

Metadata on SDGs Indicator 11.7.2

Indicator category: Tier III

Goal 11 : *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*

Target 11.7: *By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities*

Indicator 11.7.2: *Proportion of person's victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months*

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UNODC

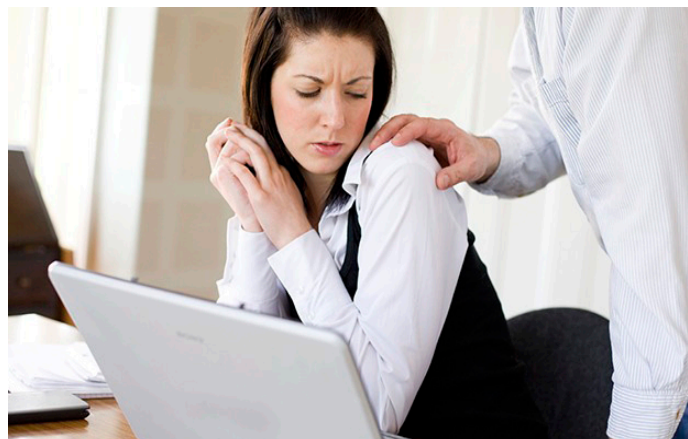
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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1. Definition and method of computation

'Physical or sexual harassment' refers to a wide range of acts or behaviors, often of a sexual nature, which are unwanted and offensive to the recipient. Many international bodies, national legislatures and courts have prohibited sexual harassment but there is no agreed universal definition of the term. [1] Most existing studies about sexual harassment focus on working life or educational environments and measure unwelcome and unwanted sexual acts. [1, 2] In 2014, the European Union Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) conducted the first comprehensive survey on violence against women in 28 EU countries. The survey covered 11 possible acts of sexual harassment, which were unwanted and offensive according to respondents. The categories include:

- Unwelcome touching, hugging or kissing.
- Sexually suggestive comments or jokes that made [the respondent] feel offended.
- Inappropriate invitations to go out on dates.
- Intrusive questions about [the respondent's] private life that made her feel offended.
- Intrusive comments about [the respondent's] physical appearance that made her feel offended.
- Inappropriate staring or leering that made [the respondent] feel intimidated.
- Somebody sending or showing [the respondent] sexually explicit pictures, photos or gifts that made her feel offended.
- Somebody indecently exposing themselves to [the respondent].
- Somebody made [the respondent] watch or look at pornographic material against her wishes.
- Unwanted sexually explicit emails or SMS messages that offended [the respondent].
- Inappropriate advances that offended [the respondent] on social networking websites such as Facebook, or in internet chat rooms.



Sexual harassment in the workplace ©personalinjurylawyer-spokane.com

1.1 Method of computation

Rate of physical or sexual harassment

$$= \frac{\text{Number of girls and women aged 15+ who were subjected to physical or sexual harassment in the last 12 months}}{\text{All women and girls aged 15+}} \times 100$$

Sub-classifications can be made for specific categories of perpetrators and by place of occurrence of latest episode, for example sexual harassment occurring at work versus public spaces.

2. Rationale and Interpretation

Sexual harassment is a violation of women's rights and a prohibited form of violence against women in many countries. [4] The experience of sexual harassment causes devastating physical and psychological injuries to a large percentage of women. In urban and rural areas, developed or developing countries, women and girls are constantly subjected to these forms of violence on streets, on public transport, in shopping centers and in public parks, in and around schools and workplaces, in public sanitation facilities and water and food distribution sites, or in their own neighborhoods. Such harassment reinforces the subordination of women to men in society, violates women's dignity and creates a health and safety hazard in public spaces.



3. Disaggregation

Potential Disaggregation:

- Disaggregation by **age**
- Disaggregation by **race/ethnicity**
- Disaggregation by **perpetrator**
- Disaggregation by **place of occurrence** (e.g. street, public parks, public transportation, school, work etc.)

4. Sources and data collection process

Data for this indicator can be collected through specialized violence against women surveys, crime victimization surveys or through modules in multipurpose surveys such as Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS) (in the case of MICS and DHS, samples are currently limited to women aged 15-49).

5. Comments and limitations

Suitability:

Access to safe public spaces is a basic human right; however, women and girls are often exposed to harassment and other forms of violence, which inhibit their right to public spaces. This indicator would enable proper tracking of these barriers to women's access to public spaces.

Feasibility:

This data has been successfully collected in the context of the EU and can be adapted and replicated across a wider number of countries.

Limitations:

Due to the lack of agreed definition and comparable data, this indicator is currently classified as Tier III. Methodological work and testing is required but could build from the experience of the FRA survey.

Policy Connections:

The FRA survey revealed that in the EU, 55% of all women have at least once been victims of sexual harassment and stalking during their lifetime and 21% have been victimized over the last 12 months. [3] If women and girls are to enjoy a life free from violence, policymakers need to ensure that public spaces are free from any form of violence, including sexual harassment.



6. Current data availability

Because of the lack of universal definition, data for this indicator are not comparable. Currently, comparable data exist only for the 28 EU countries.

7. Responsible entities

UNODC will be responsible for reporting on this indicator.

8. Data collection and data release calendar

The monitoring of the indicator can be repeated at regular intervals of 5 years, allowing for three reporting points until the year 2030.

9. References

URL References:

[1] The Advocates for Human Rights (2010). "What is Sexual Harassment in the Workplace?". http://www.stopvaw.org/What_is_Sexual_Harassment.html

[2] United Nations General Assembly. 2006. In-depth study on all forms of violence against women. Report of the Secretary-General.

[3] European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. Violence against Women: An EU-Wide Survey. Main Results.

[4] UN Women (2011). Progress of the World's Women: In Pursuit of Justice

10. Related Indicators:

Direct relation

11.7.1 Accessibility to Open Public Space

Indirect relation

4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender-sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual, and other types of exploitation

8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against





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