

Measuring and assessing gender violence

Fred Spiring, Ph.D., P. Stats.

Statistical Research Officer
Bureau of Women's Affairs
Office of the Prime Minister
5-9 South Odeon Avenue
Kingston, JAMAICA

Abstract

As Jamaica moves through implementation of their National Policy on Gender Equality (NPGE) and develops harassment legislation, there is a need to be able to identify and assess the impact of such programs and initiatives. In addition Funding Agencies are increasingly requiring evidence that developed initiatives are reaching their target audience and are having a measurable impact. With the assistance of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, procedures for monitoring and assessing Violence, Gender Based Violence, Domestic Violence and Intimate Partner Violence are proposed and illustrated.

Keywords: Gender Based Violence, Domestic Violence, Intimate partner Violence

Introduction

The current mission of Jamaica's Bureau of Women's Affairs (BWA) is "To enable women to achieve their full potential as participants in Jamaica's social, cultural and economic development and with equitable access to benefits from the country's resources". The BWA seeks to carry out this objective through Policy Development, Analysis, Research, Documentation, Project Planning, Monitoring, Public Education and Community Outreach.

In order to assess and monitor the impact of legislation, policies, programs and initiatives quantitatively, it is necessary to first develop procedures for measuring the processes of interest. Recently a huge outcry from the Jamaican public and media saw a call for action to reduce the frequency of violent acts. Several recent cases (Jamaica Observer (2012), The Gleaner (2012)) mobilized the public to call for action in preventing future rape and murder incidents. Many Government Agencies as well as NGOs promoted various actions or interventions in response. Calls for action were wide spread across Jamaica, all having the public's safety of primary importance.

One such call was for a mechanism to measure, monitor and assess violence. In this manuscript we develop a mechanism for measuring violence, illustrate processes for gathering the data and conclude with two examples of assessing, monitoring and triggering an intervention. In both examples, data from Jamaica's Constabulary Force (JCF) are used to illustrate the value in having a formal measuring technique for violence, as well as monitoring quantitatively the impact of programs set in place to reduce the frequency and impact of violence in Jamaica. In both examples victim data is used to signal the need for attention and to assess the impact of the actions. Perpetrator and geographic profiles are then used to identify potential strategies designed to reduce the frequency of violence.

Violence Performance Indicators

Currently the most comprehensive set of violence performance indicators (PI) are those proposed by the “Friends of the Chair” (United Nations Economic and Social Council (2008)) and involve four types of violence including Physical, Sexual, Economic and Psychological. We propose a hybrid version of the “Friends of the Chair” performance indicator that reads as follows:

[a] *The total number & age-specific rate of men and women subject to violence in the last 12 months by type, severity, relationship to perpetrator and frequency, where the types of violence include Physical, Sexual, Psychological and Economic; Severity includes moderate and severe; Relationship to perpetrator includes intimate, other relative, known person, stranger, state authority; and Frequency includes one, few or many times;*

And

[b] *The total number & age-specific rate of men and women subject to violence over their lifetime by type, severity, relationship to perpetrator and frequency, where the types of violence include Physical, Sexual, Psychological and Economic; Severity includes moderate and severe; Relationship to perpetrator includes intimate, other relative, known person, stranger, state authority; and Frequency includes one, few or many times.*

Following this definition of Violence, Figure 1 illustrates through the use of a Venn diagram, the relationship of the four violences with respect to women and men. In this case we have broken down violence into that against women and men and then further suggest that all four types of violence (Physical, Sexual, Economic and Psychological) occur for both female and male victims. Figure 1 does not reflect incident rates, only that males and females are potential victims of the four violences.

Many have attempted to define Gender Based Violence (GBV) with varying degrees of success. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women outlined in United Nations Department of Public Information (1996) provides a definition of gender based violence as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”. Unfortunately this definition fails to consider any form of economic violence. In a similar vein, The United Nations Secretary-General’s coordinated database on violence against women, Questionnaire to Member States of April 2012 (United Nations (2012)) goes as far to suggest that all violence against women is gender based. Although taking this perspective facilitates data gathering, it does not recognize the fact that there is violence against both women and men that is not necessarily gender based. Developing data acquisition techniques that allow for the assessment of gender-based, domestic and intimate partner violence will, in the long term, better serve the various users of the information. To prevent repeating problems similar to those encountered with Millennium Development Goal 7, Indicator 7.8 the “Proportion of Population Using An Improved Drinking Water Source” (BBC News: Science & Environment (2012)), where the indicator was promoted as a proxy for “Access To Safe Drinking Water”, rather than strictly “access to improved drinking water source” without a measure of water quality. It would seem prudent to develop a measurable assessment of gender based, domestic and intimate partner violence that would avoid this type of controversy. The development of a performance indicator that a) is informative, b) addresses the issue directly and c) is repeatable should be the first stage in the process.

Violence

P h y s i c a l	Against Women	Against Men
S e x u a l		
E c o n o m i c		
P s y c h o l .		

Figure 1. Physical, Sexual, Economic & Psychological Violence Against Women and Men

We propose that Gender-Based Violence be considered to be any act of violence that is attributable to the sex of the victim(s). This definition would include all sexual violences including Rape, Carnal Abuse, Sex with Child Under 16, Incest, Buggery and Sexual Assault, while also including violence against sex workers, gay bashing, with-holding of marital funds or property, genital mutilation, neglect, emotional abuse, Figure 2 is used to illustrate that Gender Based Violence is not restricted to female or male victims and can manifest itself in any of the four defined violences.

Violence

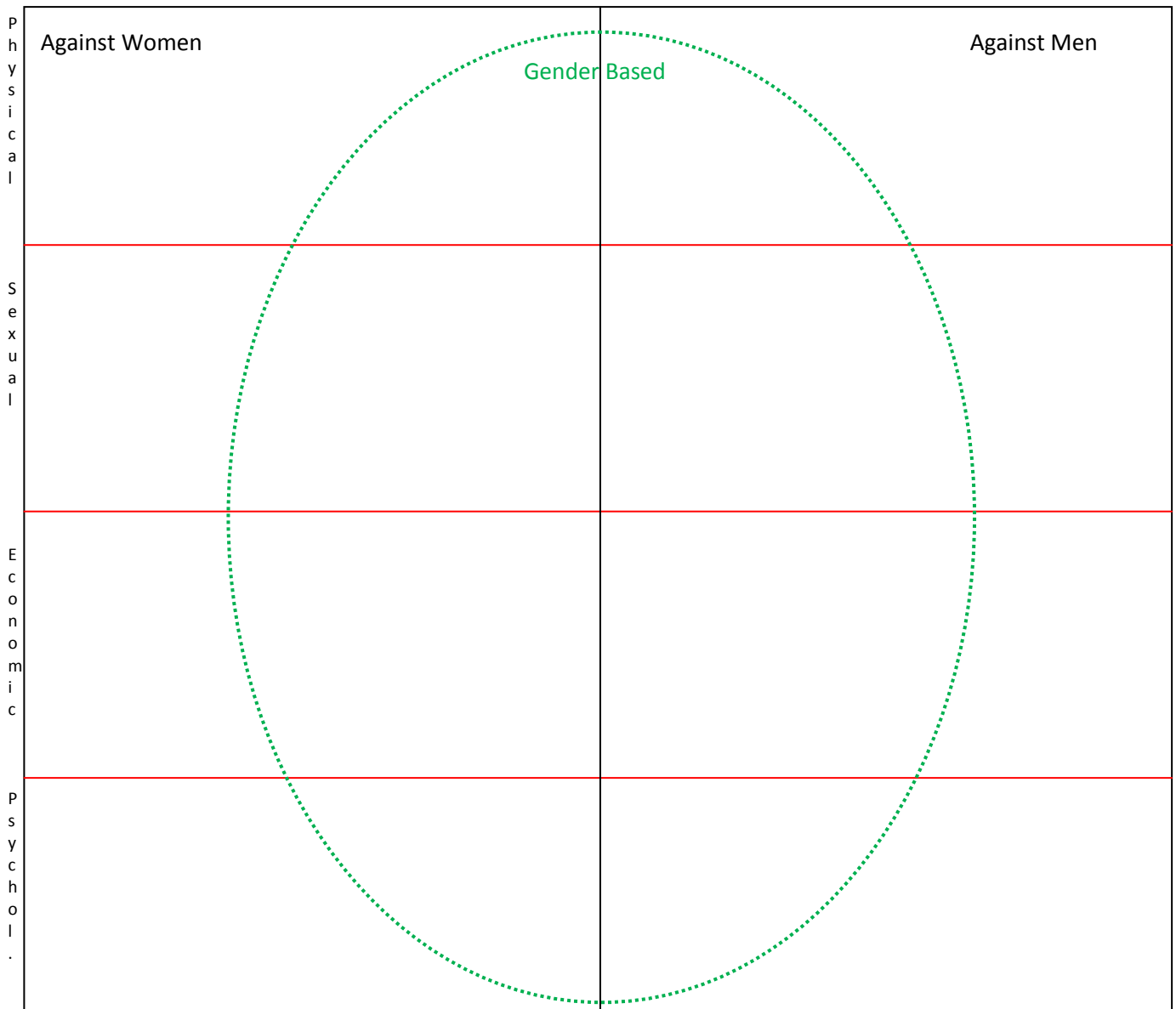


Figure 2. Gender Based Violence Against Women and Men

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (2005) State of World Population 2005 report suggests that “Gender-based violence is perhaps the most widespread and socially tolerated of human rights violations.” The report goes on to say that “Gender-based violence may involve intimate partners, family members, acquaintances or strangers.” Similarly the UN Special Rapporteur (1996) on Violence Against Women defined domestic violence “as violence that occurs within the private spheres, generally between individuals who are related through intimacy, blood or law.”

Violence

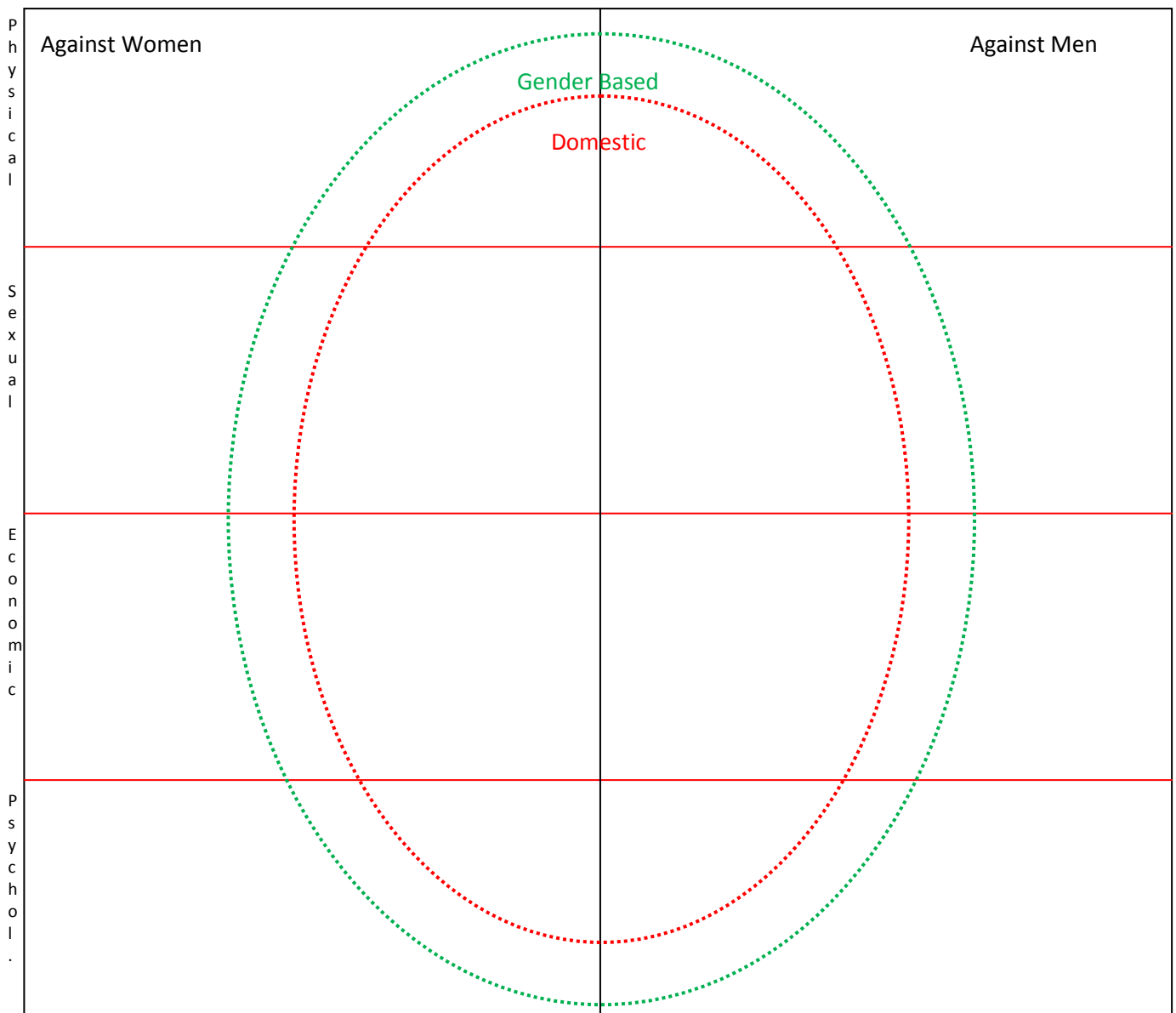


Figure 3. Relationship of Domestic Violence to Gender Based Violence

Figure 3 captures the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) point that Gender-Based Violence includes all cases of Domestic Violence, but that there are situations where Gender-Based Violence is not considered to be Domestic Violence. Examples would include violence against an unrelated sex worker and gay bashing. Domestic violence includes, but is not limited to spousal/partner abuse, as violence against children and the elderly are also forms of Domestic violence. Figure 4 illustrates this concept by including all forms of Intimate partner violence within Domestic violence, while allowing other violence including child and elderly abuse to be considered Domestic Violence.

Violence

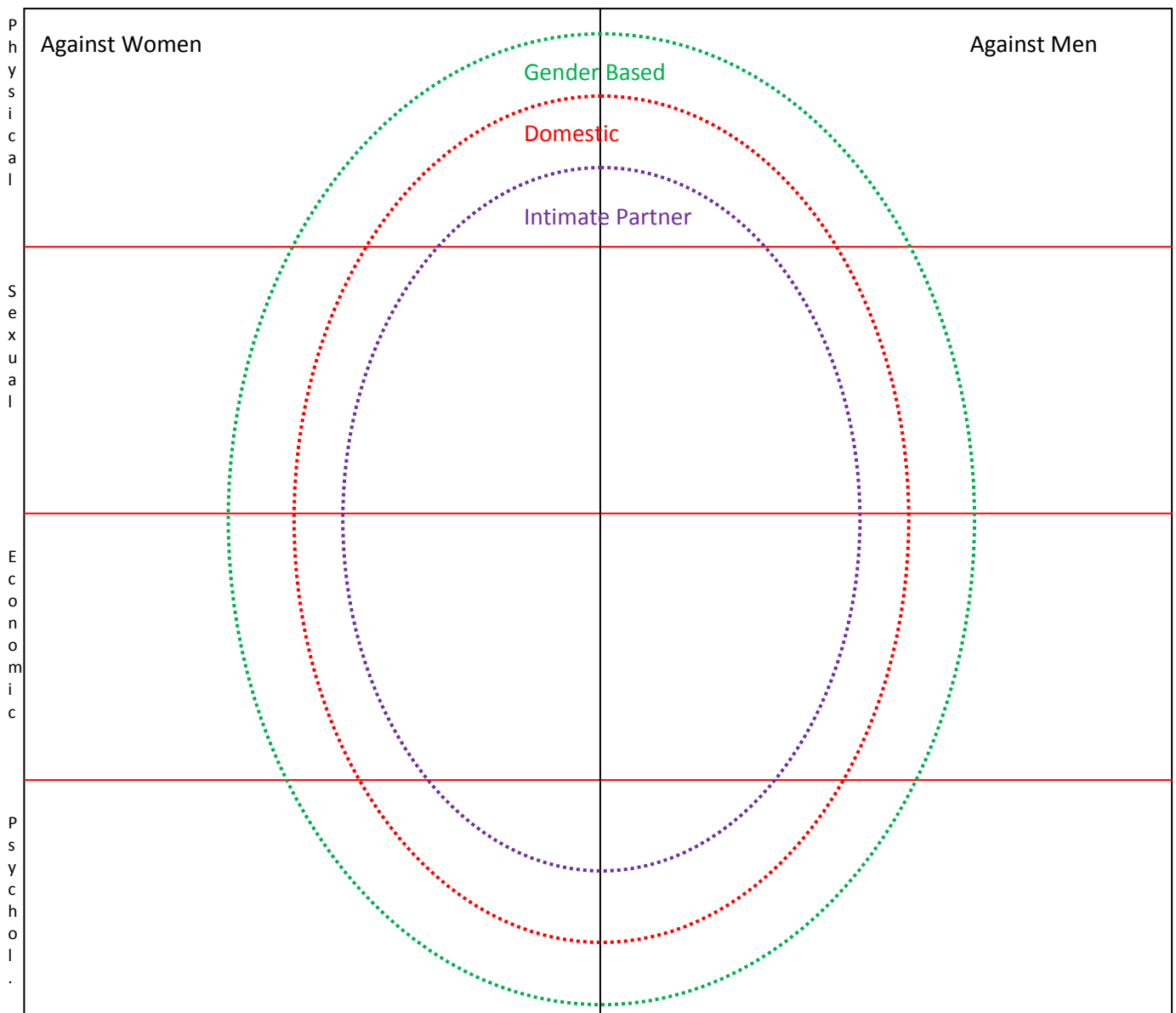


Figure 4. The Relationships among Intimate Partner, Domestic and Gender Based Violence

Capturing Gender Based Violence Data

Defining the relationship among Gender-Based, Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence allows us to then devise methods that will provide accurate, reliable data for monitoring and assessing levels of the various violences. Unfortunately the definitions associated with the various violences have often been manipulated to reflect the focus of a particular study or the availability of existing data. All too frequently the assessment as to whether an incident is Domestic or Intimate Partner violence has been left to the recording individual or agency. Cultural norms and societal stigmas often play a role in this assessment. In many instances the onus is placed on the victim's first contact to assess whether or not the incident should be identified as Domestic or Intimate Partner violence. The victim's first contact maybe a member of the local police force, an agency social worker or a crisis centre volunteer each with differing levels of training and knowledge. These types of issues in turn hinder comparisons among violence indicators at all levels including local, national and International.

Rather than asking the first contact to make a judgement, it is proposed that if the sex and age of the victim and the perpetrator are recorded, then the relationship between the victim and perpetrator can be used to identify the vast majority of Intimate Partner and Domestic Violences. For those Gender-Based violences that are not considered Domestic or Intimate Partner, input from the incident reporter may be required. In such cases the reporting person would be asked to assess whether or not the “Root cause of the violence was Gender-based” with possible responses being Yes, No or Unknown. If the first contact reports the incident as Unknown and the incident is not a case of Domestic Violence or Intimate partner violence, then as the incident proceeds through the investigation period more information may become available. For example as the perpetrator proceeds through the court system, clearer indications as to the motive for the violence may become evident.

Consider the following Generic reporting form (Figure 5):

<u>Type of Violence:</u>		
Physical	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sexual	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Psychological	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Economic	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Perpetrator:</u> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Age: _____		
Grandfather/Grandmother	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Father/Mother	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stepfather/Stepmother	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Partner(Spouse/Comm Law)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ex-Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sibling	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Son/Daughter	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grandson/Granddaughter	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Relative	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Visiting Relationship	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Friend or Acquaintance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
State Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other Org/Enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Self	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Victim:</u> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Age: _____		
Root cause of the violence was Gender based: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>		

Figure 5. Generic Reporting Form

where the reporting person would include a) the type of violence by checking the appropriate box (i.e., Physical, Sexual, Economic or Psychological), b) the sex and age of the perpetrator/aggressor as well as the relationship to the victim and c) the sex, age and root cause of the violence for the victim. This would allow the assessment of Domestic, Intimate Partner and Gender Based Violence for females and males.

<u>Type of Violence:</u>		
Physical	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sexual	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Psychological	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Economic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Perpetrator:</u> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age: <u>19</u>		
Grandfather/Grandmother	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Father/Mother	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stepfather/Stepmother	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Partner(Spouse/Comm Law)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ex-Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sibling	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Son/Daughter	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Grandson/Granddaughter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Relative	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Visiting Relationship	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Friend or Acquaintance	<input type="checkbox"/>	
State Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other Org/Enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Self	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Victim:</u> Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Age: <u>64</u>		
Root cause of the violence was Gender based: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>		

Figure 6. An Example of a Report indicating Domestic Violence

Consider the above report (Figure 6), where the victim of Economic violence was identified as a 64 year old female, the perpetrator a 19 year old male and the perpetrator relationship to the victim being Grandson/Granddaughter. The relationship of the perpetrator to victim in the report would indicate this was a case of Domestic Violence.

In the second example (Figure 7), the victim of Sexual violence is a 38 year old female, the perpetrator a 44 year old male and the perpetrator relationship to the victim identified as Partner (Spouse/Common Law). Since the perpetrator relationship to the victim was identified as Partner(Spouse/Common Law) the report would be identified as a case of Intimate Partner Violence.

Type of Violence:

Physical

Sexual

Psychological

Economic

Perpetrator: Female Male Age: 44

Grandfather/Grandmother

Father/Mother

Stepfather/Stepmother

Partner(Spouse/Comm Law)

Ex-Partner

Sibling

Son/Daughter

Grandson/Granddaughter

Relative

Visiting Relationship

Friend or Acquaintance

State Authority

Other Org/Enterprise

Self

Other

Victim: Female Male Age: 38

Root cause of the violence was Gender based: Yes No Unknown

Figure 7. An Example of a Report indicating Intimate Partner Violence

Type of Violence:

Physical

Sexual

Psychological

Economic

Perpetrator: Female Male Age: 19

Grandfather/Grandmother

Father/Mother

Stepfather/Stepmother

Partner(Spouse/Comm Law)

Ex-Partner

Sibling

Son/Daughter

Grandson/Granddaughter

Relative

Visiting Relationship

Friend or Acquaintance

State Authority

Other Org/Enterprise

Self

Other

Victim: Female Male Age: 24

Root cause of the violence was Gender based: Yes No Unknown

Figure 8. An Example of a Report indicating Gender-Based Violence

In the third example (Figure 8) the victim of Physical Violence is a 24 year old male, the perpetrator a 19 year old male and the perpetrator relationship to the victim being Other with the added input that the recorder indicated the “root cause of the violence was Gender Based”, the report would be identified as a case of Gender Based Violence, that was neither Domestic or Intimate Partner violence.

The form is titled "Type of Violence:" and has four radio buttons: Physical (unchecked), Sexual (checked), Psychological (unchecked), and Economic (unchecked). Below this is the "Perpetrator:" section with "Female" (unchecked) and "Male" (checked) radio buttons, and "Age: 16" written in the field. The "Relationship" section has 16 radio buttons: Grandfather/Grandmother (unchecked), Father/Mother (unchecked), Stepfather/Stepmother (unchecked), Partner(Spouse/Comm Law) (unchecked), Ex-Partner (unchecked), Sibling (unchecked), Son/Daughter (unchecked), Grandson/Granddaughter (unchecked), Relative (unchecked), Visiting Relationship (unchecked), Friend or Acquaintance (checked), State Authority (unchecked), Other Org/Enterprise (unchecked), Self (unchecked), and Other (unchecked). The "Victim:" section has "Female" (checked) and "Male" (unchecked) radio buttons, and "Age: 15" written in the field. At the bottom, "Root cause of the violence was Gender based:" has "Yes" (checked), "No" (unchecked), and "Unknown" (unchecked) radio buttons.

Figure 9. An Example of a Report indicating Gender-Based Violence

In the fourth example (Figure 9) the incident was identified as a case of Sexual violence with the victim a 15 year old female, the perpetrator a 16 year old male and the perpetrator relationship to the victim being “Friend or Acquaintance”. The report would be classified as a case of Gender-Based Violence, but neither Domestic or Intimate Partner violence.

In most jurisdictions, recording the age and sex of both victim and perpetrator as well as the type of violence is already being done. The required changes are in the area of the completeness of the perpetrator relationship to the victim. In the case of Jamaica, the Integrated Crime and Violence Information System’s (ICVIS) Sexual Assault Form and related instructions (see Appendix: Working Copy) currently requires that the age and sex of both the victim and perpetrator be recorded in addition to including the relationship between the victim and perpetrator/aggressor. The form asks that the aggressor/perpetrators be identified as:

father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, common law spouse, ex-partner, sibling, son/daughter, relative, friend or acquaintance, other.

A minor modification to this list of aggressor/perpetrator to include:

grandparents, partner, grandchildren, girlfriend/boyfriend, relative, state authority, Other Organization/Enterprise (e.g., community based leader, faith based leader) and stranger

would facilitate compliance with the proposed Violence Indicators. The proposed definition would remove much of the subjectivity involved in the interpretation and classification of Gender-based, Domestic and Intimate Partner violence.

Figure 10 illustrates where the four examples would fall when using the proposed violence performance indicators. Recall that Example 1 (depicted as Ex. 1 in Figure 10) was identified as a case of Domestic Violence (Economic) against a female. Example 2 was a case of Intimate Partner Sexual Violence against a female (depicted as Ex.2 in Figure 10). Example 3 was a case of Gender-Based Physical Violence against a male (depicted as Ex.3 in Figure 10) and Example 4 was a case of Gender-Based Sexual Violence against a female (depicted as Ex.4 in Figure 10)

Violence

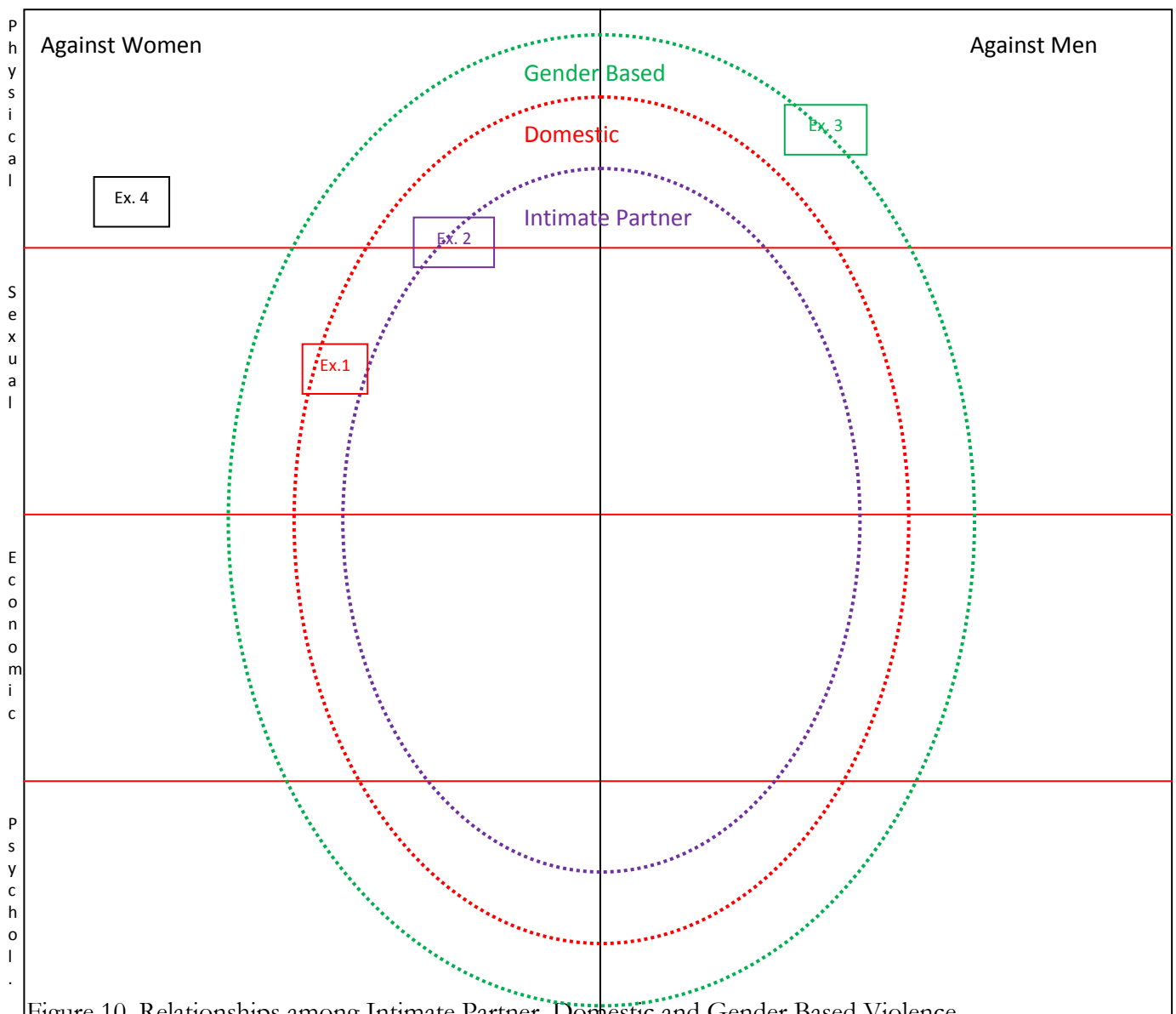


Figure 10. Relationships among Intimate Partner, Domestic and Gender Based Violence

Analyzing the Performance Indicators Using Existing Data

Tables 1, 2, 3 & 4 contain the data frequencies and Figures 11, 12, 13 & 14 the frequency charts for Physical, Economic, Sexual and Psychological violence by sex and age for 2011 in Jamaica (Jamaica Constabulary Force Statistics and Information Management Unit (2012a), Jamaica Constabulary Force Statistics and Information Management Unit (2012b), Jamaica Constabulary Force Statistics and Information Management Unit (2012c), Office of the Children’s Registry (2012)). Looking first at Physical Violence defined as the frequency of Murders and Shooting, we can address the proposed Physical Violence performance indicator:

[a] The total number & age-specific rate of men and women subject to Physical Violence in the last 12 months

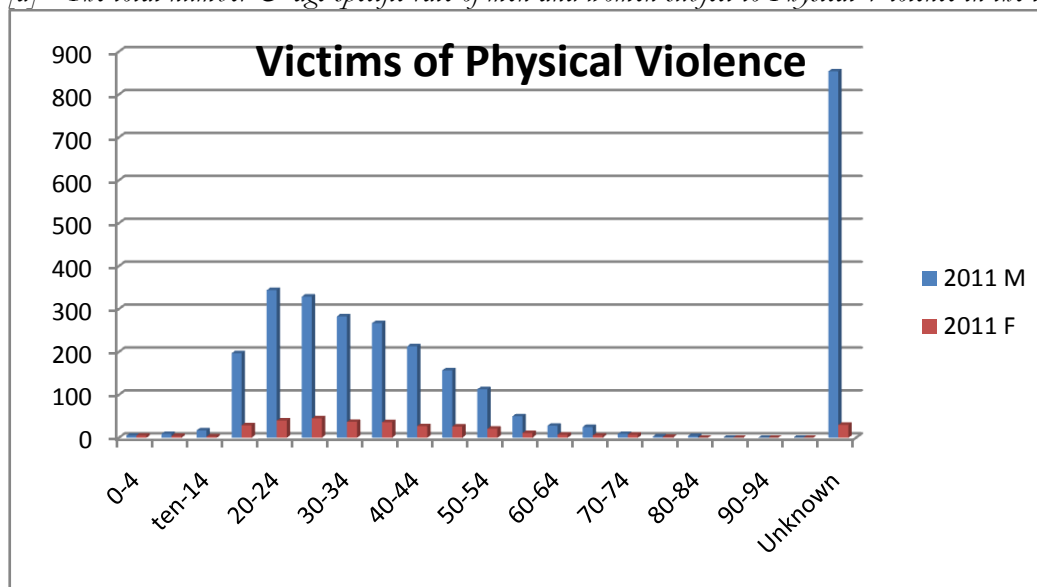


Figure 11. Frequency chart of Physical Violence Against Females and Males for 2011 by age

Figure 11 illustrates the first rising, then declining age group frequencies of Physical Violence for both females and males for 2011. Also from Figure 11 it is clear that the Physical Violence frequencies for males are approximately an order of magnitude (10 times) larger than those frequencies for females. Table 1 contains the Total and Age-specific frequencies (rates) of Physical violence for the calendar year 2011.

Table 1. Physical Violence Frequencies and Totals by sex and age for 2011

Age	M	F
0-4	5	5
5-9	9	4
10-14	17	3
15-19	197	29
20-24	344	40
25-29	329	45
30-34	283	37
35-39	267	36
40-44	213	27
45-49	157	26
50-54	113	21
55-59	50	11

60-64	28	7
65-69	25	5
70-74	9	7
75-79	3	2
80-84	4	0
85-89	0	0
90-94	0	0
95-99	0	0
Unknown	854	30
Total	2907	335

Economic Violence

Next looking at Economic Violence defined as the frequency of Break-ins, Robbery and Larceny, we can again address the proposed Economic Violence performance indicator:

[a] The total number & age-specific rate of men and women subject to Economic violence in the last 12 months

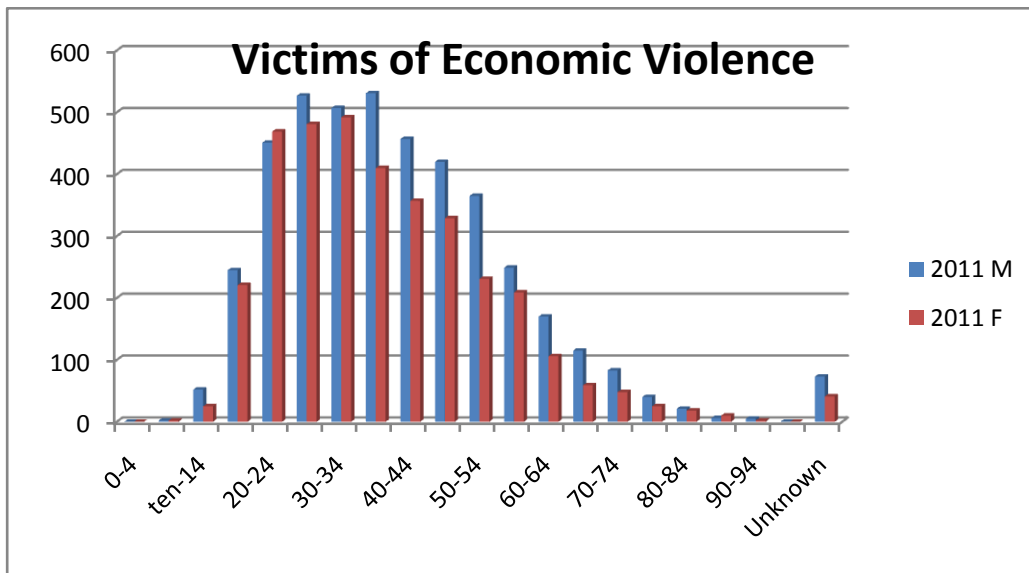


Figure 12. Economic Violence Frequencies and Totals by sex and age

Table 2. Economic Violence Frequencies and Totals by sex and age

Age	M	F
0-4	0	0
5-9	2	2
10-14	52	25
15-19	245	221
20-24	451	469
25-29	527	481
30-34	507	492
35-39	531	410
40-44	457	357
45-49	420	329
50-54	365	231
55-59	249	209

60-64	170	106
65-69	115	59
70-74	83	48
75-79	40	25
80-84	21	18
85-89	6	10
90-94	5	2
95-99	0	0
Unknown	73	41
Total	4319	3535

Figure 12 illustrates the similar rising then declining age group frequencies of Economic Violence for both females and males for the calendar year of 2011. Table 2 contains the Total and Age-specific frequencies (rates) of Economic violence for the same year (2011).

Sexual Violence

Next looking at Sexual Violence defined as the frequency of Rape and Carnal Abuse/Sex with Child under 16, we can address the proposed Sexual Violence performance indicator for females:

[a] The total number & age-specific rate of women subject to Sexual violence in the last 12 months in the case of females and no assessment of any kind for males.

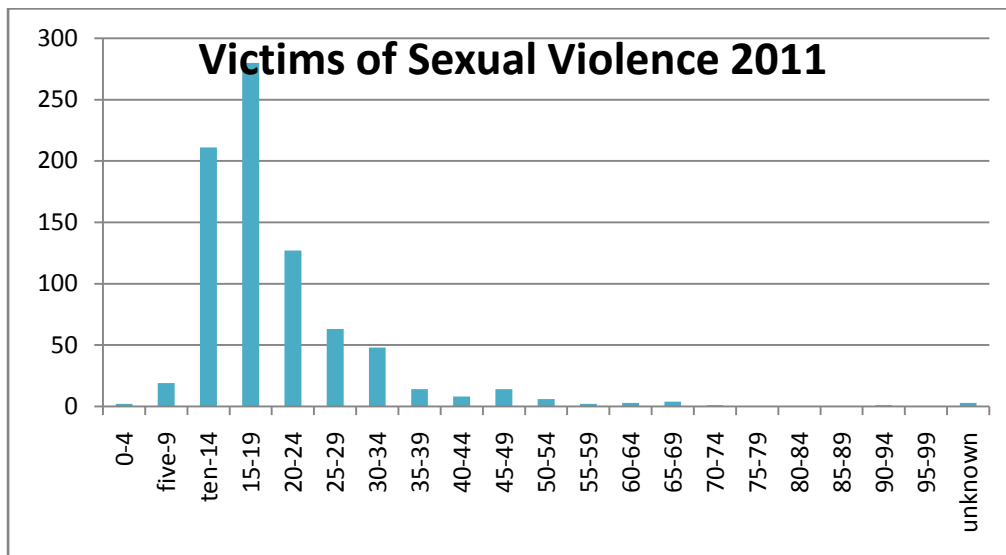


Figure 13. Sexual Violence Frequencies and Totals by age

Figure 13 again illustrates the familiar rising then declining age group frequencies for Sexual Violence (Rape only, as Carnal Abuse/Sex with child under 16 is not yet age disaggregated) against females in the calendar year of 2011. Table 3 contains the Total and Age-specific frequencies (for rape) of Sexual Violence against females for the same year (2011).

Table 3. Sexual Violence Frequencies and Totals by sex and age

age	2011
0-4	2
5-9	19
10-14	211
15-19	280
20-24	127

25-29	63
30-34	48
35-39	14
40-44	8
45-49	14
50-54	6
55-59	2
60-64	3
65-69	4
70-74	1
75-79	0
80-84	0
85-89	0
90-94	1
95-99	0
unknown	3
Sub Total (Rape)	806
Sub Total (Carnal)	830
Total	1636

Psychological Violence

Lastly examining Psychological Violence defined as the frequency of Emotional Abuse and Neglect, we can address a portion of the proposed Psychological Violence performance indicator including:

[a] *The total number of men and women under 18 years of age subject to Psychological Violence in the last 12 months*

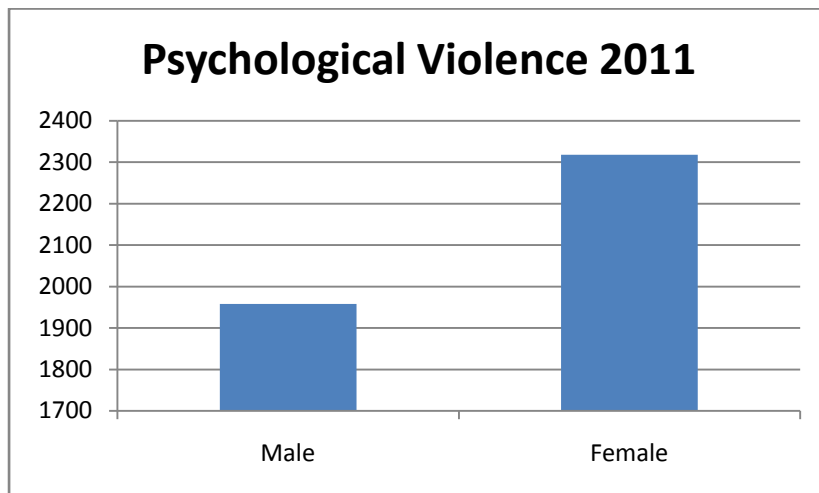


Figure 14. Psychological Violence Totals by sex

Figure 14 illustrates the total frequencies for Psychological Violence against females and males in the year of 2011. Table 4 contains the Total for Psychological Violence against females and males for the same year (2011). Note that the Psychological data is not age disaggregated at this time.

Table 4. Psychological Violence Totals by sex

Age	Male	Female
0-4		
5-9		
10-14		
15-19		
20-24		
25-29		
30-34		
35-39		
40-44		
45-49		
50-54		
55-59		
60-64		
65-69		
70-74		
75-79		
80-84		
85-89		
90-94		
95-99		
Total	1958	2318
Emotional	351	474
Neglect	1607	1844
Unknown	125	

Conclusion

Currently Jamaica’s Major Crime Reports do not include relationship to Aggressor/Perpetrator, however the JCF acknowledges the importance of such information and has started to retrieve perpetrator information. The Jamaica Constabulary Force Statistics and Information Management Unit (2012b) Executive Summary on Rape addresses the issue of relationship to perpetrator by including the information “that of the 228 rape incidents from January to April 22, 2011, approximately 167 or 73% of the offenders were known to the victims”. This is a terrific start, however further refinement is required in order to adequately address the perpetrator. The 73% of perpetrators known to the victim needs to be further broken down into Grandfather/Grandmother, Father/Mother, Stepfather/Stepmother, Partner (Spouse/Common Law), Ex-Partner, Sibling, Son/Daughter, Grandson/Granddaughter, Relative, Visiting Relationship, Friend or Acquaintance, while the remaining 27% of perpetrators need to be further broken down into stranger, state authority or Other Organization/Enterprise (e.g., community based leader, faith based leader).

Once formally adopted, the revised ICVIS form (see Appendix for working copy) will form the basis for all data acquisition involving violence in Jamaica. The associated agencies, including the JCF and OCR, will be mandated to complete the ICVIS form in all cases of violent crime.

The goals of this manuscript were to develop a reliable, repeatable measure of violence that includes the categories Gender-based, Domestic and Intimate Partner and to illustrate methods for measuring and assessing violence in Jamaica. In addition the manuscript illustrated several shortcomings in the JCF’s data acquisition which they are currently addressing. Please note that a) data provided by the JCF comes with the warning “Figures included in this document are

subjected to change due to discoveries from on-going investigations” and b) both OCR data and population figures for 2011 are denoted as “provisional”.

References

- Jamaica Observer (2012). Horror in St. James! 8-y-o among five females brutally raped by gunmen. **Jamaica Observer**, Jamaica, WI.
- The Gleaner (2012). Pregnant woman shot dead in police confrontation, another injured. **The Gleaner**, Jamaica, WI.
- United Nations Economic and Social Council (2008). Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the indicators on violence against women. **E/CN.3/2009/13**.
- United Nations Department of Public Information (1996). Women and Violence. **<http://www.un.org/rights/dp1772e.htm>**.
- United Nations (2012). United Nations Secretary-General’s coordinated database on violence against women, Questionnaire to Member States, April, Secretary-General’s in-depth study on all forms of violence against women. **A/61/122/Add.1**.
- BBC News: Science & Environment (2012). Harrabin's Notes: Safe assumptions. **www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-18020432**.
- United Nations Fund for Population Activities (2005). State of World Population, Chapter 7. **<http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2005/english/ch7/>**.
- UN Special Rapporteur (1996). Violence Against Women, its causes and consequences. **<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/commission/thematic52/53-wom.htm>** .
- Jamaica Constabulary Force Statistics and Information Management Unit (2012a). Age Group and Gender for Victims of Major Crimes 2007-2011.
- Jamaica Constabulary Force Statistics and Information Management Unit (2012b). Executive Summary-Rape.
- Jamaica Constabulary Force Statistics and Information Management Unit (2012c). Jamaica Constabulary Force Annual Major Crime Statistics Review (Provisional).
- Office of the Children’s Registry (2012). Statistics on the total number of reports received by the OCR by type, gender, month and year, 2007 to 2011.

APPENDIX

Working Copy of ICVIS Sexual Assault Form

INTEGRATED & VIOLENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM
JAMAICA
SEXUAL ASSAULT FORM

1.1 PARISH:		1.2 POLICE DIVISION:		1.3 POLICE STATION:	
2. CODE:		3. DATE OF INCIDENT DAY MONTH YEAR		4. TIME OF INCIDENT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD TIME	

5. PLACE OF INCIDENT		
5.1. ADDRESS/ LOT# OR STREET NAME	5.2 LANDMARK	5.3 COMMUNITY
5.4 SECTION OF COMMUNITY/COMMONLY KNOWN AS		
5.5 GPS COORDINATES		
6. DAY OF THE WEEK (Monday, Tuesday, etc.)		
8. NUMBER OF AGGRESSORS IN THE SAME INCIDENT: # ()		
7. TYPE OF LOCATION		
1. HOME	2. STREET	3. HEALTH FACILITY
4. FARM	5. SCHOOL	6. CHURCH
7. BAR	8. COMMERCIAL AREA	9. MARKET
10. RIVER /SEA /GULLY	11. PRISON/CORRECTION INST.	
12. PLACE OF WORK	13. PUBLIC BUILDING	
14. OTHER PLACE	15. PUBLIC OPEN EVENTS/SPORTS	
16. OPEN LOT	17. UNKNOWN	99. NO DATA

8. VICTIM INFORMATION				
LAST NAME,	FIRST	MIDDLE	ALIAS	PETNAME
9. SEX 1. Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female <input type="checkbox"/>				
11. AGE :		10. OCCUPATION		13. IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
1. Years <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Months <input type="checkbox"/>	12. MARITAL STATUS		6. Work ID <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Unspecified <input type="checkbox"/>				5. Without ID <input type="checkbox"/>
				7. School ID <input type="checkbox"/>
				9. No Data <input type="checkbox"/>
				8. Voters ID <input type="checkbox"/>
				10. Medical Record # <input type="text"/>
				13.a ID # <input type="text"/>
				13.b Next of Kin ID # <input type="text"/>
14.1 ADDRESS/ LOT# OR STREET NAME				
14.2 LANDMARK		14.3 COMMUNITY		
14.4 SECTION OF COMMUNITY/COMMONLY KNOWN AS			14.5 GPS COORDINATES	

15. PERPETRATOR/AGGRESSOR		18. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INCIDENT	
15.1. Father	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.1 Type of Crime: RAPE	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.2. Mother	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.2. Type of Crime: CARNAL ABUSE,	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.3. Stepfather	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.3. Type of Crime: INCEST	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.4. Stepmother.	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.4. Type of Crime: BUGGERY	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.5. Common Law Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.5. Type of Crime: OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.6. Ex-Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	19. First Time 19.1 YES () 19.2 NO ()	
15.7. Sibling	<input type="checkbox"/>	20. Physical/ Mental Disability 20.1 YES () 20.2 NO ()	
15.8. Son / Daughter	<input type="checkbox"/>	21. Pregnant Victim 21.1 YES () 21.2 NO ()	
15.9. Relative	<input type="checkbox"/>	22. ACTION TAKEN:	
15.10. Friend or acquaintance	<input type="checkbox"/>	22.1 Protective Custody	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.11. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	22.2 Prosecution Office / Forensic Medicine / Judicial Process	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. SEX OF THE AGGRESSOR		22.3 Psychological Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/> # ()	2. MALE <input type="checkbox"/> # ()	22.4 Medical Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. APPROXIMATE AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/>		22.5 Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

23. SHORT EXPLANATION OF EVENTS (write down whether if it is a special day in the Country, the sector, or the neighborhood where the event occurred; if the victim presents involvement of alcohol use)

Elaborated by the "Crime Surveillance" Project Technical Group, CISALVA Institute, Universidad del Valle, Modified by JL / MIG V. 01 Jamaica - 01-2011.

JAMAICA

INTEGRATED CRIME AND VIOLENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM
DEFINITIONS FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT FORM

SEXUAL ASSAULT: is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. This definition includes rape, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object. It includes carnal abuse, defined as having sexual intercourse with a minor under the age of 16 and must be a girl. Buggery is included in this category.

- 1.1 **PARISH:** Parish of the country where the incident takes place.
- 1.2 **POLICE DIVISION:** Division of the JCF where the incident takes place.
- 1.3 **POLICE STATION:** Station name where the incident is reported.
2. **CODE:** A consecutive case number identifying the incident.
3. **DATE OF INCIDENT:** Enter the date when the incident occurred. Day, month, and year must be specified.
4. **TIME OF INCIDENT:** Using International Standard Time the specific time when the incident occurred is recorded using of the 24 hour format. For example, 8:15 a.m. = 0815 and 2 p.m. = 1400 hrs. If exact time is unknown, provide your best estimate.
5. **PLACE OF INCIDENT:** The place where the incident occurred.
 - 5.1 Specific street address of location is registered, or if not available, lot# or identifying information by type of street is registered here.
 - 5.2 Name of the landmark.
 - 5.3 Name of the community.
 - 5.4 Section of community or commonly known as
 - 5.5 GPS coordinates
6. **DAY OF THE WEEK:** Specify the day of the week, e.g. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, etc. If unknown, leave blank.
7. **TYPE OF LOCATION:** Check the box of the option shown that most accurately describes the location where the incident took place.
8. **VICTIM INFORMATION:** The first, middle and last name(s) of the victim, any known alias and pet name are recorded. If unknown, mark NN.
9. **SEX (as of birth):** Mark either 1. Male, or 2. Female
10. **OCCUPATION:** The occupation of the victim is registered. If unknown, specify "no data"
11. **AGE:** The age of the victim is registered by 1. Years or 2. Months, if an infant.
12. **MARITAL STATUS:** Records the civil status of the victim.
13. **IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT:** Check one of the variables for the type of ID that the victim had in his/her possession
14. **RESIDENCE OF THE VICTIM:** Register the specific address of the victim. Register the community of the victim as well as the landmark, section of the community or commonly known as and GPD coordinates.
15. **PERPETRATOR/AGGRESSOR:** Check box describing the aggressor (father, mother, stepmother, stepfather, common law spouse, ex-partner, sibling, son/daughter, relative, friend or acquaintance, other).
16. **SEX OF PERPETRATOR/AGGRESSOR:** records sex of perpetrator or aggressor.
17. **AGE:** records approximate age of perpetrator or aggressor in number of years
rape, carnal abuse, buggery or other
19. **FIRST TIME:** Indicate whether it was the first or not
20. **MENTAL/PHYSICAL DISABILITY:** Records the type of mental/physical disability of the victim. If none, record does not apply
21. **PREGNANT VICTIM:** records whether the victim was pregnant or not at the time of the incident, or whether does not apply.
22. **ACTION TAKEN WITH PROSECUTION:** What action has been taken: 22.1 protective custody; 22.2 Prosecutor's Office/Forensic Medicine/Judicial process; 22.3 psychological evaluation, 22.4 medical evaluation. 22.5 Other
23. **SHORT EXPLANATION OF EVENT:** A short narrative of how the event occurred.