



Breaking the Silence: Results and Impact of the IVAWS COSTA RICA

Montserrat Sagot*
National Coordinator

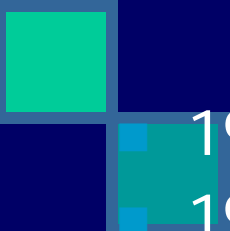



Universidad de Costa Rica

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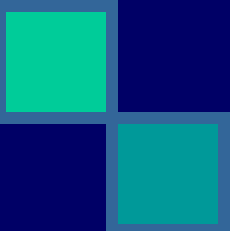



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND PUBLIC POLICY

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- 1990, Congress passed the Real Equality Law
 - 1990, Creation of the Women's Delegation
 - 1995, Congress ratified "The Belém do Pará Convention"
 - 1995, Congress passed the Law Against Sexual Harrassment
 - 1996, Congress passed the Law Against Domestic Violence
 - 1997, approval of a national policy to deal with family violence
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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND PUBLIC POLICY

- 1997, Creation of the National System to Prevent and Confront Family Violence
 - 2000, Submission to Congress of the Bill to Criminalize Violence Against Women
 - 2001, Congress ratified CEDAW's Facultative Protocol
 - 2001, Congress passed the Responsible Paternity Law
 - 2007, Congress passed the Law to criminalize violence against women
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- 



Some data on violence against women

Comparison Chart 2005

	Total
Calls to the hotlines:	65148
Petitions for protection measures (restraining orders):	43929
Persons receiving services at the Women's Delegation:	5406
Penal cases for sexual violence:	1885
Penal cases for domestic violence:	1362




Some data on violence against women Comparison Chart 2005

Judiciary System

	Total
Robbery and theft cases:	46717
Restraining orders related to domestic violence:	47086

Police Reports

	Total
Domestic and sexual violence:	7389
Drug related:	7554
Property related:	6349



Some data on violence against women

Costa Rica: Femicides. 1998-2003


	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
No.	21	31	31	17	26	25
Rate/ 100.000 w	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.2

67% of women murdered in the country have been killed by a partner, expartner, boyfriend, relative or an "interested man"

- Only 8% of the men are murdered for reasons associated with domestic or sexual violence




Some data on violence against women

- If women's deaths caused by domestic or sexual violence were eradicated, women's homicide rate would decline at least 58%
 - If men's deaths caused by domestic and sexual violence were eradicated, men's homicide rates would only decline 10%
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IVAWS Methodology

- The survey was carried out in the 7 provinces of Costa Rica
 - Fieldwork: July and August 2003
 - Sample size: 908
 - Strategy of Sample Selection: probability, stratified, three-staged sample, based on national census segments (sample was designed by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos)
 - Sample was stratified by geographical region and socio-economic level
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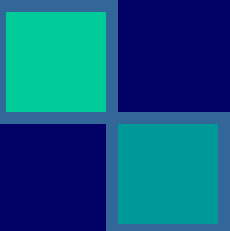



Methodology

- Distribution of segments by areas: urban 51.1%, rural 48.9%
 - Confidence level: 95%
 - Method of interviewing: face-to face
 - Response rate relative to eligible contacts: 58%
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Partnership

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- Universidad de Costa Rica
 - University of Western Ontario,
Canada
 - Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres
 - Instituto Nacional de Estadística y
Censos
- 



Main Results

Overall Violence

- 58% of the women surveyed reported experiencing at least one incident of physical or sexual violence over their lifetime after age 16
- 45% of the women have experienced physical violence over their lifetime.
- 39% of the women have experienced some form of sexual violence over their lifetime.
- 49.6% of the women have experienced some form of psychological abuse by their partners, mainly showing an exercise of power and control
- 49% of the women reported that they had experienced physical or sexual violence before age 15



Overall Violence

- The incidence of violence was found to vary based on certain socio-demographic characteristics:

- Women on the reproductive age (25-49) reported higher levels of sexual and physical violence (62% and above)

- Women with higher educational levels reported higher levels of violence (secondary education 64,4% and university education 63,1%)

- Women who are direct income recipients reported higher levels of violence (61.1%)

- Women belonging to evangelical and pentecostal religious denominations reported higher levels of violence (68.1%)

- 69,9% of the women who had experienced violence during childhood also experienced violence as adults

Women who reported the incident by perpetrator
according to achievements in the process

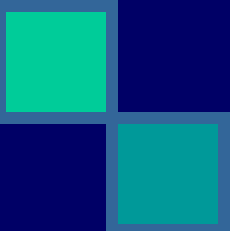

2003

(valores absolutos)

	Total	Reported	Charges were brought against him	Charges lead to a conviction
Abused by partners	300	49	5	2
Abused by non-partners	348	36	12	6

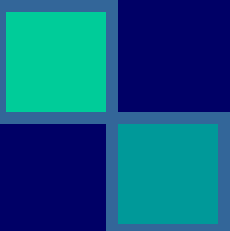



IVAWS Usages and Impact

- Presentation of results was held at the Congress' Auditorium (2004)
 - A press release was produced by the Congress' communication office
 - Main results were sent to each Congress member by INAMU
 - The results were use as important arguments by those in support of the Bill to Criminalize Violence Against Women
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IVAWS Usages and Impact


- Results were used extensively in the National Human Development Report (2005), “Overcoming Fear: Citizen (In)security and Human Development in Costa Rica”
 - Results were used in the official report presented by the Government of Costa Rica in compliance with the Convention of Belém do Pará (2006)
 - Results were used in the official report presented to the OAS in compliance with the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights (special chapter named: Women’s Access to Justice)
 - Results were used in several training activities for service providers in the Judiciary system and the Police (INAMU)
 - Results were presented all over the country at the local networks to prevent and confront family and sexual violence as part of the awareness raising activities of PLANОВI
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IVAWS Usages and Impact

- Extensive media coverage
 - Main newspapers, radio and tv
 - Press release by the Ministry of Health

“Ministerio de Salud Promueve Acciones Integrales para Enfrentar Problemática de violencia Intrafamiliar en el País”
(Ministry of Health promotes comprehensive actions to face family violence in the country)

- Editorial in the Journal *Acta Médica* signed by the Minister of Health (2007) (Official journal National Board of Medicine)
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Nacionales com nacion



Martes 25 de mayo, 2004. San José, Costa Rica.

Noticias Nacionales:

Violencia golpea también a asalariadas

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ENCUESTAS

1) La deserción estudiantil

Encuesta de la UCR

Violencia golpea también a asalariadas

• *58 por ciento de 908 entrevistadas aseguró haber sido agredida*

Jairo Villegas S.

jvillegas@nacion.com

Las mujeres que tienen un salario son también víctimas de agresión por parte de sus compañeros sentimentales, según una encuesta hecha por el Centro de Investigación en Estudios de la Mujer (CIEM), de la Universidad de Costa Rica (UCR), cuyos resultados se dieron a conocer ayer.



Víctima. Susan Bryan, de 18 años, fue asesinada en febrero en Batán de Matina, Limón. Marvin Caravaca/Archivo LA NACIÓN

Viernes 31 de diciembre, 2004. San José, Costa Rica.

PORTADA

NACIONALES

OVACION

SOCIEDAD

USTED OPINA

ANTERIORES

ÚLTIMA HORA

NACIONALES

SUCESOS

OPINIÓN

SOCIEDAD

OVACION

EL NORTE

INTERNACIONALES

SERVICIOS

GALERÍA

PURA VIDA

ESCRIBANOS

ESPECIALES



*Costa Rica
en el 2004*

NACIONALES

ENVIAR NOTICIA A UN AMIGO →

Ir a ->

91 mujeres agredidas en Navidad

91 mujeres agredidas en Navidad

Servicio de emergencias 911 atendió casos

Mónica UMAÑA D.

monicau@aldia.co.cr

La noche del 24 de diciembre no fue de celebración para 91 mujeres. Por el contrario, fue de gritos, golpes y agresiones.

El servicio de emergencia 911 recibió, entre las 6:00 p.m. del 24 de diciembre, y las 6:00 a.m. del 25, un total de 91 llamadas de mujeres que pedían ayuda.

Para el jefe de operaciones del 911, Germán Güendell, estos datos son alarmantes.



Pocas

Sólo 16,6 por ciento de las mujeres que sufren violencia doméstica, reconoce haber denunciado las agresiones ante las autoridades.

[Ver otras ediciones](#)

BUSCAR

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