

'Honour' Crimes and Violence Against Women and Girls in Pakistan: A Geospatial Analysis

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Project Description and Context

- Violence against women (VAW) is one of the most pressing global human rights violations and public health concerns, and it is widespread across all countries, regardless of social, economic, religious or cultural distinction (Critelli, 2012)
- Violence against women can broadly be defined as "Any act or threat of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women..." (Hadi and Ullah, 2014)
- In Pakistan, VAW has been on the rise, and this violence occurs within urban and rural areas, and across all classes, castes and religious groups (Hadi and Ullah, 2014)
- This project involves analysing how the location and population density of areas within Pakistan relate to the amount of reported incidents of VAW in a given area using GIS; results from 'honour' crime data will be used for this project

Objective

The main objective of this project is to map the extent of occurrences of violence against women and girls throughout Pakistan. This analysis can be used by government officials and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) for assessing the relationships between place and the locations of crimes. Further use of this analysis can be done to assist in planning efforts relating to where to build new shelters and support services for women. Preliminary maps from this study will show the results obtained thus far for 'honour' crimes committed against women in Pakistan for 2017. Since most perpetrators of VAW are rarely held accountable, spaces such as shelters where women can receive safety, and physical and psychological support are of critical importance (as of 2002, it is estimated that there were only 13 state-run shelters and 6 privately run shelters in Pakistan) (Critelli, 2012). Research shows that investment in building these spaces and other support services for women should be made a priority in order to give abused women hope for healing and rebuilding their lives (Critelli, 2012).

Methods and Analysis

Part 1

The first set of analyses involved acquiring population data for all the districts in Pakistan to calculate the population density of each district. All analyses were done using ArcMap 10.5.1, and all maps use the WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_42N Transverse Mercator Projection. A barrier between Jammu and Kashmir was created using line digitization as this area is not constitutionally a part of Pakistan, although it is under Pakistani administration. Figure 1 shows a map of this region; the top four most densely populated districts are Lahore, Karachi City, Peshawar and Islamabad.

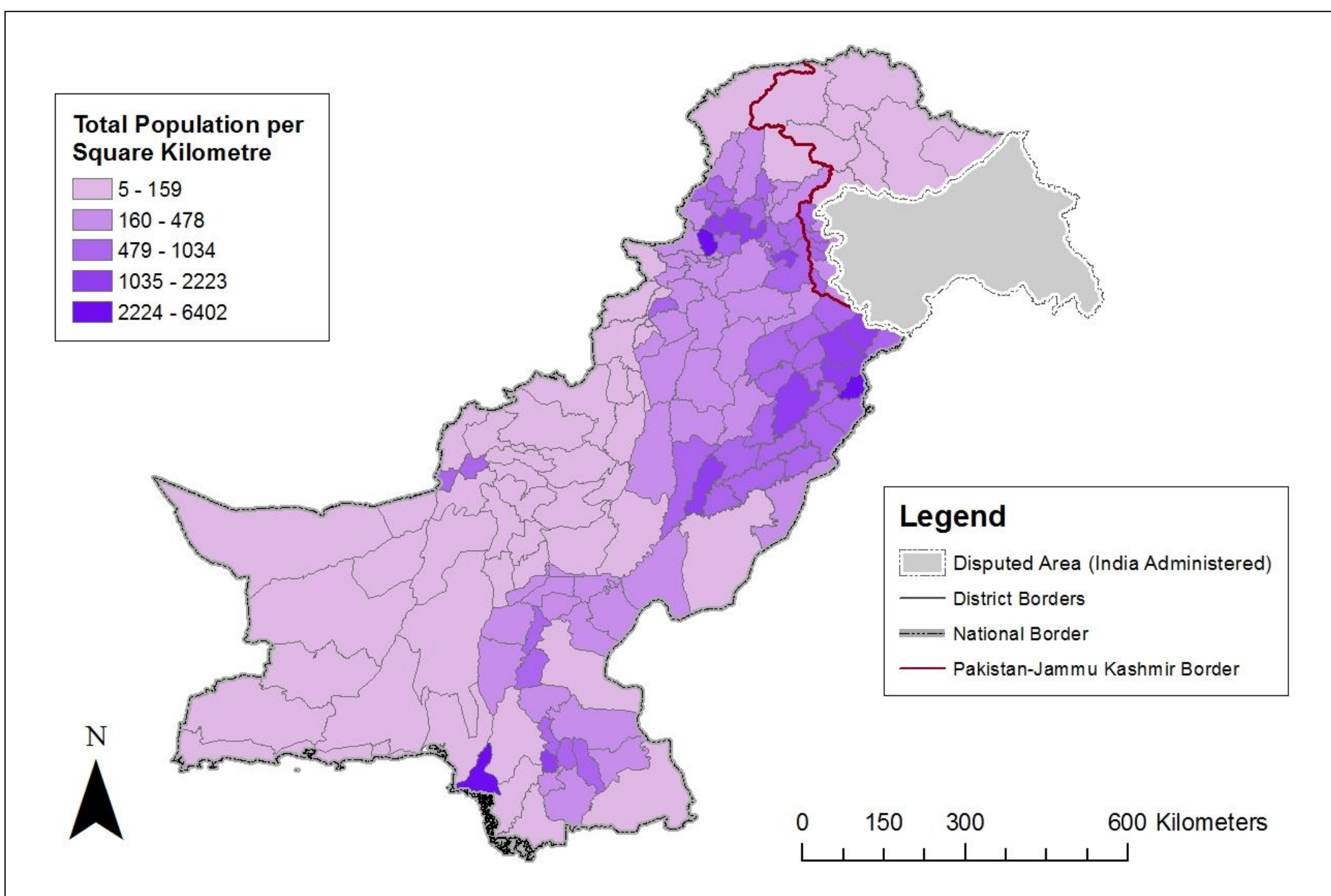


Figure 1: Population Density in Square Kilometres for Pakistani Districts
Data Sources: City Population (2016), City Population (2018) and Pakistani Bureau of Statistics (2017)

Part 2

The second set of analyses show the calculated the weighted counts of reported 'honour' crimes committed against women and girls throughout cities in Pakistan using the 'collect event' tool. Latitude and longitude data were obtained from Google Maps and LatLong.net for each city in order to plot attacks by location. Table 1 shows the breakdown of the amount of districts in each province (Cnt_PROVIN column) and the amount of reported crimes in each province (Sum_Join_C column). When comparing this data with the map shown in Figure 2, the apparent pattern is that most of the reported crimes occur in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa respectively. High weighted counts are visible in the northeastern area of Punjab, Karachi and central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Table 2 also shows the number of attacks recorded in a city (ICOUNT), ranging from 1 to 90, and the number of cities with a specific number of attacks (Count_ICOUNT). District polygons for the Jammu and Kashmir region were merged to create provincial polygons.

OID	PROVINCE	Cnt_PROVIN	Sum_Join_C	Sum_AreaKm	Sum_Popula
0	Balochistan	32	24	347581.2522	12344739
1	Fata	13	4	26844.06225	4444427
2	Federal Capital Territory	1	8	900.3536103	2001579
3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	25	116	74514.63571	30523371
4	Punjab	36	588	205700.6329	110017455
5	Sindh	24	136	141022.0632	47893244
6	Gilgit Baltistan	7	0	70290.51552	1419900
7	India-administered Kashmir	1	NULL	105343.2151	NULL
8	Azad Kashmir	10	1	11814.37628	4045366
TOTAL	9	149	877	984011.1067	212690081

Table 1: District Count and Aggregated 'Honour' Crime Counts per Province
Data Sources: City Population (2016), City Population (2018), Pakistani Bureau of Statistics (2017) and the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (2017)

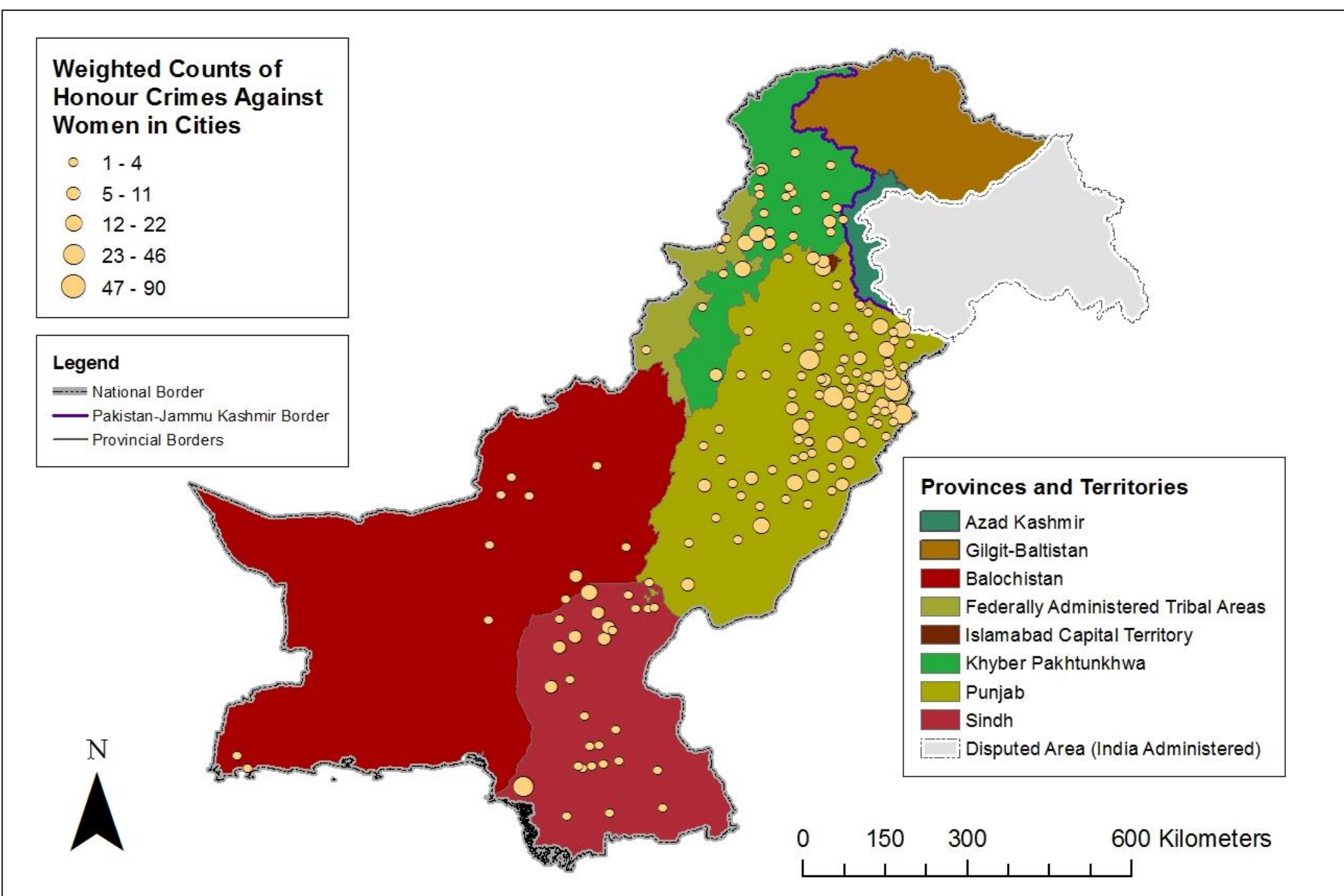


Figure 2: Weighted Counts of Honour Crimes Committed in Pakistani Cities
Data Source: Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (2017)

OBJECTID	ICOUNT	Count_ICOUNT
1	1	60
2	2	30
3	3	11
4	4	15
5	5	7
6	6	5
7	7	6
8	8	5
9	9	2
10	11	2
11	13	3
12	14	3
13	15	2
14	16	3
15	17	1
16	18	1
17	22	2
18	28	1
19	36	1
20	39	1
21	46	1
22	90	1

Table 2: Count of Attacks and the Number of Cities with Each Attack Count Value
Data Source: Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (2017)

Part 3

The third analysis conducted was on the proportion of 'honour' crimes within each district as a percentage of the total population within each district. This data was normalized by creating a layer dividing the amount of reported attacks in each district by the total population in each district. There also appears to be some overlap with the areas showing the highest percentages with the areas that have a larger population density, as demonstrated by comparing Figures 2 and 3. Table 3 illustrates the top 10 cities with the highest number of 'honour' crimes for 2017.

City	Cnt_City	Lat	Long
Lahore	90	31.52037	74.358747
Karachi	46	25.070043	67.284787
Faisalabad	39	31.450366	73.134961
Kasur	36	31.117865	74.440838
Sargodha	28	32.073979	72.686607
Gujranwala	22	32.187692	74.194453
Peshawar	22	34.015137	71.524915
Gujrat	18	32.573072	74.100504
Rawalpindi	17	33.565111	73.016913
Charsadda	16	34.168181	71.750385

Table 3: Top Ten Cities with the Highest Recorded Amount of Attacks
Data Sources: City Population (2016), City Population (2018), Pakistani Bureau of Statistics (2017) and the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (2017)

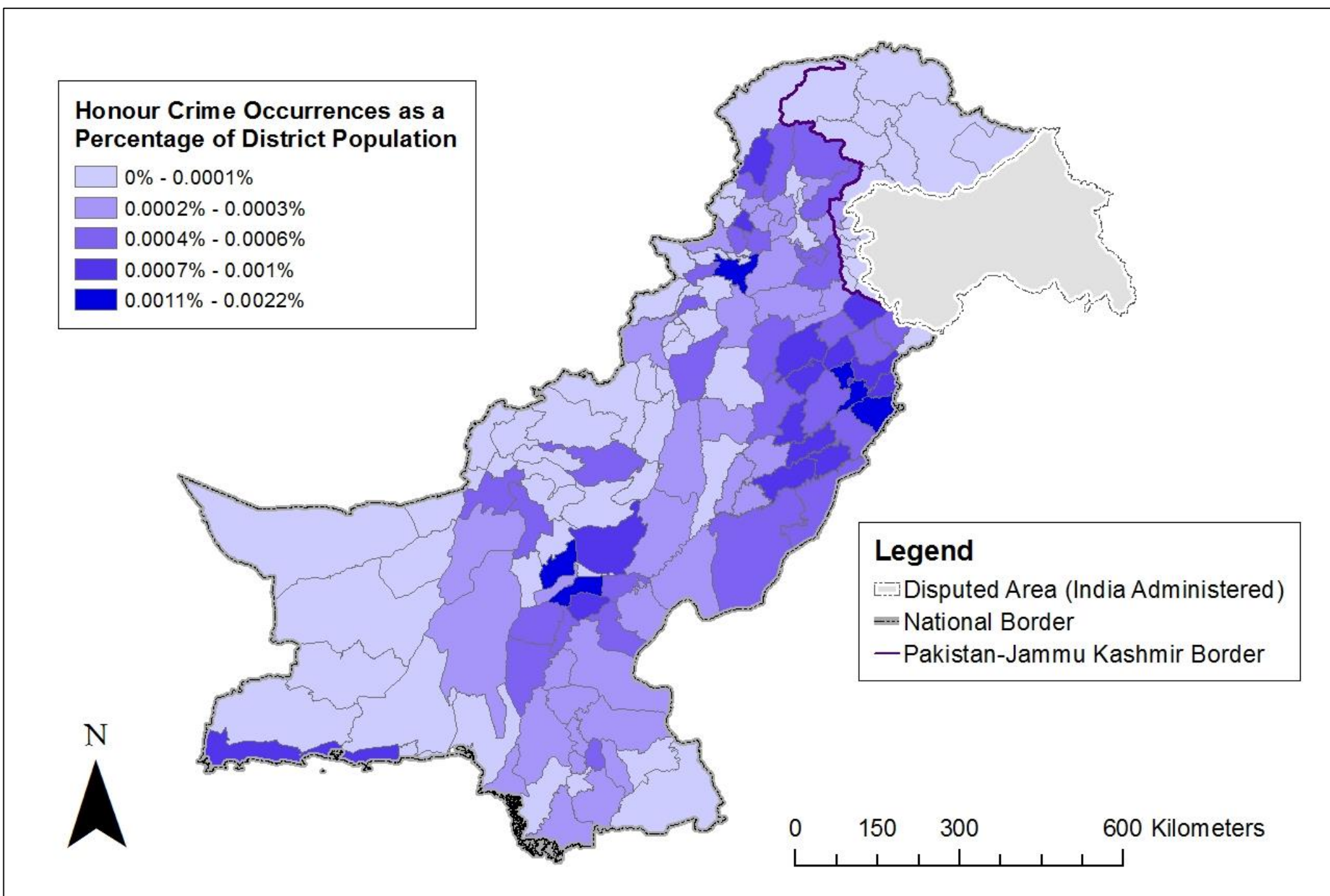


Figure 3: Total Amount of Honour Crimes as a Percentage of the Total Population Per District
Data Sources: City Population (2016), City Population (2018), Pakistani Bureau of Statistics (2017) and the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (2017)

Data Sources

The following is a display of data sources used for this project:

METADATA	
Source	Pakistan Census Office (PCO)
Contributor	OCHA Pakistan
Date of Dataset	Mar 24, 2011
Expected Update Frequency	Every year
Location	Pakistan
Visibility	Public
License	Other: See this terms of use . This does not replace any terms of use information provided with the dataset.
Methodology	Other
Caveats / Comments	Most Recent Changes: Added standard HR columns Languages: EN

Figure 4: Pakistan Admin Level 1 (Provincial) Metadata from the Humanitarian Data Exchange Website

METADATA	
Source	Pakistan Census Office (PCO)
Contributor	OCHA Pakistan
Date of Dataset	May 28, 2015
Expected Update Frequency	Every year
Location	Pakistan
Visibility	Public
License	Other: See this terms of use . This does not replace any terms of use information provided with the dataset.
Methodology	Other
Caveats / Comments	Most Recent Changes: New Districts in Sindh (1) and Balochistan (2). Languages: EN

Figure 5: Pakistan Admin Level 2 (District) Metadata from the Humanitarian Data Exchange Website

Administrative Boundary Data (Source:PCO)	
Read me before using! (.doc)	
Asia: Admin Level 0 (Shapefiles)	29 Nov 2010
Pakistan: Admin Level 1 (Shapefiles)	Updated 28 Aug 2013
Pakistan: Admin Level 2 (Shapefiles)	Updated 28 Aug 2013
Pakistan: Admin Level 3 (Shapefiles)	Updated on 28 Aug 2013
Jammu and Kashmir: Admin Level 1 (Shapefiles)	Updated on 28 Aug 2013
Jammu and Kashmir: Admin Level 2 (Shapefiles)	Updated on 28 Aug 2013
Jammu and Kashmir: Admin Level 3 (Shapefiles)	Updated on 28 Aug 2013
Pakistan: Admin Level 4 - Flood 2010 Affected Districts(Shapefiles)	24 March 2011
Pakistan: Admin Level 5 - Flood 2010 Affected Districts(Shapefiles)	24 March 2011

Figure 6: Jammu and Kashmir Admin Level 2 (District) Boundary Data from the Humanitarian Response Pakistan Website

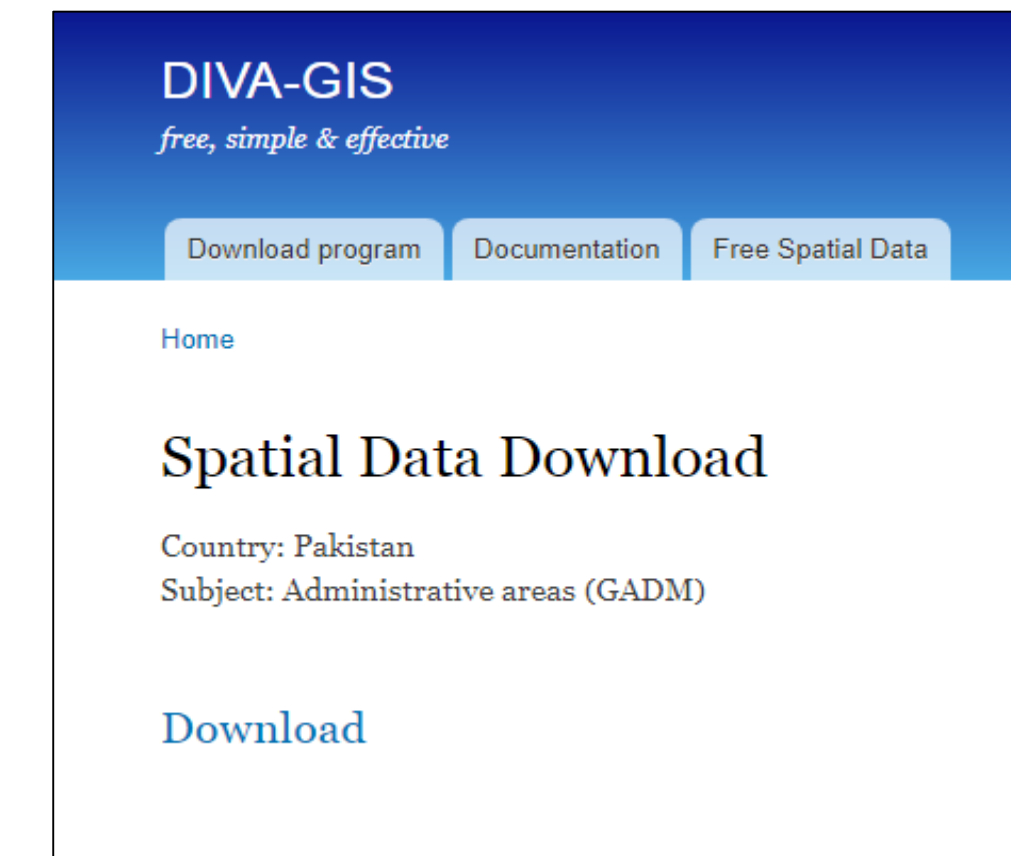


Figure 7: Diva-GIS Administrative Boundaries Data Download

Block Wise Provisional Summary Results of 6th Population & Housing Census-2017 [As on January 03, 2018]	
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	
FATA	
PUNJAB	
SINDH	
BALOCHISTAN	
ISLAMABAD CAPITAL TERRITORY	

Figure 8: Pakistani Bureau of Statistics 2017 Census Results

Districts							
The population of the districts of Azad Jammu and Kashmir according to the last census and latest official projections.							
Name	Abbr.	Capital	Area A (km²)	Population Census (C) 1998-03-01	Population Census (Op) 2017-03-15	Population Projection (P) 2018-07-01	
Bagh	BAG	Bāgh	770	291,721	371,919		
Bhimbar (Bhimbar)	BHI	Bhimbar	1,516	301,633	420,524		
Hattān (Jhelum Valley)	HAT	Hattān Bāā	854	166,064	230,529		
Haveli (Kahutta)	HAV	Fāward Kahlōta	998	111,694	152,124		
Kotli	KOT	Kotli	1,862	563,134	774,194		
Mirpur	MIR	Mirpur	1,010	333,482	456,200		
Muzaffarābād	MUZ	Muzaffarābād	1,642	453,957	650,370		
Nīlam (Neelum)	NIL	Athnaqām	3,621	125,712	191,251		
Pīnch (Poonch)	PUN	Rāwala Kot	855	411,035	500,571		
Sudhnoti (Sudhnoti, Sudhnoti)	SUD	Palandri	569	224,091	297,584		
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	PAK-AJK	Muzaffarābād	13,297	2,972,523	4,045,366		
Azad Government of Jammu & Kashmir (http://pnajk.gov.pk).							

Figure 9: Azad Jammu and Kashmir Statistics from the City Population Website

Districts						
The population of the districts of Gilgit-Baltistan according to the last census and latest official projections.						
Name	Abbr.	Capital	Area A (km²)	Population Census (C) 1998-03-01	Population Projection (P) 2018-07-01	
Astore	AST	Astore	5,411	71,666	114,000	
Diamir [Diamir]	DMR	Chilas	7,234	131,925	214,000	
Ghānche	GHA	Khagūḡ	8,531	88,366	108,000	
Ghizer	GHZ	Gāhūāch	12,381	120,218	190,000	
Gilgit	GGT	Gilgit	4,208	145,272	222,000	
Hunza-Nagar	HNG	Alībād	15,034	98,052	148,000	
Skardu	SKD	Skardu	19,697	214,848	305,000	
Gilgit-Baltistan	PAK-GB	Gilgit	72,496	870,347	1,301,000	
In 2015 Hunza-Nagar district was split into Hunza district (46,665 inhabitants in 1998) and Nagar district (51,387) as well as Skardu district was split into Kharmang district, Shigar district and a remaining Skardu district. (1998) Government of Pakistan and IUCN (web). (2013) Government of Gilgit-Baltistan, Planning and Development Department, Statistical Cell (web).						

Figure 10: Gilgit-Baltistan Statistics from the City Population Website

District	Annualized Growth Rate (%)
Astore	2.5
Diamir	2.6
Ghanche	1.2
Ghizer	2.4
Gilgit	2.3
Hunza-Nagar (now separated)	2.2
Skardu	2

Table 4: Annualized Growth Rates of Gilgit-Baltistan Districts Calculated using Data from Figure 8

HONOUR CRIMES (WOMEN / MEN)	
Data available from January 01, 2024 till January 31, 2018	
Filter result and generate report.	
1. These statistics are based on reporting of 18 months or more websites (Urdu & English) and reports from HRCCP volunteers from across Pakistan.	
2. The actual incident figures might be higher but these are the cases that have been reported in the media or by rights activists. We might be able to give better breakdowns.	
From Date:	To Date:
Incident:	...
...	...
Generate Report	

Figure 11: Report Generator For Honour Crime Statistics by the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP)

Conclusion

Looking at a snapshot of this data, it appears that several locations with a higher weighted count of 'honour' crimes overlap with areas that have a larger population density; however, many of these areas are larger cities, and women may have easier access to information and be more aware of their rights in these regions (Hadi and Ullah, 2014). This raises questions about why the reporting trends across the nation are so varied, and whether other factors may play a role in assessing why reported cases in remote areas are so low in comparison to more urbanized regions of Pakistan. In major cities such as Lahore, Faisalabad and Karachi, there appears to be a high need for women's support services. It is recommended that more detailed data on crime locations be shared by police services with human rights and women's rights organizations in order to gain a stronger understanding of where support services for women should be located.

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