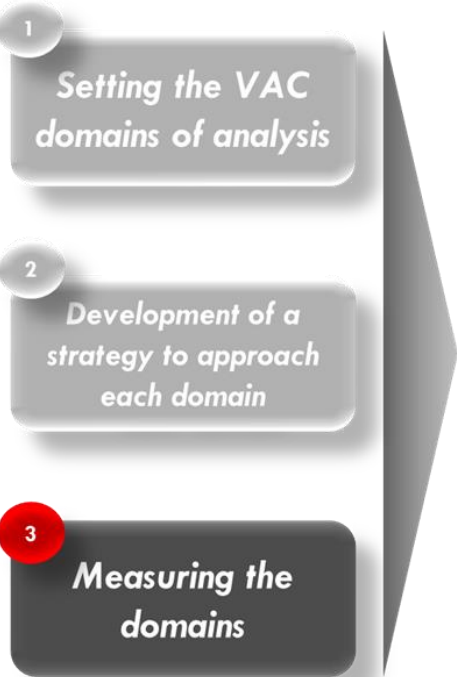
Setting the VAC domains of analysis

Development of a strategy to approach each domain

Measuring the domains

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

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3. Preliminary results: defining indicators

| | Setting the VAC domains of analysis |
| Development of a strategy to approach each domain |
| Measuring the domains |

Indicator	Forms of violence	Core variables	Disaggregation variables
Proportion of children 0-17 who experienced [type of violence] in the **last 12 month/ 5 years/ life course**	*Specific form of violence included*	• **Cyber-related (Y/N/NA** • **Setting** • **Type of perpetretor** **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

Setting the VAC domains of analysis

Development of a strategy to approach each domain

Measuring the domains

Indicator	Forms of violence	Core variables	Disaggregation variables
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 perpetretor** • **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

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Thank you!

sara.corradini@istat.it
francesco.gosetti@istat.it
muratore@istat.it
claudia.villante@istat.it

Istat | Istituto Nazionale di Statistica