Online Discussion on how to present data on violence in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database

Report

28 March 2018

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I.   Introduction

The online discussion that was held on 14 March 2018 explored how to present data on gender-based violence in **EIGE's Gender Statistics Database** (the Database). The discussion focused on one of the key datasets of EIGE's Gender Statistics Database, gender-based violence. It explored EIGE's proposal for restructuring conceptually and visually the area of gender-based violence in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database, aiming to create an additional entry point which shall highlight and reflect EIGE's work in this area. Participants were asked to provide feedback on this proposed entry point.

The online discussion was hosted on EIGE's **EuroGender** platform. The European Network on Gender Equality (EuroGender) is a secure environment for specialists from a variety of gender equality areas, enabling them to share knowledge, best practices and resources.

About EIGE

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) acts as a knowledge centre on gender equality with the aim supporting the EU and its Member States in their efforts to promote gender equality, to fight discrimination based on sex and to raise awareness about gender equality issues.

The discussion facilitated by representatives of ICF and EIGE brought together representatives of governmental agencies, academia, research institutes and independent experts / consultants.

This report was prepared under the framework contract for maintenance and update of EIGE's gender statistics tools and resources (FWC EIGE /2016/OPER/01 – Request for services RS03).

1.   Background

In 2018, **EIGE`s Gender Statistics Database** will make data on violence available through a new entry point. The entry point will give more visibility to data on violence against women, including data collected by the Member States. Although the data is not always comparable, these data sets provide a unique insight to violence against women in Europe - available only in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database.

EIGE's Gender Statistics Database

Is a one-stop source to gender statistics data facilitating structured and user-friendly access to statistical information that is relevant to gender equality. Developed by the EIGE and publicly launched in February 2016, the database has data on over 2,000 indicators.

The new entry point will present data according to the Istanbul Convention definitions, aiming to increase clarity and reducing duplication of the indicators.

EIGE have already prepared a proposal for the entry point and this online discussion aimed to put this entry point to the test.

2. Discussion's structure

The online discussion was organised in four sessions. These sessions allowed participants to explore and test the new entry point, as well as share their feedback on the presentation of data on gender-based violence. The discussion was facilitated around the following set of general questions:

Overall structure of the gender-based violence entry point

- What are your first impressions of the overall structure of the entry point?
    - Is it intuitive and easy to navigate?
    - Are the themes used in the browsing tree clear and self-explanatory?
    - Are the sub-themes in the browsing tree clear and self-explanatory?
- Do you agree with the classification of data under the four forms of violence as defined in the Istanbul Convention (Physical / Sexual / Psychological / Economical Violence)?
- Do you agree with the classifications of crimes under physical and sexual violence?
- Are data presented under themes other than the four forms of violence self-explanatory?
- Would you add any other theme?

Division of indicators into sub-themes

- Is the structure of the browsing tree clear when searching for an indicator on a specific form of violence?
- Is there a clear and logical path to take you to a desired indicator?
- Is there any duplication of indicators which could create confusion?
- Should the distinction between survey and administrative data be made explicit in sub-sub themes of the new entry point or should it be presented in the metadata only?

Accessing national administrative data on violence against women and intimate partner violence

- Do you agree with the suggestion to present national administrative data on violence against women under each one of the four forms of violence as defined by the Istanbul Convention?
- Is it clear what the data represent?
- Are the metadata clear and self-explanatory?
- Do you think it will be easy to find and understand this data?
- Do you have any suggestions for how this proposed spreadsheet could be made even clearer?
- Do you agree with the suggestion to present national administrative data on intimate partner violence as a separate theme in the new entry point?
- Is it clear what the data represent?
- Are the metadata clear and self-explanatory?
- Is the structure of the national spreadsheet clear and self-explanatory?
- Do you think it will be easy to find and understand this data?
- Do you have any suggestions for how this proposed spreadsheet could be made even clearer?

Proposal for the visual presentation of data
- What are your impressions of the visual presentation of the data?
- Is it clear and self-explanatory what yes/no mean in this table?
- How clear is the data presented?
- Is there anything which you would improve?

3. Overview of participants

Ten people participated in the online discussion and three stakeholders provided their comments before and after the discussion took place, as they were not able to participate on the day. The participants were drawn from eight different countries (Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Portugal, Spain) and were representatives of governmental agencies, academia, research institutes and independent experts / consultants. Participants made over 36 contributions during the online discussion to the various points of the debate.

The discussion was conducted in English.

II. Key messages from the discussion

The online discussion explored EIGE's proposal for restructuring conceptually and visually the area of gender-based violence in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database. In particular, participants were asked to explore and test the structure of the new proposed entry point, and provide feedback on the visual presentation of data in the entry point. The conclusions presented in this section will be structured around the key discussion topics of the day:

- Overall structure of the gender-based violence entry point;
- Division of indicators into sub-themes;
- Accessing national administrative data on violence against women and intimate partner violence;
- Proposal for the visual presentation of data.

1. Overall structure of the gender-based violence entry point

The first topic of the discussion focused on the overall structure of the proposed gender-based violence entry point in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database. Participants were presented with an introduction to the entry point and were asked to explore this by browsing through the different themes and indicators available. Overall, the majority of participants agreed that the overall structure of the gender-based violence entry point is clear, intuitive and easy to navigate. Participants agreed with the structure of the themes and sub-themes and reported that these are comprehensive. The classification according to the forms of violence defined in the Istanbul Convention was considered to be a positive aspect. One participant who had attended EIGE's experts meeting in November 2017 expressed that the overall structure reflects on the outcome of the discussions which took place during this meeting.

"The overall structure of the gender-based violence entry point is very comprehensive, with indicators concerning a large variety of themes and sub-themes."

[Representative of national statistical office]

Through these exercises participants raised several observations and recommendations regarding the overall structure of the new entry point (see Annex I for detailed responses):

- **Browsing structure:**
    – One participant expressed that the gender-based violence entry point is slightly 'lost' between the other entry-points in the browsing tree structure.
    – Another participant suggested that in order to make the entry-point more user-friendly, a couple of the indicators from the *'Attitudes and perceptions'* → *'Perceptions on public measures and support services'* sub-theme could be moved under the *'Support services'* theme under a new sub-theme on perceptions on support services specifically. To address this point, EIGE explained that the *'Support services'* sub-theme has been a challenging tab to display, but is nonetheless very relevant to the gender-based violence phenomena. EIGE agreed that this should be enriched with additional data and suggested that one option could be to display these indicators under both sub-themes. Nevertheless, EIGE are cautious of avoiding duplication within the entry point, as this might create confusion for users.

– A suggestion was made to always use the same criteria: the **administrative data and the survey data**. For example, under the theme *'Other physical violence than homicide'* and *'Psychological violence'*, the following order was proposed:

- *Administrative data (1 indicator)*
- *Survey data (7 indicators)*

This suggestion was echoed by another participant, who reported that the distinction between administrative data and survey data should be made explicit in the browsing tree.

▪ **Additional indicators:**

– It was agreed that the inclusion of the female genital mutilation sub-theme is indeed useful, although there are not yet any indicators for this. It was suggested to also **add other forms of gender-based violence which are mentioned in the Istanbul Convention**, such as forced marriage, even if there are no indicators for this yet. ICF explained that this is something which EIGE is still considering. So far, EIGE have decided not to include branches in the entry point for which they have not collected data. EIGE is currently collecting data on female genital mutilation and these will become available in the Database in due course. It was agreed that there are indeed a number of other forms of violence that could be included, for which data is however not yet available.

– Other suggestions for additional indicators included the **addition of a budget field in every indicator**. This was considered to be very interesting, especially for civil society organisations. Knowing how much every government spends on each task is considered to be a basic transparency principle, which also helps to understand the outcome of the statistics. For example, low rates of registered trafficking victims do not necessarily imply that trafficking levels are low in the country, but could instead suggest that no / a lack of resources have been allocated to preventing trafficking. In response to this suggestion, EIGE reported that the **costs of gender-based violence is a focus area for the agency**. An analysis of methodological options on the cost of gender-based violence and intimate partner violence has already been published[1]. EIGE recognised that the EU is still very far from having comparable data throughout Member States on this matter. The suggestion for including a budget field under every indicator is something to be considered when the government accountability system could provide such data. Furthermore, EIGE recognised that including a budget field would provide clarity on how to use data on gender-based violence. Statistics of this phenomenon should be used and analysed with care as they are very much related to gender-power relations dynamics. It is important to be aware that statistics on violence against women reflect the tip of the iceberg covering non-reporting and non-registered incidents.

▪ **Additional data sources:**

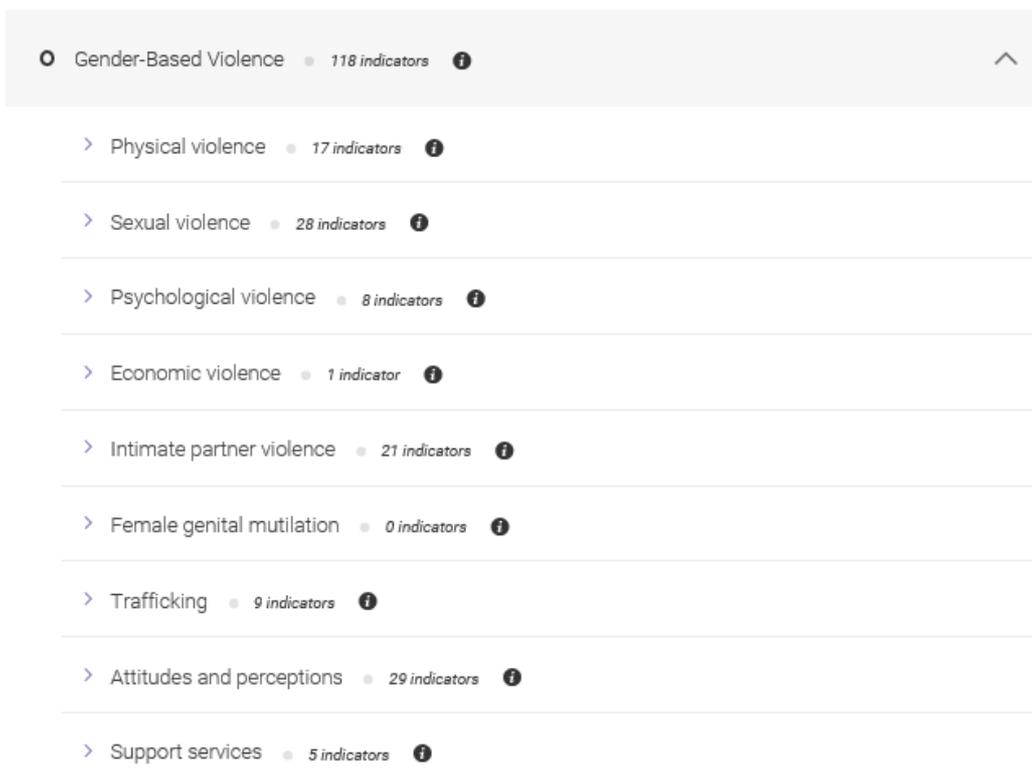[1] http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/library/resource/dedupmrg19159294

– Regarding **economic violence**, one participant suggested that **more data from other available surveys** might be included, since the administrative data cannot provide full coverage and does not take into account cases which are not reported. The participant expressed that currently there are no surveys which cover economic violence, but the national statistical office which they work for is planning to conduct for the first time a survey on gender-based violence in 2020, according to Eurostat's methodology. It is hoped that more comparable data will be produced with improved coverage. EIGE reported that they have been lobbying for such a survey under official statistics since 2012 when the first proposal for an EU victimisation survey was not approved. The Eurostat survey on gender-based violence shall provide comparable data within the EU, and EIGE are very much looking forward for these statistics to be included in the Database. ICF also recognised that national administrative data on economic violence are scarce and are open to suggestions for any survey data which could be included in the Database to fill in the gap.

– It was suggested that data collected by **national hotlines** could be used to fill in the gap. In response to this suggestion, ICF explained that so far, EIGE has prioritised national administrative data collection by the police and judiciary on violence against women, as national data collected by these two institutions are more comparable (although issues of data comparability do still exist). Moving forward, national data collection from additional sources could be considered.

▪ **Intimate partner violence sub-theme:**

– One participant reported that users **may find it confusing that the new structure mostly consists of types of violent acts, but also includes intimate partner violence as a sub-theme**, which refers to the relationship between the victim and perpetrator and can be (in most cases) related to all types of violent acts. To address this point, ICF explained that data on intimate partner violence come predominantly from national administrative sources. This data was collected in 2017 during EIGE's study on administrative data collection on intimate partner violence by the police and the judiciary, based on 13 fully defined indicators developed by EIGE. Therefore, in the new entry point EIGE have created a separate sub-theme on intimate partner violence in order to give more visibility to this particular data collection exercise. Another participant agreed that it should be clearly stated that intimate partner violence is a category itself due to the reasons mentioned by ICF and data availability.

▪ **Metadata:**

– One participant expressed that the **distinction between administrative data and survey data should be presented in the metadata only**, so that users can see all available indicators in one sub-theme. In response to this, ICF explained that in the new entry point EIGE decided to follow Eurostat's approach and make the distinction between survey and administrative data visible to users when browsing the entry point. This will ensure that data collected following different methods (and ultimately providing somewhat

different results) are correctly interpreted. For example, due to under-reporting of incidents of violence against women, administrative data sometimes do not provide the full scale of the problem which becomes a bit clearer when analysing prevalence survey data. EIGE also clarified that the logic behind the decision to separate administrative data from survey data is to highlight the fact that administrative data reflect on registered incidents of violence only, while survey data reflect on the prevalence of violence and reveal a bigger picture of this phenomena.

– Another participant considered that the Database would benefit from **making an explicit connection between the statistical Database and the glossary** (especially when dealing with the violence conceptual mode). The glossary is the appropriate place where concepts (in terms of definition and structure) are defined. This point was echoed by another participant, who considered that it would be interesting to briefly add in the metadata for each type of violence a generic definition of each type, as well as the crimes that are normally included in the majority of Member States. This would provide users with the most widely used concept, without having to check the different definition of each country. EIGE recognised this suggestion on the connection between the Database and other resources aiming to enrich the narrative system. EIGE explained that metadata is a fundamental element of a statistics Database, providing clarity and a full understanding of data. Through metadata the gender-specific quality considerations are clarified, enabling further gender-sensitive analysis by expert users. This is even more pertinent when it comes to gender-based violence statistics which deserves a thorough revision of the metadata provided. EIGE further explained that it plans to improve the link throughout all relevant tools. EIGE's glossary on gender equality is of paramount importance for further improvement of the Database narrative and afterwards to enrich the Statistical Information System underlying the Gender Statistics Database.

Example 1: The proposed new entry point on gender-based violence data

Source: EIGE's Gender Statistics Database

2. Division of indicators into sub-themes

The majority of participants considered the data presented under the sub-themes, including data other than the four forms of violence, to be **self-explanatory and well developed**.

Once again, the structure was considered to be very intuitive, clear and comprehensive. It was considered that there is a **clear and logical path** to take users to a desired indicator.

Participants provided some suggestions on additional indicators which could be added under sub-themes:

- **Sexual harassment:**

    – One participant reported that there are indicators under *'Physical violence'* → *'Survey data'* pertaining to psychological violence in the workplace and elsewhere. It was therefore suggested by the participant to add under *'Sexual violence'* the sub-theme of *'sexual harassment in the workplace and elsewhere'*. Another participant echoed this point, suggesting to include sexual harassment under sexual violence, as it is currently a very important form of violence in the agenda and it would be important to have the data available. It was

> *"In my opinion the gender-based violence entry point is very well developed. The different indicators and available themes address widely a topic as complex as gender violence."*
> [Independent consultant]
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> . . .
>
> *"The indicators can be found easily, the browsing tree is pretty much clear."*
> [Representative of national statistical office]

suggested that survey data from the Fundamental Rights Agency related to the workplace and cyber-harassment could be used here. ICF reported that under *'Sexual violence'* → *'Sexual assault'* → *'Survey data'*, data can be found on cases of unwanted sexual attention in the workplace. ICF would also welcome suggestions for additional data and relevant sources that could be included here. Moreover, ICF clarified that regarding sexual harassment, data are available under *'Attitudes and perceptions'* → '*Perceptions of incidence of gender based violence'* → '*In general'*. ICF and EIGE can consider giving more visibility to this form of violence as it is high on the agenda as pointed out.

- **Intimate partner violence:**

  – Under intimate partner violence, it was considered that at least **indicators related to psychological violence should be included**, as physical and sexual violence are not the only forms of intimate partner violence according to the Istanbul Convention. To address this point, ICF explained that under intimate partner violence, there is an indicator related to psychological violence collected by national administrative sources. However, data are scarce on this form of violence against women. The participant highlighted that related to intimate partner violence, it might be possible to include as survey data the indicators from the Fundamental Rights Agency related to psychological violence by partner or ex-partner.

  – Under *'Intimate partner violence'* → *'Administrative data'*, a participant questioned why intentional homicide is not included under intimate partner violence indicators, but is included under *'Other administrative data'*. It was suggested that it might be less intuitive to look for this indicator under its current category. EIGE welcomed this suggestion and explained that since its launch in 2016, that the Database has been substantially growing in its content by increasing the dissemination of statistics collected by EIGE and also by prominent external statistical providers. EIGE is now being a bit more strict while applying the quality criteria for selecting reliable and valid indicators. Due to the specificity of gender-based violence statistics these quality criteria could not be fully applied but it is also on EIGE's plans to highlight the statistics gaps what refers to quality and not only availability. Major data sources will have the opportunity to provide more comprehensive technical reporting while benchmarking with EIGE's quality criteria on gender statistics.

- **Attitudes and perceptions:**

  – Regarding attitudes and perceptions, it was suggested to **include perceptions on intimate partner violence and sexual violence as two separate categories**. Furthermore, opinions on roots causes of intimate partner violence should be included under *'On characteristics'*. The participant highlighted that both aspects are covered by indicators in the Eurobarometer, with very interesting data. ICF explained that they can explore further the Eurobarometer surveys to see if more data can be included in the Database. However, it is one of the key sources of data that is currently displayed in the Database. EIGE expanded on this by clarifying

that Eurobarometer data were exhaustively used in the Database, meaning that all indicators from those surveys were included in the Database. Some questions are not displayed as separate indicators and are grouped. The participant suggested that with respect to *'Attitudes and perceptions'*, some **further data on the Eurobarometer could be included**. For example, it was suggested to include questions from the Eurobarometer related to the *'victim's role'*, *'abuse of rape claims'* and '*identity of sexual violence perpetrators'*, as well as the item '*justification of sexual intercourse without consent'*, as these could not be found in any indicator in the Database.

– Regarding the **titles used under this sub-theme**, it was reported that there is no sub-sub-theme titled as *'Attitude'* but as *'Opinion'*. It was suggested that it might be more coherent to talk about attitudes rather than opinion. To address this point, EIGE explained that what refers to titles it is always slightly challenging to compromise between the indicator labeling and the more appropriate / intuitive structure. EIGE will therefore considered this comment when finalising the new entry point.

– Indicators on attitudes and perceptions on specific forms of gender-based violence were considered to be more difficult to reach. ICF recognised this and suggested that one option would be duplicating a small number of indicators in different themes of the new entry point. However, there are some concerns that this might confuse Database users.

▪ **Trafficking:**

– Regarding the *'Trafficking'* indictors, one participant reported that there is **more emphasis on indicators regarding suspects / judicial process than those on victims**. The participant queried whether this is due to EIGE having found them to be more feasible and to some extent more comparable and harmonised.

– A question was also raised regarding the classification of the *'Number of registered victims coming into contact with the authorities'*, and whether this is the aggregation of presumed and identified victims, as this does not appear in the indicator designation nor in the data visualisation.

– Suggestions were made regarding the **inclusion of additional indicators**. This included the suggested inclusion of Eurostat's indicator *'Number of victims by citizenship (Identified and Presumed)'*, disaggregated by gender and age, as well as indicators regarding assistance. Moreover, it was suggested to apply the variable of *'citizenship'* to suspects. The participant queried whether the exclusion of these indicators was due to **methodological issues**. The participant explained that the trafficking of human beings has a clear gender dimension and that trafficking for sexual exploitation is, up until 2014, a form of exploitation that is reported on more by EU Member States. Considering this, it was questioned whether EIGE considers to have other forms of trafficking as mentioned in the EU Directive.

3. Accessing national administrative data on violence against women and intimate partner violence

Participants generally agreed with the **classification of data under the four forms of violence as defined in the Istanbul Convention**, as well as the classification of crimes under physical and sexual violence. Participants generally expressed positive opinions regarding the suggestion to present national administrative data on intimate partner violence as a separate theme in the new entry point, as it is easier for users to find what they are looking for, even though there is duplication with the entry points. Nevertheless, a participant queried the duplication of some indicators across themes. For instance, the indicator *'Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of economic intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police'* is under the *'Economic Violence'* and under the *'Intimate Partner Violence'* themes.

However, one participant queried the **presentation of national administrative data under the four forms of violence** mentioned, as the collection of data at the national level by administrative sources (police, justice, social services, health services, national statistical offices) **does not always fully correspond to these categories**, but mostly to forms of violence. It was considered therefore to be potentially difficult to include some of the indicators. The

> *"I agree with the suggestion for the national administrative data on intimate partner violence to be presented as a separate theme in the new entry point because it is easier to find what are you looking for."*
>
> [Representative of national statistical office]

participant suggested that at the origination level, a brief reference to the International Crime Classification System could be included. EIGE recognised that this has been the main challenge they had to overcome when they started collecting the data produced at the national level. As the data are not comparable the aggregates also might slightly change from country to country being more in line with the framework followed at the national level. Nevertheless, EIGE tend to follow the Istanbul Convention as much as possible. EIGE has been very much involved on improving data collection on gender-based violence working with national and international stakeholders such as Eurostat and UNODC[2]. Along this process, EIGE also had the opportunity to support and contribute to mainstream the gender perspective of the International Crime Classification System and support its implementation. EIGE recognised that this nomenclature should guide any data collection exercise in this area.

One participant suggested that there is a need to **clarify what is included in each indicator**. An example was provided of *'Sexual assault'* and *'Other sexual offences'*, and the need to clarify what is included in these indicators in each country. This is considered to be very important to understand the data and to clearly communicate this with experts and national authorities. ICF clarified that the metadata provide information on the units of measurement and the legal definitions of different offences. This should allow users to interpret data correctly for each Member State.

Moreover, it was suggested to also **include psychological violence**, as this is included in the Istanbul Convention. In some countries data are collected on crimes such as

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[2] http://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/data-collection

threatening or breaking a restraining order as forms of gender-based violence. The question was also raised **under which category of crime these data would be placed as they cover more than one form of violence**. To address this point, ICF explained that psychological violence is included as one of the four forms of violence where data are available in the Database. So far, national administrative data collection covers stalking and psychological intimate partner violence. In relation to the psychological intimate partner violence, different offences are included according to national legislation and data collection practices. This is explained in more detail in the metadata that will be available for each Member State in due course. Regarding the classification of the aforementioned crimes, ICF recognised that data on intimate partner violence cover more than one offence or form of violence in many cases (i.e. both psychological and physical). In the proposal for the new entry point, these data would be included in the sub-theme of intimate partner violence. If it was clear in the title of the indicator and the metadata that these intimate partner violence data cover two offences (e.g. physical and sexual) they could be duplicated in both forms of violence.

4. Proposal for the visual presentation of data

Participants expressed **positive opinions regarding the visual presentation of data and metadata** on gender-based violence. One participant reported that the text above the chart, *'UNIT: AVAILABLE(1); NOT AVAILABLE(0)'*, should be **more distinctly highlighted**, as it is not immediately obvious to users. Suggestions were also made regarding the **map visualization** and the difficulty in finding the legend for the colour grading between countries. It was also suggested to provide a clarification regarding the display of non-EU countries on the map, when the legend reports 28 EU Member States. Moreover, it was suggested to provide in the metadata a brief explanation on the rationale behind the use of cluster maps at country level.

Participants also suggested that the provision of an **instruction note or brief guidelines** concerning the interpretation and use of visual presentations would be welcomed. In response to this suggestion, EIGE explained that on the basis of users' feedback, EIGE have been developing a 'Frequently Asked Questions' document and a set-by-step guide for users. This will be displayed through the Database interface after its substantial revision which EIGE is planning for 2018, together with a new entry point on gender-based violence with more updated data.

III. Conclusions and follow-up

This online discussion provided an opportunity for participants to explore and test the new entry point, as well as share their feedback on the presentation of data on gender-based violence. Regarding the overall structure of the new entry point, participants agreed that this is clear, intuitive, comprehensive and easy to navigate. The classification according to the forms of violence defined in the Istanbul Convention was also considered to be a positive aspect, and participants reported that there is a clear and logical path to take users to a desire indicator.

In some instances, suggestions were made to include some indicators in other sub-themes. EIGE and ICF recognised this and suggested that an option would be to include these indicators in more than one sub-theme. However, this raises concerns whether such duplication of indicators could be confusing for users. Participants also suggested to make the distinction between administrative and survey data only in the metadata. EIGE would like to keep this distinction visible both in the data and metadata files to ensure that data are correctly interpreted.

Additional indicators were recommended for inclusion in the Database. These included other forms of gender-based violence which are mentioned in the Istanbul Convention. Whilst this is interesting and important, at this stage it has been agreed to keep only branches that have data in the database. Additionally, it was suggested for EIGE to add a budget field in every indicator, in order to help users understand the outcome of the statistics. While the cost of violence is an important part of EIGE's work, budgetary information are not available at this stage. Regarding the sub-theme *'Attitudes and perceptions'*, some further data from the Eurobarometer was suggested to be included. Moreover, recommendations were also made regarding the inclusion of indicators on sexual harassment in the workplace and elsewhere, as it is currently a very important form of violence in the agenda and it would be important to have the data available, a proposal that can be implemented in the database.

As part of the data on intimate partner violence, participants reported the need to include indicators related to **psychological violence,** highlighting that it might be possible to include as survey data the indicators from the Fundamental Rights Agency related to psychological violence by partner or ex-partner. When this data is available, EIGE will display them in the database but information on psychological intimate partner violence is scarce.

Generally, participants expressed **positive opinions regarding the visual presentation of data and metadata** on gender-based violence. However, in order to make it easier for users to understand and interpret the data correctly, a number of recommendations were made. Firstly, it was suggested to make an explicit connection between the statistical Database and the glossary. Secondly, participants suggested for EIGE to include an **instruction note or brief guidelines** concerning the interpretation and use of visual presentations. EIGE confirmed that they have been developing a 'Frequently Asked Questions' document and a set-by-step guide for users, which will be displayed through the Database interface later in the year.

Participants generally expressed positive opinions regarding the suggestion to present national administrative data on **intimate partner violence as a separate theme** in the new entry point, as it is easier for users to find what they are looking for, even though there is

duplication with the entry points. By creating a separate sub-theme on intimate partner violence, EIGE intends to give more visibility to this particular data.

Annex I. Transcript of the online discussion

Full transcript from the discussion can be found on EuroGender platform under the following link:

http://eurogender.eige.europa.eu/online-discussions/how-present-data-violence-eige-gender-statistics-database

Table 1.1. Task 1: We would now like to ask you to have a look through the proposed entry point and get familiar with it.

Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)	We believe that the overall structure of the gender-based violence entry point is very comprehensive, with indicators concerning a large variety of themes and sub-themes.
Spyridon Bolakis	I see that female genital mutilation is included in the structure, although there are no indicators yet. I think this is useful. I would suggest that you also add other forms of gender-based violence mentioned in the Istanbul Convention (even if there are no indicators yet), like forced marriage.
Tamás Antal Heizer	I think its overall structure is adequate and reflects on the outcome of the discussion we had in Vilnius on the 7th of November last year. I agree with the structure of the themes, I am only hesitant if it maybe would be more user-friendly to move a couple of indicators from the "Attitudes and perceptions theme – Perceptions on public measures and support services sub-category" to the "Support services theme" under a new sub-category on perceptions specifically on support services.
Solene Larue	I believe that the overall structure of the gender-based violence entry point is very intuitive and very well-described. Themes and sub-themes are pretty comprehensive.

However, the gender-based violence entry point is not highlighted and a bit lost between all the others. Moreover, Katerina said "151 indicators" which we can find via the "Thematic areas" entry point, but via the "Gender-based violence" entry point we can see only 118 indicators. |

Table 1.2. Task 1: Do you agree with the classification of data under the four forms of violence as defined in the Istanbul Convention (Physical / Sexual / Psychological / Economical Violence)?

Do you agree with the classification of crimes under physical and sexual violence?

Alexia Zalaf	I have a question regarding the "Have you heard about domestic violence?" question in the "Attitudes, perceptions and norms" thematic area. While the percentages are very high for both men and women (above 95%) and that's great, I still find it very surprising that there are even 5% of some samples that have reported to have never heard of domestic violence. I would have assumed that everyone would have at least heard of domestic violence.
Was the question presented to them exactly as it is phrased above, or was it asked within the context of something else?
Spyridon Bolakis	Another comment on the new structure is that it could be confusing to some, as it mostly consists of types of violent acts (physical, psychological, economic), but also includes intimate partner violence, which refers to the relationship between the victim and perpetrator and can be (and most of the time is) related to all types of violent acts (physical, psychological, economic, sexual, etc.)
Feminicidio.net	We think it would be very interesting (especially for civil society organizations) to have a budget field in every indicator. Knowing how much every government expends on each task is a basic transparency principle. It also helps understand the outcome of the statistics: low rates of trafficking victims registered do not mean trafficking is low in the country. It may mean no resources have been destined to preventing and recuing trafficking victims.
Ivana Naskova	In my opinion, the structure of the gender-based violence entry point looks good, and I agree with the classification according to the forms of violence defined in the

	Istanbul Convention. However, when it comes to economic violence, I think that more data from other available surveys might be included, since the administrative data cannot provide full coverage and there are plenty of cases which are not reported.
Observatory on Domestic and Gender Violence of the General Council for the Judiciary	I agree with Spyridon, I think that it should be clearly stated that intimate partner violence is a category itself due to the reason mentioned by Katerina and data availability. I have a question on one category of crime under sexual violence: intentional homicide and sexual violence, does it mean that intentional homicide and sexual abuse occur at the same time?
Ivana Naskova	I represent the State statistical office, and at the moment there are no surveys which cover economic violence, but we are planning to conduct for the first time the survey on gender-based violence in 2020, according to Eurostat's methodology. Hopefully, we will produce more comparable data with improved coverage.
Spyridon Bolakis	Maybe data collected by national hotlines could be used to fill in the gap.
Cristina Martelli	I have browsed the new entry point, which is really good and intuitive. In my opinion, as I have sometimes mentioned, the system would really benefit (especially when dealing with violence conceptual mode) of an explicit bridge between the statistical data base and the glossary. I have made some "surfing" between the two environments with concepts like "rape" or "services". The information is complete and really accurate but we have to take some steps to have a complete information environment. If you check on the glossary the term sexual violence, a narrower term is, among the others, sexual harassment, whose narrower term is at the moment cyber harassment - this is an example of what I mean. The glossary is the proper place where concepts (in terms of definition and structure) are defined. From there we move toward figures and vice versa.
Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)	The data presented under themes other than the four forms of violence are also self-explanatory. I noticed that there are indicators under Physical violence -> Survey Data pertaining to psychological violence in the workplace and elsewhere. Our suggestion is to add under "Sexual Violence" the theme of "sexual harassment in the workplace and elsewhere".
Spyridon Bolakis	In my opinion the distinction between administrative and survey data should be presented in the metadata only, so that the visitor can see the total available indicators in one sub-theme.

Table 2.1. Task 2: Is the structure of the browsing tree clear when searching for an indicator on a specific form of violence?

Zulema Altamirano	The structure is very intuitive and clear, I like it. Some remarks: 1. Under sexual violence, to include sexual harassment it becomes a very important form of violence in the agenda now, and it would be very important to have the data available. Survey data from FRA related to the workplace and cyber-harassment could be used here. 2. Under intimate partner violence, I would suggest to include indicators related to psychological violence at least; physical and sexual are not the only forms of IPV according to the Istanbul convention. 3. Under attitudes and perceptions, I would suggest to include: a) perceptions on intimate partner violence and sexual violence as two separate categories; b) opinion on roots and causes of intimate partner violence after "on characteristics". Both aspects are covered by indicators in the Eurobarometers, with very interesting data.
Ivana Naskova	The indicators can be found easily, the browsing tree is pretty much clear.
Zulema Altamirano	Indicators on attitudes and perceptions on specific forms of gender-based violence are a bit more difficult to reach.

	In intimate partner violence --> administrative data, I would like to ask about the reason why intentional homicide is not under intimate partner violence indicators, but under "Other administrative data". It might be less intuitive to look for this indicator under the current category.
Mar Hermosilla	In my opinion the gender-based violence entry point is very well developed. The different indicators and available themes widely address a topic as complex as gender violence.

I think it would be interesting to add briefly in the metadata of each type of violence a generic definition of each type as well as the crimes that are normally included in the majority of Member States. This would provide users with a more global concept without having to check the different definition of each country. |
| Zulema Altamirano | Related to intimate partner violence, I guess it might be possible to include as survey data those indicators coming from FRA related to psychological violence by partner or ex-partner.

I see that under this [attitudes and perceptions] category there is no subtitle as "attitude" but as "opinion", I think it might be more coherent to talk about attitudes rather than opinion.

I would suggest to include those questions from the Eurobarometer related to "victim´s role", "abuse of rape claims" and "identity of sexual violence perpetrators" plus the item "justification of sexual intercourse without consent" (I could not find them in any indicator.) |

Table 3.1. Task 3: Do you agree with the suggestion to present national administrative data on violence against women under each one of the four forms of violence as defined by the Istanbul Convention?

Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)	Yes, we agree with the classification of data under the four themes of violence as defined in the Istanbul Convention (Physical/Sexual/Phycological/Economical Violence). We agree with the classification of crimes under physical and sexual violence.
Zulema Altamirano	The problem I see for the presentation of national administrative data under the four forms of violence mentioned is that the collection of data at national level by administrative sources (police, justice, social services, health services, national statistics offices) does not always fully respond to these categories, but mostly to forms of violence (intimate partner violence, rape, sexual assault, harassment, sexual harassment.). It might be difficult to include some of those indicators.
Mar Hermosilla	I totally agree on the enormous difficulty to harmonise the national data. Perhaps at the orientation level a brief reference to the ICCS classification of crimes could be included, as a general vision for the user.
Zulema Altamirano	Related to crimes, I would also include psychological violence, as crimes such as threatening (connected to gender-based violence) or breaking of restraining order (currently considered in Spain as a crime connected to intimate partner violence and included as gender-based violence in our statistics) could be included, as in some countries they are collected as forms of gender-based violence. The same for harassment for those countries where sexual or psychological harassment is a crime and they collect data segregated by sex.

Intimate partner violence (being in Spain gender-based violence) as a crime includes in Spain not only cases of physical abuse but also psychological violence and breaking of restraining order. Currently it is the third cause of imprisonment. In our case, under which category of crime (physical or sexual is your proposal) would these data be placed as they covered more than one form of violence? |

Table 4.1. Task 4: Do you agree with the suggestion to present national administrative data on intimate partner violence as a separate theme in the new entry point?

Ivana Naskova	I agree with the suggestion for the national administrative data on intimate partner violence to be presented as a separate theme in the new entry point because it is

	easier to find what are you looking for, even though there is duplication with the other entry points.
Marta Adiego	I think the new entry point is fantastic.
	What I want to highlight is the need to clarify what is included in each indicator. For example, what is included under "sexual assault" or "other sexual offences" in each country? Would it be clearly explained in the metadata by country? Or is it already displayed and I cannot find the information? This is very important to understand the data and to clearly communicate with experts and national authorities.

Table 5.1. Task 5: What are your impressions of the visual presentation of the data? Is it clear and self-explanatory what 'AVAILABLE (1)' and 'NOT AVAILABLE (0)' means in this table?

Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)	When following the steps presented in the agenda for Task 5, the use of the visualisation tool was made easier. Perhaps an instruction note or document should supplement the Database concerning the use of the visual presentations.
Tamás Antal Heizer	I think it is clear, although the actual text above the chart ("UNIT: AVAILABLE(1); NOT AVAILABLE(0)") should be more highlighted. At the first glance I could hardly notice it.
Ivana Naskova	I agree, very good suggestion from CYSTAT, brief guidelines for using the visual presentations would be welcomed.

Annex II. List of participants

Table A.1. List of participants of the online discussion on how to present data on violence in EIGE's Gender Statistics Database

Name	Institution	Country
Cristina Martelli	University of Florence	Italy
Feminicidio.net	Feminicidio.net	Spain
Ivana Naskova	State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia	Macedonia
Mar Hermosilla	Lawyer / International Consultant expert on Gender based Violence and Equality Gender	Spain
Marta Adiego	Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality	Spain
Observatory on Domestic and Gender Violence of the General Council for the Judiciary	Observatory on Domestic and Gender Violence of the General Council for the Judiciary	Spain
Solene Larue	Expert in data collection process and quality improvement for gender statistics	Luxembourg
Spyridon Bolakis	Observatory of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality	Greece
Tamás Antal Heizer	Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights	Hungary
Zulema Altamirano	Ministry of Finance & Civil Service (Gender Equality and training)	Spain
Other registrants		
Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)	Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)	Cyprus
Maria José Carrilho	Statistics Portugal (Instituto Nacional de Estatística)	Portugal
Rita Penedo	Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings	Portugal
Hosts		
Ligia Nobrega	EIGE	Lithuania
Vytautė Vailionytė	EIGE	Lithuania
Alexandrina Satnoianu	EIGE	Lithuania
Facilitators		
Katerina Mantouvalou	ICF	United Kingdom
Irina Ulcica	ICF	United Kingdom