

Urban Inequality and The Rise of Social Crisis Rape

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February 18, 2014

High and Rising Violence against Women

*2010: 7.2% of women worldwide reported *non-partner* sexual violence=216 mill

South Africa: 60,000 rapes *reported* per year

Brazil: 150% increase in sexual violence in the past five years

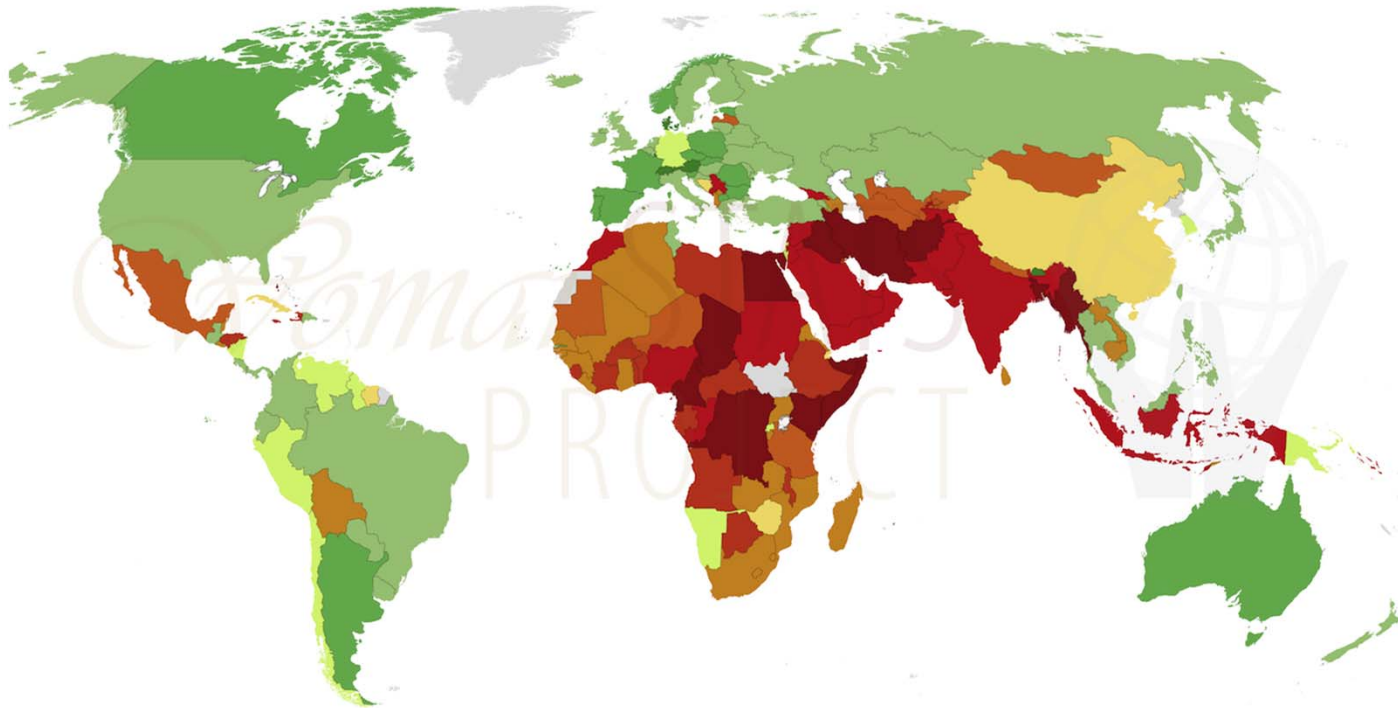
India: Shocking assaults in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad

14.8% women dom. sexual abuse = 60-90 million women?

Mexico: Femicide

Weighted Relative International Rape Scale

Scaled 2011



Combined weighted data, legal and taboo scores



Scale value 1 is better; scale value 10 is worst

Hotspots of Violence against Women

All different regions and cultures, but many are

- Modernizing, not poorest or most patriarchal
- Beyond conflict zones, also SOCIAL conflict and urban crisis
- Rising harms: weapons, gangs, children
- rapidly developing
- urbanizing--high levels of migration from rural to urban
- youthful populations
- high levels of social inequality
- shifting gender roles

Correlates of Sexual Violence (current as of 2012, unless indicated)

State	Avg annual GDP growth over 5 yrs	Urban population (% of total)	Avg urban pop growth over 5 yrs	GINI (0=equality 100=inequality)	Male Youth Unemployment (% of male 15-24)	Gender Inequality Index Rank	Corruption (x/100)	Weighted rape index (1-10)
Brazil	3.6	85	1.2	54.7 (2009)	17.8	85	42	3
India	7.7	32	2.4	33.9 (2010)	10.5	132	36	9
S. Africa	3.5	62	1.9	63.1 (2009)	48.2	90	42	6
Mexico	2.6	78	1.6	47.2 (2010)	10	72	34	7
Russia	4.7	74	0.4	40.1 (2009)	18.3	51	28	3
Indonesia	5.7	51	2.9	38.1 (2011)	22.2	106	32	9
Egypt	4.3	44	1.9	30.8 (2008)	24.8	126	32	10

Connections and Explanations

- Displaced young men: youth unemployment
- Vulnerable young women: labor migration
- Crowding and resource competition
- Urban governance crisis: transport
- Rule of law gap: policing
- Patriarchal attitudes: women as “disposable people” and acceptable targets (men and women share this socialization)

What we need to know:

- Gangs and collective violence drivers
- Thresholds or tipping points?
- Conflict triggers
- Special challenges of reporting and evidence for VAW
- Why is violence more gender-based in some places and not others? (WHO Asia study)
- Controlling for other factors

Current Interventions

- Civic mobilization--Delhi protests, NGO advocacy in new courts
- Legal reform--South Africa (but shantytown gaps), India
- Enforcement and policing--Brazil
- Urban policy--Global Safe Cities
- Technology and communications--Harassmap
- Cultural change and education--Promundo

The urban conflict lens: what does it add?

- Male at-risk youth employment
- Target young urban migrant females, not generic “female empowerment”
- Gendered policing
- Housing and transportation, like refugee camps
- Cultural change must address inequality, not just gender attitudes and conflict resolution