OUR FOCUS
ADMINISTRATIVE DATA COLLECTION
How to measure violence against women?

- Official statistics
- Reported violence (administrative data)
- Disclosed violence (survey-based data)
- Actual prevalence and incidence of violence (grey zone)
International framework: need of harmonised reporting

Key international and EU instruments on Violence against Women:

- CEDAW General Recommendation 19
- Beijing Platform for Action
- Anti-Trafficking Directive (2011/36/EU)
- Istanbul Convention (CETS No. 210)
- Victims’ Rights Directive (2012/29/EU)
EIGE’s work in the area

- Gender Statistics, Research, Methods, Tools, Good Practices, Awareness Raising
- Costs of Gender-Based Violence
- Administrative Data
- Sources
- Gaps
- Gender Equality Index
- Domain of Violence
- EU Country Factsheets
- Terminology & Indicators
- Femicide
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Rape
- IPV
Towards a measurement framework

- Develop definitions for statistical purposes
- Propose indicators on administrative data
- Present metadata and test feasibility of indicators
- Assist Member States with meeting reporting requirements
Challenges and gaps in administrative data

- Data **not** collected for statistical purposes
- **Differences** in legal definitions
- Lack of **disaggregation**
- Inadequate **inter-sectoral coordination**
- Limited **accuracy, reliability** and **accessibility**
LATEST STUDY ON INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE
Assessing **quality and availability** of administrative data on **intimate partner violence and rape** collected by **police and justice** in individual EU Member States

**Scope and objectives**

- Create **country factsheets** for each Member State
- Provide **analysis of the challenges** and barriers to meeting reporting requirements
- Hold **country meetings** to agree on indicators and recommendations
- Develop **country-specific and EUROSTAT recommendations**

**GOAL**

To support Member States to meet data reporting commitments under international instruments
Preliminary results

- Considerable number of women are affected by intimate partner violence, but *specific legislation* is often lacking.
- Absence of strong legal definition results in *lack of data*.
- Only limited or no *data on victims* collected by police or justice.
- The term ‘*intimate partner*’ recognised but not consistently.
- *Victim-perpetrator relationship* recordings scarce.
**Preliminary results**

- **Member States are committed** to improve data collection

- Expectations for further harmonisation of data collection on violence against women

- The **Istanbul Convention** is an efficient tool to take action:
  - Sex and age of victim and perpetrator
  - Type of violence
  - Relationship of perpetrator to victim
  - Geographical location
  - Any other factors (e.g. disability)
### EIGE’s police indicators for administrative data collection

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of <strong>intimate partner violence</strong> committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Annual number of <strong>reported offences</strong> related to intimate partner violence against women committed by men (aged 18 and over)</td>
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<td>Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) <strong>perpetrators</strong> of intimate partner violence against women (and percentage of male population that are perpetrators)</td>
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<td>Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of <strong>physical</strong> intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police</td>
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<td>Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of <strong>psychological</strong> intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police</td>
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<td>Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of <strong>sexual</strong> intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police</td>
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<td>Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of <strong>economic</strong> intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police</td>
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<td>Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims reporting <strong>rape</strong> committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police</td>
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<td>Women victims of intimate <strong>femicide</strong> (aged 18 and over) committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over), as a share of the women victims of homicide (aged 18 and over)</td>
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EIGE’S RELATED WORK
EIGE’s research found that investment in prevention would greatly reduce the huge cost to society of violence against women.
Cyber violence against women
New forms, new threats

70% Of victims of cyber stalking have also experienced intimate partner violence*

Involving ICT sector
Awareness-raising campaigns
Tackling gendered cybercrime

* Source: EIGE’s calculation from FRA Survey Data 2014
Assess prevention and protection measures from the perspective of a victim of gender-based violence

Assess the differences / synergies with the Victims’ Rights Directive

Gender Analysis
- Assistance – Support
- Protection
- Compensation
- Prevention

Comparative Analysis
- Victims’ Rights Directive
- and Anti-Trafficking Directive

Improve Victim protection
- Consultation meeting
- Indicators
- Recommendations
Questions? Let’s talk

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EuroGender Network