

# **Administrative data sources on gender-based violence against women in the EU**

**Report**

Current status and potential for the collection  
of comparable data – technical analysis



***Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers to your  
questions about the European Union.***

**Freephone number (\*):  
00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11**

(\*) Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00 800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

Neither the European Institute for Gender Equality nor any person acting on its behalf can be held responsible for any use made of the information contained in this publication.

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is an autonomous body of the European Union, established to contribute to and strengthen the promotion of gender equality, including gender mainstreaming in all EU policies and the resulting national policies, and the fight against discrimination based on sex, as well as to raise EU citizens' awareness of gender equality.

Further information can be found on EIGE's website (<http://www.eige.europa.eu>).

---

ISBN: 978-92-9218-547-3  
doi:10.2839/14175

© European Institute for Gender Equality, 2014  
Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

Gedimino pr. 16 LT-01103  
Vilnius  
LITHUANIA

Tel. +370 52157444  
E-mail: [eige.sec@eige.europa.eu](mailto:eige.sec@eige.europa.eu)  
<http://www.eige.europa.eu>  
<http://www.twitter.com/eurogender>  
<http://www.facebook.com/eige.europa.eu>  
<http://www.youtube.com/eurogender>



# **Administrative data sources on gender-based violence against women in the EU**

Current status and potential  
for the collection of comparable data –  
technical analysis

# Foreword

Gender-based violence is one of the most persistent human rights violations of modern times. It affects women disproportionately as it is directly connected with the unequal distribution of power between women and men perpetuating the devaluation and subordination of women and violating women's fundamental rights and freedoms. It also represents a major obstacle in overcoming inequality between women and men. The eradication of gender-based violence is a proclaimed goal of the EU for which the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) recognises its important role. In particular, it notes that evidence in the form of collecting comparable and harmonised data on gender-based violence is crucial for informed decision-making in the area.



This study, therefore, aims to extend knowledge about the situation and the potential of administrative data on gender-based violence in the EU-28 in order to harmonise and collect comparable data on this phenomenon. It has been divided into two publications. The current report provides a comprehensive technical analysis of the current status and potential of the main administrative data sources and the related statistical products identified at national level for the use of administrative data to produce statistics at EU level on gender-based violence. The first report, published recently, is focused on an overview of the legal and policy framework underpinning administrative data on gender-based violence. Both reports provide guidelines to improve the relevance, quality and statistical potential of the administrative data and lists recommendations for the collection of relevant, reliable and comparable administrative data on gender-based violence across the EU.

It must be remembered that gender-based violence knows no geographical boundaries, no ethnic differences, class distinction or age limits. There is an urgent need across the EU to develop a comprehensive strategy to prevent and combat gender-based violence, building upon evidence on the prevalence, nature and consequences of gender-based violence for women and secondary victims. The harmonisation of methodologies and the collection of comparable data will greatly assist in supporting prevention strategies across EU Member States.

The findings of this report show that there is yet to be established a supranational regulation on gender-based violence data collection. The Directive establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (2012/29/EU) is the first step in this direction. The development of gender-sensitive language and unified legal definitions are also needed. Furthermore, this process would be speeded up if guided by efforts at the national level such as the establishment of mechanisms or institutions with the specific task of collecting the necessary data and the adoption of regulations on administrative data collection.

With these challenges in mind, it is important to note that, if quality and comparability can be improved, administrative data has the potential to play an important role in future data collection on gender-based violence. Only when we act together, can we stop gender-based violence.

Virginija Langbakk,  
Director  
The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

# Acknowledgments

This report is the result of a three-year project.

It is based on a background study financed by and prepared for the use of the European Institute for Gender Equality. The study was initially coordinated by Santiago Moran and later on by Zulema Altamirano. The background study was prepared by Optimity Matrix, with a core team formed by Mirja Gutheil, Aurelie Heetman, Stephan Kreutzer, Jacque Mallender, together with Chiara Crepaldi and Flavia Pesce from the Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale (IRS). The preliminary analysis of the project was supported by other research from EIGE: Priya Alvarez, Ligia Nobrega, Anna Rita Manca, Irene Riobo and Jurgita Peciuriene.

A particular thank you goes to many colleagues at the European Institute for Gender Equality for their intellectual contributions, administrative support and encouragement. The work on this report was coordinated by Zulema Altamirano; the quality assurance of research was carried out by the research team of the European Institute for Gender Equality: Ana Aguirre, Sara Aguirre, Ioana Borza, An Cuypers, Anne Laure Humbert, Helena Morais, Ligia Nobrega, Merle Paats and Olga Toth.

This report is accompanied by: the first publication focused on an overview of the legal and policy framework underpinning administrative data on gender-based violence; by two databases on legal definitions on gender-based violence in the EU-28; by related literature and legislation; and also by a mapping tool on administrative data sources on gender-based violence in the EU.

Neither the European Institute for Gender Equality nor any person acting on its behalf can be held responsible for the use made of the information contained in this report.





# Contents

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>19</b>
1.1 Background of the study .....	19
1.2 What is gender-based violence? .....	20
1.3 Importance of data collection on gender-based violence at the EU level .....	21
1.4 Types of data collection and their uses .....	21
1.5 Feasibility of collecting administrative data on gender-based violence in the EU-28 ....	22
1.6 Structure of the report .....	23
<b>2. Key concepts .....</b>	<b>25</b>
2.1 Administrative data sources .....	25
2.2 Statistical products .....	25
2.3 Forms of gender-based violence .....	25
2.4 Key sectors or systems linked to gender-based violence .....	26
<b>3. Administrative data sources on gender-based violence in the EU-28 .....</b>	<b>29</b>
3.1 Overview of administrative data sources on gender-based violence in the EU-28 .....	29
3.1.1 Administrative data sources per key sectors .....	29
3.1.2 Administrative data source per form of gender-based violence .....	30
3.1.3 Administrative data sources per sector and form of gender-based violence .....	31
3.2 Data available on administrative data sources .....	35
3.2.1 Data disaggregated by age and sex of victim and perpetrator and their relationship ....	35
3.2.2 Data on the victim, perpetrator and witness of an incident of gender-based violence ....	38
3.2.3 Data available related to incidents of gender-based violence .....	41
3.2.4 Data available on prosecution processes and outcomes for perpetrators .....	43
3.3 Characteristics of the administrative data collection process .....	45
3.3.1 The purpose of administrative data collection .....	45
3.3.2 Input for administrative data sources .....	48
3.3.3 Storage system .....	49
3.3.4 Coding system .....	50
3.3.5 Frequency of updating .....	53
3.3.6 Dissemination of data to other agencies .....	54

3.4	Quality of administrative data .....	56
3.4.1	Comparability of data .....	57
3.4.2	Timeliness .....	59
3.4.3	Quality assurance process .....	60
3.5	Current status and developments on administrative data related to gender-based violence .....	61
3.6	Summary of administrative data on gender-based violence per sector .....	66
3.6.1	Police .....	66
3.6.2	Justice .....	69
3.6.3	Health .....	72
3.6.4	Social services .....	73

#### **4. Statistical products on gender-based violence in the EU-28 ..... 77**

4.1	Overview of statistical products related to gender-based violence in the EU-28 .....	77
4.1.1	Statistical products per data compiler .....	78
4.1.2	Statistical product per type of gender-based violence .....	78
4.1.3	Statistical products per sector where administrative data are located .....	81
4.1.4	Statistical products per sector and form of gender-based violence .....	82
4.1.5	Statistical products per data compiler and form of gender-based violence .....	83
4.2	Main content of statistical products on gender-based violence .....	84
4.2.1	Content related to victim and/or perpetrator .....	84
4.2.2	Criminal statistics on sexual violence included in statistical products .....	86
4.3	Characteristics of the data collection processes of the statistical products .....	87
4.3.1	The use of statistical products as indicators .....	87
4.3.2	Links between statistical products and external databases .....	89
4.3.3	Data collection process .....	89
4.3.4	Additional characteristics of statistical products .....	92
4.3.5	Last updating .....	94
4.4	Quality of the data .....	94
4.4.1	Comparability .....	95
4.4.2	Data validation .....	97
4.4.3	Accuracy .....	98
4.4.4	Reliability .....	100
4.4.5	Timeliness .....	102
4.4.6	Quality assurance process .....	103





<b>5. Conclusions and recommendations: feasibility of collecting administrative data on gender-based violence at EU level .....</b>	<b>107</b>
5.1 Conclusions .....	108
5.1.1 Availability of administrative data on gender-based violence .....	108
5.1.2 Access to data from administrative sources .....	112
5.1.3 Comparability of data and information in sectors, between sectors and among Member States .....	113
5.1.4 Quality of data .....	114
5.1.5 Statistical products .....	114
5.2 Recommendations .....	116
5.2.1 At European Union level .....	117
5.2.2 At Member State level .....	120
<b>Annex .....</b>	<b>129</b>
5.3 Methodology .....	129
5.3.1 Scope of the research .....	129
5.3.2 Research timeline .....	131
5.3.3 Research questions .....	132
5.3.4 Data collection and analysis .....	137
5.3.5 Evidence review .....	137
5.3.6 National reports .....	138
5.4 Statistical potential of administrative data sources in Member States .....	139
5.5 Key statistical products based on administrative data per Member State .....	143
5.6 Administrative data sources on gender-based violence: tables .....	149
5.6.1 Number of administrative data sources per sector .....	149
5.6.2 Number of administrative data sources per type of gender-based violence .....	149
5.6.3 Administrative data sources on intimate-partner violence per sector .....	150
5.6.4 Administrative data sources on sexual assault per sector .....	150
5.6.5 Administrative data sources on rape per sector .....	150
5.6.6 Administrative data sources on sexual harassment per sector .....	150
5.6.7 Administrative data sources on stalking per sector .....	151
5.6.8 Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Police sector .....	151
5.6.9 Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Justice sector .....	152
5.6.10 Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Health sector .....	153
5.6.11 Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Social services sector .....	154

5.6.12	Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — ‘other’ sector ...	155
5.6.13	Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Police sector .....	156
5.6.14	Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Justice sector .....	157
5.6.15	Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Health sector .....	158
5.6.16	Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Social services sector .....	159
5.6.17	Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — ‘other’ sector .....	160
5.6.18	Type of administrative data available for rape — Police sector .....	161
5.6.19	Type of administrative data available for rape — Justice sector .....	162
5.6.20	Type of administrative data available for rape — Health sector .....	163
5.6.21	Type of administrative data available for rape — Social services sector .....	164
5.6.22	Type of administrative data available for rape — ‘other’ sector .....	165
5.6.23	Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Police sector .....	166
5.6.24	Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Justice sector .....	167
5.6.25	Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Social services sector .....	168
5.6.26	Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — ‘other’ sector .....	169
5.6.27	Type of administrative data available for stalking — Police sector .....	170
5.6.28	Type of administrative data available for stalking — Justice sector .....	171
5.6.29	Type of administrative data available for stalking — Social services sector .....	172
5.6.30	Type of administrative data available for stalking — ‘other’ sector .....	173
5.6.31	Number of Member States and sources with administrative data on protection orders .....	174
5.6.32	Administrative data available on the description of the incident in EU Member States per sector .....	175
5.6.33	Administrative data available on prosecution processes and outcomes — Police sector .....	176
5.6.34	Administrative data available on prosecution processes and outcomes — Justice sector .....	177
5.6.35	Purpose of administrative data collection on gender-based violence in EU Member States .....	178
5.6.36	Type of coding system used for recording administrative data on gender-based violence in EU Member States per sector .....	179
5.6.37	Comparability of administrative data in EU Member States: geographical and over time .....	181
5.6.38	Quality of administrative data in EU Member States per sector .....	182
5.7	Statistical products on gender-based violence: tables .....	183
5.7.1	Distribution of statistical products according to data compiled in EU Member States ....	183
5.7.2	Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per type of gender-based violence .....	183



5.7.3	Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per sector where the administrative data used are located .....	183
5.7.4	Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per form of gender-based violence and administrative systems .....	184
5.7.5	Distribution of statistical products on gender-based violence per form of gender-based violence and data compiler .....	184
5.7.6	Statistical products on gender-based violence linked to external databases by EU Member States .....	185
5.7.7	Statistical products on gender-based violence and their reliance on survey data by Member State .....	185
5.7.8	Content of statistical products on gender-based violence in EU Member States .....	186
5.7.9	Content of statistical products on gender-based violence per data compiler in EU Member States .....	187
5.7.10	Comparability of statistical products on gender-based violence in EU Member States .....	188
5.7.11	Link between statistical products on gender-based violence and administrative systems in EU Member States .....	189

<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>195</b>
Legislation .....	195
European Union .....	195
Council of Europe .....	195
United Nations .....	195
National Legislation .....	195
Publications from international organisations .....	195
European Union .....	195
Council of Europe .....	197
United Nations .....	197
Other organisations .....	198
General publications .....	198

# Tables and Figures

Figure 1.	Distribution of administrative data sources in the EU-28 per sector in percentages .....	30
Figure 2.	Distribution of administrative data sources in the EU-28 per type of gender-based violence covered .....	31
Figure 3.	Number of Member States with administrative data sources per type of gender-based violence and sector .....	32
Figure 4.	Number of Member States with administrative data on the victim-perpetrator relationship and on the age and sex of the victim and perpetrator per type of gender-based violence .....	36
Figure 5.	Number of Member States with administrative data on the age and sex of the victim and perpetrator and the victim-perpetrator relationship per type of gender-based violence across different sectors .....	37
Figure 6.	Number of Member States with administrative data on gender-based violence repeated victimisation, recidivism and protection orders per type of gender-based violence .....	39
Figure 7.	Number of Member States with administrative sources collecting data on protection orders distributed by sector .....	41
Figure 8.	Number of Member States with administrative data on the incident per type of gender-based violence .....	42
Figure 9.	Number of Member States with administrative data on the death of the victim per type of gender-based violence .....	43
Figure 10.	Number of Member States with administrative data on prosecution processes and outcomes per type of gender-based violence .....	44
Figure 11.	Purposes of administrative data sources (several answers are possible) (n=135) .....	46
Figure 12.	Number of Member States according to the purpose of their administrative data sources (more than one purpose per source is possible) .....	47
Figure 13.	Reporter of information registered in administrative data sources in percentages (n=122) ....	49
Figure 14.	Number of Member States according to the storage system of their administrative data (n=122) .....	49
Figure 15.	Percentage of administrative data sources stored electronically per type of sector .....	50
Figure 16.	Percentage of administrative data sources according to the type of code used per sector .....	51
Figure 17.	Number of Member States according to the frequency of updating their administrative data (n=120) .....	53
Figure 18.	Percentage of administrative sources that update data in an ongoing basis per sector (n=120) .....	54
Figure 19.	Percentage of administrative data sources that report data to third agencies per sector (n=115) .....	55
Figure 20.	Administrative data sources used by third agencies per type of data used and sector, in percentages (n=114) .....	56
Figure 21.	Number of Member States with geographical or over-time comparability of administrative data per sector .....	57



Figure 22. Percentage of data sources with both geographical and over-time comparability per sector (n=70) .....	58
Figure 23. Percentage of administrative data sources with good timeliness (n=75) .....	59
Figure 24. Percentage of administrative data sources with some form of quality assurance process in place (n=89) .....	60
Figure 25. Type of data compiler of statistical products in the EU-28 in percentages (n=90) .....	78
Figure 26. Distribution of statistical products in the EU-28 per type of gender-based violence covered ....	80
Figure 27. Number of Member States with statistical products linked to administrative data per sector .....	81
Figure 28. Number of Member States with statistical products per type of gender-based violence and sector providing administrative data (one statistical product can compile data from more than one sector) .....	82
Figure 29. Percentage of statistical products by type of gender-based violence and type of data compiler .....	83
Figure 30. Number of Member States with statistical products by type of gender-based violence and type of data compiler .....	84
Figure 31. Number of statistical products that include data disaggregated by the age and sex of victim and perpetrator .....	85
Figure 32. Percentage of statistical products used as indicators distributed by form of gender-based violence (n=81) .....	87
Figure 33. Type of indicators used for statistical products by form of gender-based violence (in percentages) .....	88
Figure 34. Percentage of statistical products with links to external databases broken down by type of gender-based violence (n=80) .....	90
Figure 35. Distribution of statistical products in percentages according to their reference period (n=74) .....	92
Figure 36. Distribution of statistical products in percentages according to their frequency of updating (n=82) .....	93
Figure 37. Distribution of statistical products in percentage according to the last updating (criteria: after 2010 or before 2011) .....	94
Figure 38. Distribution of statistical products in percentages according to comparability .....	95
Figure 39. Number of Member States per type of comparability and data compiler (n=78) .....	96
Figure 40. Existence of a validation process for statistical products in percentages (n=51) .....	97
Figure 41. Type of accuracy of statistical products on gender-based violence in percentages (n=44) .....	99
Figure 42. Type of reliability of statistical products in percentages (n=38) .....	101
Figure 43. Type of timeliness of statistical products in percentages (n=54) .....	102
Figure 44. Existence of the quality assurance process of statistical products in percentages (n=40) .....	103
Figure 45. Institutional cooperation mechanism .....	121
Figure 46. Number of administrative data sources in each Member State assessed in this study (n=144) .....	130
Figure 47. Number of statistical products reviewed by country (n=90) .....	131

Table 1.	Forms of quality assurance for administrative data .....	61
Table 2.	Positive practices and main challenges in administrative data sources across the EU-28 per sector .....	61
Table 3.	Main positive practices in administrative data collection in Member States .....	65
Table 4.	Type of data compiler of statistical products by Member State (n=90) .....	79
Table 5.	Number of statistical products and Member States including criminal statistics on sexual violence .....	86
Table 6.	Number of statistical products and Member States with one year as a period of reference ....	93
Table 7.	Number of statistical products and Member States according to the frequency of updating ....	94
Table 8.	Number of statistical products and Member States according to the existence of a validation process .....	98
Table 9.	Number of statistical products and Member States according to the accuracy of their statistics .....	100
Table 10.	Number of statistical products and Member States according to the reliability of their statistics .....	101
Table 11.	Number of Statistical products and Member States per type of timeliness .....	102
Table 12.	Number of statistical products and Member States according to the existence of a quality assurance process .....	104
Table 13.	Research timeline .....	131
Table 14.	Research questions .....	132
Table 15.	Number of administrative data sources per sector .....	149
Table 16.	Number of administrative data sources per type of gender-based violence .....	149
Table 17.	Administrative data sources on intimate-partner violence per sector .....	150
Table 18.	Administrative data sources on sexual assault per sector .....	150
Table 19.	Administrative data sources on rape per sector .....	150
Table 20.	Administrative data sources on sexual harassment per sector .....	150
Table 21.	Administrative data sources on stalking per sector .....	151
Table 22.	Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Police sector .....	151
Table 23.	Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Justice sector .....	152
Table 24.	Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Health sector .....	153
Table 25.	Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Social services sector .....	154
Table 26.	Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — 'other' sector .....	155
Table 27.	Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Police sector .....	156
Table 28.	Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Justice sector .....	157
Table 29.	Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Health sector .....	158
Table 30.	Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Social services sector .....	159
Table 31.	Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — 'other' sector .....	160
Table 32.	Type of administrative data available for rape — Police sector .....	161
Table 33.	Type of administrative data available for rape — Justice sector .....	162
Table 34.	Type of administrative data available for rape — Health sector .....	163



Table 35.	Type of administrative data available for rape — Social services sector .....	164
Table 36.	Type of administrative data available for rape — ‘other’ sector .....	165
Table 37.	Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Police sector .....	166
Table 38.	Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Justice sector .....	167
Table 39.	Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Social services sector .....	168
Table 40.	Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — ‘other’ sector .....	169
Table 41.	Type of administrative data available for stalking — Police sector .....	170
Table 42.	Type of administrative data available for stalking — Justice sector .....	171
Table 43.	Type of administrative data available for stalking — Social services sector .....	172
Table 44.	Type of administrative data available for stalking — ‘other’ sector .....	173
Table 45.	Number of Member States and sources with administrative data on protection orders .....	174
Table 46.	Administrative data available on the description of the incident in EU Member States per sector .....	175
Table 47.	Administrative data available on prosecution processes and outcomes — Police sector .....	176
Table 48.	Administrative data available on prosecution processes and outcomes — Justice sector .....	177
Table 49.	Purpose of administrative data collection on gender-based violence in EU Member States ....	178
Table 50.	Type of coding system used for recording administrative data on gender-based violence in EU Member States per sector .....	179
Table 51.	Dissemination of administrative data to third parties per sector .....	180
Table 52.	Comparability of administrative data in EU Member States: geographical and over time .....	181
Table 53.	Quality of administrative data in EU Member States per sector .....	182
Table 54.	Distribution of statistical products according to data compiled in EU Member States .....	183
Table 55.	Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per type of gender-based violence .....	183
Table 56.	Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per sector where the administrative data used are located .....	183
Table 57.	Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per form of gender-based violence and administrative systems .....	184
Table 58.	Distribution of statistical products on gender-based violence per form of gender-based violence and data compiler .....	184
Table 59.	Statistical products on gender-based violence linked to external databases by EU Member States (n=79) .....	185
Table 60.	Statistical products on gender-based violence and their reliance on survey data by Member State (n=57) .....	185
Table 61.	Content of statistical products on gender-based violence in EU Member States .....	186
Table 62.	Content of statistical products on gender-based violence per data compiler in EU Member States .....	187
Table 63.	Comparability of statistical products on gender-based violence in EU Member States .....	188
Table 64.	Link between statistical products on gender-based violence and administrative systems in EU Member States .....	189
Table 65.	Specific information to be systematically recorded at Member State level per sector .....	125
Table 66.	Recommendations to improve the collection of criminal statistics on gender-based violence .....	126



## Country abbreviations

AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
UK	United Kingdom
EU-28	28 EU Member States

## Frequently used abbreviations

<b>BPfA</b>	Beijing Platform for Action
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organisation
<b>EIGE</b>	European Institute for Gender Equality
<b>EPSCO</b>	Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>Eurostat</b>	The statistical office of the European Union
<b>FRA</b>	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence
<b>IPV</b>	Intimate partner violence
<b>Istanbul Convention</b>	Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
<b>MS</b>	Member State
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNSD</b>	United Nations Statistical Division
<b>VAW</b>	Violence against women
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation





## Glossary of terms and definitions

<b>Accuracy</b>	For the purpose of this report, accuracy of statistical products is defined as ‘closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure’ <sup>(1)</sup> .
<b>Administrative data</b>	Administrative data are produced as a result of the administrative processes of organisations. This information is primarily collected for administrative purposes — such as registration, record keeping or transaction and record keeping — usually during the delivery of a service, but not for research or statistical purposes (as opposed to survey data). They are considered as primary or raw data.
<b>Administrative data source</b>	<p>Administrative data sources refer to the administrative organisations (non-statistical) that collect administrative data, or to the database or collecting system used by that organisation to record administrative data, as in some cases the same administrative unit is responsible for more than one administrative data source.</p> <p>The sources of administrative data can be broken down by distinct administrative systems or sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Health (e.g. medical centres, emergency services);</li><li>• Justice (e.g. courts, prosecution offices, criminal and civil justice, prisons);</li><li>• Police (e.g. municipal, regional and national police);</li><li>• Social services:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Support and assistance (e.g. victim support centres, shelters, legal and psychological counselling, helplines);</li><li>o Social welfare (e.g. subsidised housing, employment aids, welfare benefits).</li></ul></li><li>• Others<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and privately owned organisations providing assistance to victims, e.g. women's shelters.</li><li>o Political organisations that do not fall under either of the other categories, e.g. Ministry of Labour.</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Court injunction</b>	An order issued by a court to a party by which an individual is required to perform, or is restrained from performing, a particular act.
<b>Data compilers</b>	<p>Data compilers are organisations compiling data from one or more administrative data sources for statistical purposes.</p> <p>For the purpose of this study, three main data compilers have been considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Statistical Office;</li><li>• Public body or administration;</li><li>• Civil Society Organisations.</li></ul>
<b>Data producers/ Administrative organisations</b>	Agencies that interact with victims and/or perpetrators of gender-based violence and that collect relevant data. They are the units responsible for producing and maintaining one or more administrative data source.

(1) European Statistical System. EURO-SDMX Metadata Structure, release 3, March 2009.

<b>Forms or types of Gender-based Violence</b>	<p>This report focuses on five forms of gender-based violence:</p> <p><b>1. Intimate partner violence (IPV)</b> All acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim <sup>(2)</sup>. These include, but are not restricted to, domestic violence.</p> <p><b>2. Sexual violence (outside intimate relationships)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual assault (excluding rape): These acts refer to any sexual act committed against non-consenting women, even if they do not show signs of resistance, with the exception of rape/penetration <sup>(3)</sup>.</li> <li>• Rape: Any act of sexual penetration, of whatever kind and by whatever means, of a woman's body by the use of violence and threats or by trickery or artifice or by taking advantage of a woman who is not in a position to give free consent or to offer resistance and regardless of whether that person shows signs of resistance <sup>(4)</sup>.</li> <li>• Sexual harassment: Unwanted physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature, violating the victim's dignity and creating a hostile environment. Acts are inclusive of, but not limited to, vulgar actions, requesting sexual favours, threatening or forcing with the purpose of gaining sexual satisfaction, forcibly imposed sexual intimacy. Sexual harassment is an action which the offender knows, or ought to know, will constitute harassment <sup>(5)</sup>.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Stalking</b> Seeking the proximity of the victim with serious detriment to the person's lifestyle and arousing, indirectly, directly or virtually, distress, fear or harm in the targeted person. This can be done in particular by trying to establish contact by any means, misusing the victim's personal data for the purpose of ordering goods or services or causing third persons to make contact, threatening the victim or someone close to the victim<sup>(6)</sup>.</p>
<b>Gender-based violence against women</b>	<p>Violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty <sup>(7)</sup>.</p>

- (2) Council of Europe (2011) Convention on preventing and combating Violence against Women and domestic violence. Explanatory report, p. 8.
- (3) European Commission (2010) Feasibility report to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on Violence against Women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence.
- (4) Council of Europe, Directorate-General of Human Rights (2006), Combating Violence against Women: Stocktaking report on the measures and actions taken in Council of Europe Member States; European Commission (2010) Feasibility report to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on Violence against Women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence.
- (5) European Commission (2010) Feasibility report to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on Violence against Women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence.
- (6) Based on: European Commission (2010) Feasibility report to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on Violence against Women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence; Human European Consultancy — Carol Hagemann-White, Thomas Meysen, with Barbara Kavemann, Gila Schindler, Nina Trunk (2010), Feasibility report national legislation on gender violence and violence against children — Report on Germany.
- (7) United Nations (1992): General Recommendation No 19 on Violence against Women, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 11th session, 1992, New York.



<b>Official statistics/ statistical products</b>	Data published by public bodies, government departments and agencies or international organisations, used to provide information on the social and economic issues related to the citizens it represents. They are secondary or processed data. They can be based on administrative data or survey data. Only official statistics from administrative data are considered as part of this report.
<b>Protection order</b>	In the context of incidents of gender-based violence, a protection order represents a legal injunction that requires an offender to refrain from doing certain acts and to stay away from the victim. An offender that refuses to comply with the order faces criminal or civil penalties, depending on the specific case and the legal context in the country.
<b>Reliability</b>	Overall consistency of a measure. Reliability is established if there is reasonable confidence that a value would remain consistent should it be measured repeatedly.
<b>Timeliness</b>	Length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon they describe <sup>(8)</sup> .
<b>Triangulation of data</b>	Data validation through cross-verification from two or more sources using different methodologies, in order to study the same phenomenon.
<b>Violence against women</b>	Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life <sup>(9)</sup> .

(8) European Statistical System (2009) EURO-SDMX Metadata Structure, release 3, March 2009.

(9) United Nations: The Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action, Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing, China 4–15 September 1995, New York 1996 (p. 73 f.).

# 1. Introduction





# 1. Introduction

Gender-based violence against women remains one of the most pervasive human rights violations of our time and affects women disproportionately because of the unequal distribution of power between women and men and the structures supporting this imbalance, which deprives women of enjoying fundamental freedoms. Combating gender-based violence is a declared goal of the EU institutions and all EU Member States <sup>(10)</sup>.

Committed to supporting the ongoing work across the EU to address and combat gender-based violence, the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) recognises its important role in this regard. In particular, it notes that evidence in the form of comparable data and harmonised data collection on gender-based violence is crucial for informed decision-making in the area. However, a systematic comparison of the prevalence and incidence of gender-based violence in the EU-28 is rarely possible. It is therefore necessary to focus on the development of common definitions, classification systems and methodologies, to determine future needs and to improve the quality and availability of data on gender-based violence.

The overall objective of this study on Administrative Data Sources is *to extend the knowledge about the situation of, and possibilities for, administrative data collection on gender-based violence in the EU-28 Member States*, and to gain a comparable overview of the extent, nature and consequences of

gender-based violence across the EU-28. Administrative data reflect only what is recorded by an agency interacting with a victim or perpetrator of gender-based violence and never the prevalence of gender-based violence due to the high rate of unreported incidents. But administrative data can provide detailed information on how police, judicial, health and social services respond to the prevention, protection and prosecution of gender-based violence. The availability of this data in all Member States makes administrative data providers a valuable source of information to be assessed.

The results and main findings of the study have been divided into *two different reports*. The first part is focused on the legal framework and regulations underpinning administrative data collection on gender-based violence at international and national levels. The second report (current one) describes and analyses the current situation and potential of administrative data sources and related statistical products identified through this research.

Both reports seek to support policy-makers across Europe in the struggle against gender-based violence by providing guidelines and suggesting methodological tools and indicators to improve and make comparable administrative data collection on gender-based violence in the European Union.

## 1.1 Background of the study

To better understand the challenges regarding administrative data collection on gender-based violence, the study on which this report is based builds upon an in-depth review

(10) See European Parliament and Council (2012) Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA.

of existing information and publications related to administrative data collection on gender-based violence at international, EU and national levels (EU-28).

Quantitative data, qualitative data and information were collected at national levels through desk and field research in each EU Member State. All 28 national reports will be available on EIGE's website in 2015.

This task was complemented by more than 150 in-depth interviews with national stakeholders involved in, or knowledgeable of, administrative data collection with regard to gender-based violence across the EU, including representatives from government, health services, law enforcement agencies, court systems and social support services as well as academia.

In addition, an online discussion with all national researchers involved in the study was organised in June 2013 to discuss the similarities and differences between the countries in the collection of administrative data on gender-based violence.

In July 2013, an expert meeting of academics, national stakeholders and representatives of international organisations working in the field of gender equality policy and/or in the field of related data collection was organised with the aim of exploring the feasibility of collecting up-to-date and comparable data from national administrative sources on gender-based violence at the European Union level.

The report is presented in two main publications: legal and policy framework (Report 1 *Administrative data sources on gender-based violence against women in the EU – Current status and potential for collection of comparable data*); and a technical analysis of administrative data sources and their links to official statistical products (*Administrative data sources on gender-based violence against women in the EU – Current status and potential for collection of comparable data – technical analysis*, Report 2).

## 1.2 What is gender-based violence?

When referring to *gender-based violence against women*, it is important to agree on a common understanding of terms and definitions used, as well as the legal framework and theories underpinning the use of these terms. The different

concepts used in international texts to refer to the phenomenon reflect not only advances in research, but also the progress in recognising violence against women as a social problem that violates the fundamental human rights of women and reinforces gender inequalities in all spheres of society.

The terms gender-based violence and violence against women are often used interchangeably as most violence inflicted against women and girls is based on their gender. Increasingly, the term '*gender-based violence against women*' is used to gain accuracy of the concept behind, for example the European Union Council conclusions on Combating Violence Against Women and the Provision of Support Services for Victims of Domestic Violence (6 December 2012).

This concept highlights the relevance of violence against women as being based on gender, aiming at making the historical imbalance between women and men more visible. At the same time, it stresses the fact that the focus of policies and analysis must be on women as victims of gender-based violence.

A comprehensive picture of the *different forms of gender-based violence against women* is named in the Council Conclusions of 5 and 6 June 2014 on 'preventing and combating all forms of violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation'. It is accepted that gender-based violence against women and girls includes violence in close relationships, sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment in all public and private spheres of life), trafficking in human beings, slavery, sexual exploitation and harmful practices such as child and forced marriages, female genital mutilation and crimes committed in the name of so-called 'honour', as well as emerging forms of violations, such as online harassment, various forms of sexual abuse instigated or facilitated through the use of information and communication technologies, stalking and bullying.

Acknowledging the existence of a wide variety of forms of gender-based violence, this report focuses on five areas: *intimate partner violence; sexual violence, including rape; sexual assault; sexual harassment; and stalking* (see the glossary for definitions).



## 1.3 Importance of data collection on gender-based violence at the EU level

The European Union's commitment to combating violence against women, as affirmed in the European Commission's Women's Charter (2010), the European Pact for Gender Equality 2011–20, the European Commission's Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2010–15 and the Stockholm Programme for 2010–14. In order to develop the correct policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against women and to monitor their effectiveness this commitment *needs to be based on data* and supported by evidence on the prevalence and incidence of gender-based violence across the EU.

The problem of establishing a coherent and systematic system of data collection on gender-based violence in the EU has been increasingly raised by different EU institutions. For example it was raised in 2012 in the Council Conclusions on Combating Violence Against Women and the Provision of Support Services for Victims of Domestic Violence <sup>(11)</sup>; in 2011 by the EP Resolution of 5 April 2011 on priorities and the outline of a new EU policy framework to fight violence against women; or through the European Pact for Gender Equality (2011–20) <sup>(12)</sup>.

By 2013, no mechanisms were yet binding to regulate or make the collection of relevant and regular data on gender-based violence mandatory across EU Member States. Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 <sup>(13)</sup> is the only binding act to establish minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, making specific reference to victims of gender-based violence. The Directive highlights the importance of systematic and adequate statistical data collection, and requires Member States to communicate data to the European Commission on how victims, including victims of gender-based violence, have accessed the rights set out in the Directive, by 2017 and every three years thereafter.

(11) <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/12/st16/st16382.en12.pdf>

(12) <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2011:155:0010:001>

(13) <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0029>

## 1.4 Types of data collection and their uses

There are two main *methods of data collection* on gender-based violence: *population surveys*, that can be used to measure the prevalence of gender-based violence; and *administrative data*, this is information and statistics gathered from organisations that come into contact with victims and/or perpetrators of gender-based violence, for their own purposes.

*Administrative data and statistics* on gender-based violence can be used effectively to:

1. Provide detailed data on the nature and extent of gender-based violence to criminal justice practitioners, medical practitioners, service providers, legislators and researchers;
2. Assist governments in developing specific legislation and policies on gender-based violence;
3. Monitor the effectiveness of policies in reducing gender-based violence;
4. Impact on public awareness of the extent, nature and dynamics of sexual, physical and psychological violence against women;
5. Enable a better understanding of the dynamics of violence and design prevention programmes;
6. Contribute to the measurement of the cost of violence for the victim and secondary victims and society itself;
7. In the case of medical and social service agencies: to support their services' design for victims and perpetrators;
8. In the case of judicial authorities: to raise awareness and improve criminal justice response to gender-based violence;
9. Support trainers when providing training for those who work in contact with victims and offenders.

Administrative data do not reflect the real picture of gender-based violence due to under-reporting; as still many women who suffer any form of gender-based violence do not report it to police or resort to any service to receive help. Nevertheless, administrative data can provide very useful information on those incidents of gender-based violence that have been reported to any agency. Both *population survey data* and *administrative data* can be used for the production and dissemination of official statistics (this is, statistical products).



## 1.5 Feasibility of collecting administrative data on gender-based violence in the EU-28

There is a strong commitment at EU level and also internationally to combat gender-based violence. However, it is difficult to obtain a comprehensive, accurate and comparable picture of the nature, extent and consequences of gender-based violence in the EU. This is due to factors such as the lack of an EU mandate for data collection on this phenomenon across the EU-28; differences in the definitions and forms of gender-based violence and related terms (e.g. types of violence — physical, psychological, sexual, economical — shelters, support services, etc.) and the diversity of methodologies to collect data across the EU Member States, make it difficult to obtain.

As described in Report 1 (*Administrative data sources on gender-based violence against women in the EU – Current status and potential for collection of comparable data*), at Member State level, differences in legal definitions and provisions in law with respect to gender-based violence and its forms can seriously hamper the harmonisation of data collection from administrative sources across the EU. There is no consensus among Member States on the terms and definitions applied when recording incidents connected to gender-based violence.

Furthermore, as described in Report 1 (*Administrative data sources on gender-based violence against women in the EU – Current status and potential for collection of comparable data*), differences in approaches to criminalisation of types of gender-based violence across EU Member States have also a negative impact on the availability of data on reported incidents. For instance, in some Member States intimate partner violence is considered as a separate crime under their criminal codes, but in some others it is prosecuted indirectly under other articles of their penal law. The same occurs for sexual harassment and stalking. This circumstance makes it more complex for the identification of incidents especially in institutions such as police and justice services.

Challenges in terms of standardisation and coordination of methodologies for data collection on administrative sources are another important gap to overcome when considering gathering comparable data across the EU. As mentioned in Report 1 (*Administrative data sources on*

*gender-based violence against women in the EU – Current status and potential for collection of comparable data*), the lack of widespread mechanisms to regulate and bring together this information at national level first and, then, across the EU, is an important obstacle to overcome for data collection on gender-based violence.

Taking these difficulties into account, the current report is based on an in-depth analysis of administrative data sources and related statistical products across EU Member States. In all, 144 *administrative data sources* with national scope collecting information on gender-based violence in the EU-28 Member States are assessed. Sources from administrative agencies with a local or regional coverage, although important, were not eventually considered for analysis to avoid future limitations in the geographical comparability of data at EU level.

The assessment of sources from national-level agencies is focused on knowing the availability of administrative data in EU Member States, including its distribution per sectors (police, justice, health, social services and a fifth category 'other') and considering the five forms of gender-based violence selected in the study.

An evaluation of the main characteristics of data processing and quality of data is also provided with the aim of detecting the main gaps and focusing efforts on improving methodologies of data collection from administrative institutions dealing with gender-based violence in the EU-28.

Furthermore, 90 *statistical products* on gender-based violence connected to administrative data and with a national coverage are analysed, covering all Member States except Ireland, for which no information on statistical products has been provided. The report includes an overview of the type of gender-based violence covered, the sector from which they compile administrative data and the type of organisations compiling the statistics. Analysis of data quality considers standards from the European Statistics Code of Practice <sup>(14)</sup> (2005, 2011) and provides information on the characteristics of the official statistics.

(14) Available at: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-32-11-955/EN/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-32-11-955/EN/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF)





## 1.6 Structure of the report

Chapter 2 briefly describes the main concepts and working definitions related to the report.

Chapter 3 provides a detailed analysis of administrative data on gender-based violence collected in the EU-28.

Chapter 4 presents an assessment of the availability and quality of statistical products on gender-based violence based on administrative data in the EU-28.

Chapter 5 sets out the main findings and conclusions with respect to administrative data collection on gender-based violence in terms of the availability of administrative data and data quality, across the EU-28 per form of gender-based violence and sector. A set of recommendations build upon the main findings is provided at the end of this chapter.

## 2. Key concepts





## 2. Key concepts

Before addressing the research questions, it is essential to outline the definitions of the core concepts used in the report, i.e. the working definitions used in developing this research.

### 2.1 Administrative data sources

The focus of the report is on data collected and recorded by **administrative sources** — the institutions dealing with gender-based violence incidents as part of their activities.

Administrative data are collected by organisations for their own use, mainly to implement regulations and are not originally or primarily collected for statistical purposes. These sources of data provide detailed and very valuable information on how judicial, police, health, social services providers and other institutions respond to the prevention, protection and prosecution of incidents of gender-based violence. They reflect only what is recorded by an agency interacting with a victim and/or a perpetrator.

### 2.2 Statistical products

Administrative data can be used for producing official statistics. **Statistical products** collected by this study rely on the data initially collected by administrative organisations for their own purposes and then used by other authorities (public bodies, government departments, national

statistical offices and other agencies) with the aim of producing statistics that provide an overview of the extent of gender-based violence in the Member State. In some cases, statistical products also compile information from population-based surveys developed in the country combining both sources of data in their statistical analysis. Some statistical products are publicly available (for instance, when elaborated by National Statistical Offices) as they are the end product, but these secondary data are kept for the institution and only shared with third parties for further analysis of trends and data, upon request.

### 2.3 Forms of gender-based violence

The five forms of gender-based violence against women that are part of this study are: intimate partner violence; sexual violence (outside of intimate relationships), including sexual assault (excluding rape); rape; sexual harassment; and stalking. Definitions are provided below, although legal definitions and the scope of what is covered by each of these terms can vary across Member States as well as between sectors (i.e. police, justice, social services, health or others).

- a) **Intimate partner violence:** All acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the

victim <sup>(15)</sup>. These include, but are not restricted to, domestic violence.

b) **Sexual violence** (outside intimate relationships)

1. **Sexual assault (excluding rape):** These acts refer to any sexual act committed against non-consenting women, even if they do not show signs of resistance, with the exception of rape/penetration <sup>(16)</sup>.
2. **Rape:** Any act of sexual penetration, of whatever kind and by whatever means, of a woman's body by the use of violence and threats or by trickery or artifice or by taking advantage of a woman who is not in a position to give free consent or to offer resistance and regardless of whether that person shows signs of resistance <sup>(17)</sup>.
3. **Sexual harassment:** Unwanted physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature, violating the victim's dignity and creating a hostile environment. Acts are inclusive of, but not limited to, vulgar actions, requesting sexual favours, threatening or forcing with the purpose of gaining sexual satisfaction, forcibly imposed sexual intimacy. Sexual harassment is an action which the offender knows, or ought to know, will constitute harassment.

c) **Stalking:** Seeking the proximity of the victim with serious detriment to the person's lifestyle and arousing, indirectly, directly or virtually, distress, fear or harm in the targeted person. This can be done in particular by trying to establish contact by any means, misusing the victim's personal data for the purpose of ordering goods or services or causing third persons to make contact, threatening the victim or someone close to the victim <sup>(18)</sup>.

(15) Council of Europe (2011), Convention on preventing and combating Violence against Women and domestic violence. Explanatory report, p. 8.

(16) European Commission (2010), Feasibility report to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on Violence against Women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence.

(17) Council of Europe, Directorate-General of Human Rights (2006), Combating Violence against Women: Stocktaking report on the measures and actions taken in Council of Europe Member States; European Commission (2010), Feasibility report to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on Violence against Women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence.

(18) Based on: European Commission (2010) Feasibility report to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on Violence against Women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence; and Human European Consultancy — Carol Hagemann-White, Thomas Meysen, with Barbara Kavemann, Gila Schindler, Nina Trunk (2010), Feasibility report national legislation on gender violence and violence against children — Report on Germany.

## 2.4 Key sectors or systems linked to gender-based violence

Administrative data on incidents of gender-based violence are collected by different types of organisations. This report considers the following five main sectors or systems:

- **Police** (e.g. municipal, regional and national police);
- **Justice** (e.g. courts, prosecution offices, criminal and civil justice, prisons);
- **Health** (e.g. medical centres, emergency services);
- **Social services:**
  - Social services of protection, support, assistance (e.g. victim support centres, shelters, legal and psychological counselling, helplines);
  - Social welfare institutions (e.g. subsidised housing, employment aids, welfare benefits).
- **Others:** a fifth category named 'other' includes institutions such as Civil Society Organisations (CSO), administrative bodies (i.e. ministries of labour or gender equality) or independent institutions (i.e. ombudspersons) that do not fall under any of the previous categories.



### 3. Administrative data sources on gender-based violence in the EU-28





## 3. Administrative data sources on gender-based violence in the EU-28

This chapter describes the main administrative data sources on gender-based violence in the EU-28, analysing the type of data available and the main characteristics of the data collection process along with an assessment of data quality. It concludes with a brief summary of the main strengths and shortcomings of administrative data in EU Member States per sector, that is, police, justice, health and social services (the methodology of the study is described in the Annex, title 5.3).

Administrative data sources have been identified in Member States at several geographical levels (see methodological notes in the Annex, title 5.3). In some cases, the regional or local level of the data source is related to the decentralised administrative system of the country. For instance, in the United Kingdom, data collection on gender-based violence is usually coordinated and standardised sub-nationally (i.e. England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland). In other Member States, a decentralised system applies only to specific sectors, such as justice or social services. This is the case in ten Member States (BE, BG, DK, ES, HU, AT, PL, RO, SK and SE), where regional and local administrative data sources on gender-based violence exist. Having said this, this report will focus only on data sources that coordinate or standardise data collection at the national level.

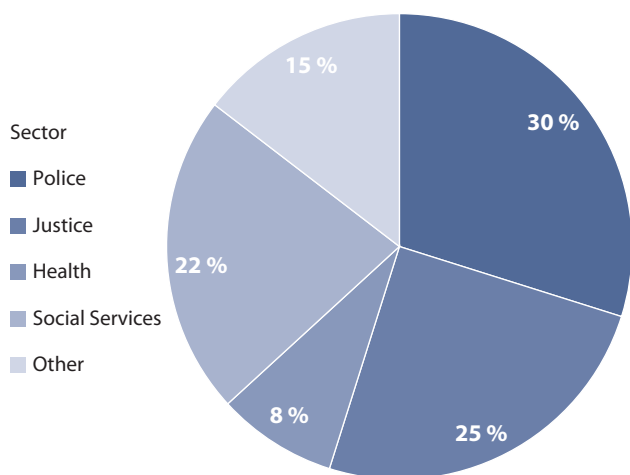
### 3.1 Overview of administrative data sources on gender-based violence in the EU-28

This section focuses on the distribution of administrative data sources on gender-based violence across the European Union according to the sector where they are placed and the forms of gender-based violence that these sources are covering (see glossary for definitions).

#### 3.1.1 Administrative data sources per key sectors

In 2013, 144 administrative data sources collecting information related to gender-based violence in 28 Member States were identified and analysed for the purpose of this report. Most of these administrative sources are located in police services (30 %), followed by justice (25 %). Social services are also an important sector where many administrative data sources with a national coverage have been identified (22 %). On the contrary, health services is the sector with the fewest number of sources of administrative data (15 %) (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Distribution of administrative data sources in the EU-28 per sector in percentages**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

For information at Member State level, see **Table 15** in the Annex.

In all 28 Member States there are sources of administrative data located in *police services* coordinated nationally (up to 43 administrative data sources), while in *justice services* it is possible to find them in 23 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE) <sup>(19)</sup> (36 administrative sources in total). In the *social services* sector, despite complexity in the organisation and structure of this sector in many Member States, there are 32 administrative data sources in 18 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, RO, SI, FI and SE) <sup>(20)</sup>. In *health services* it is possible to find sources with a national coverage

(19) Within the *justice system* no administrative sources with national coverage have been identified in Cyprus or Estonia. In Malta, there is no administrative source identified in court or prosecutions bodies but there is an administrative data source placed in the probation and parole body, which is analysed under the police system in this study. In Portugal, the Directorate-General of social reintegration (Ministry of Justice) has not been considered as a main administrative source of data as they collect most data from the police, even though it is useful to know that they record information on perpetrators and protective orders. In the United Kingdom, two administrative sources have been identified for the justice system (magistrates and Crown Court; and prosecution statistics) but with regional coverage.

(20) For *social services*, in Belgium, France, Germany, Estonia and Portugal, it was not possible to identify sources with a national scope. In the case of Austria, the intervention centres have the most reliable and complete set of data related to gender-based violence, but with a regional coverage. The same limits in geographical coverage were found in some administrative sources identified in Spain, Hungary and Slovakia that therefore are not part of the study.

only in 10 Member States (DK, ES, HR, LV, MT, AT, RO, SK, FI and SE), 12 data sources in total, most likely influenced by the decentralisation of health service provision in many Member States. Finally, administrative data sources have been identified in 13 Member States (EE, IE, EL, FR, HR, CY, LV, HU, MT, PL, PT, SI and UK) that do not fit into the above sectors, for example, administrative sources from Civil Society Organisations, the Ombudsperson or other public administrations and they have been placed under the 'other' category, which includes up to 21 data sources (see Table 15 in the Annex).

### 3.1.2 Administrative data source per form of gender-based violence

Looking at the distribution of administrative data sources across the EU-28 according to the *form of gender-based violence* they cover, Figure 2 (see Table 16 in the Annex for more information) shows that the majority of these sources are related to intimate partner violence, rape and sexual assault.

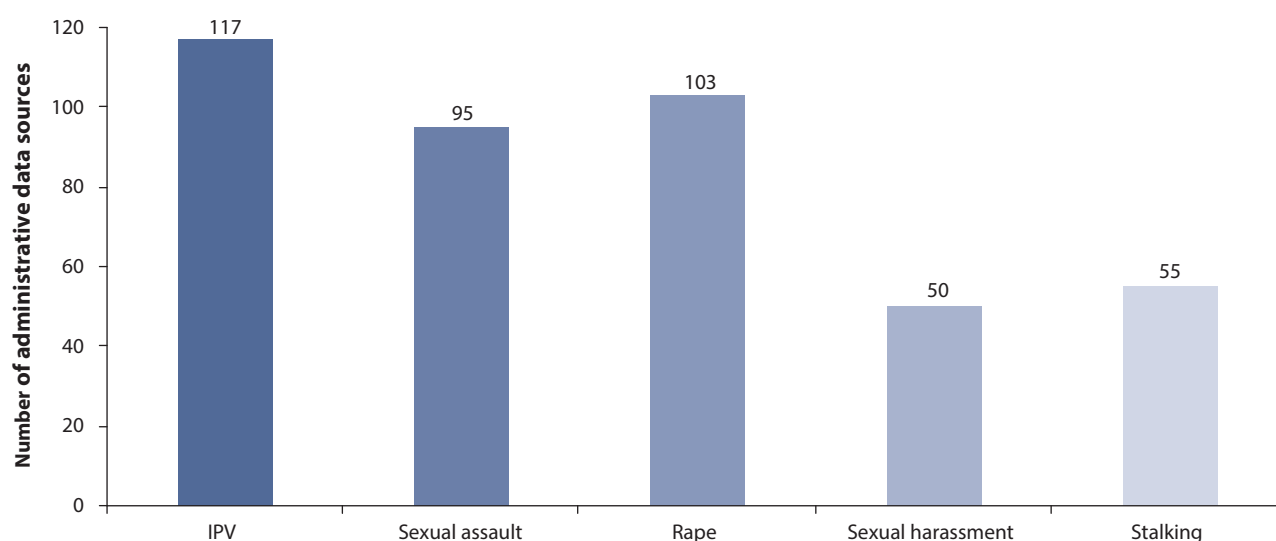
In all EU-28 countries there is at least one source of administrative data collecting information on *intimate partner violence* (117 administrative data sources in total). In the case of *rape and sexual assault*, all Member States except Portugal count on at least one administrative data source with information on these forms of gender-based violence (95 administrative data sources related to sexual assault and 103 for rape).

*Sexual harassment and stalking* do not have such widespread coverage. For stalking, despite the fact that in 20 Member States (BE, CZ, DE, IE, EL, FR, HR, IT, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SI, SK, SE and UK) there is at least one source gathering administrative data on this form of violence, the number of sources recording this information decreases considerably (55 administrative sources). Similarly, sexual harassment is covered at national level by only 50 administrative sources representing a total of 19 countries (BG, DK, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, AT, PL, RO, SI and FI).

When connecting differences in criminalisation of forms of gender-based violence across EU Member States with the number of administrative sources identified, results show that this relationship varies depending on the form of gender-based violence considered and also the sector providing data.



**Figure 2. Distribution of administrative data sources in the EU-28 per type of gender-based violence covered**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013. For information at Member State level, see **Table 16** in the Annex.

*Intimate partner violence*, for instance, is covered by the highest number of administrative data sources, mainly in police, justice and social services, even though many Member States do not include this form of gender-based violence in their criminal law as a separate offence. Only in 10 Member States (CZ, DK, ES, IT, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK and SE), is intimate partner violence (or domestic violence) considered as a separate offence and in 12 Member States (BE, BG, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LU, MT, NL and RO) is an aggravating feature. This information shows that institutions are making efforts to track incidents on intimate-partner violence (for instance, by flagging incidents in close relationships, or recording them in a separate database). This may reflect the efforts conducted during recent years in raising awareness on combating this form of gender-based violence both at international and national levels.

In the frame of sexual violence there is indeed a clear correlation between the criminalisation of some forms of sexual violence and their coverage by administrative data sources. For *rape* and *sexual assault*, broadly considered as an offence in all Member States, despite differences in legal provisions and legal treatment, there exists a higher number of administrative data sources, mainly placed in police and justice, in the EU Member States and less for *sexual harassment*, criminalised as a separate offence only in 12

Member States (BG, ES, FR, HR, CY, LT, MT, AT, PT, RO, SI and UK). Similarly, *stalking* is covered by few administrative data sources across the EU compared to other forms of gender-based violence and this type of incident is considered a criminal offence only in 14 Member States (BE, CZ, DK, DE, HR, IT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, SK, SE and UK).

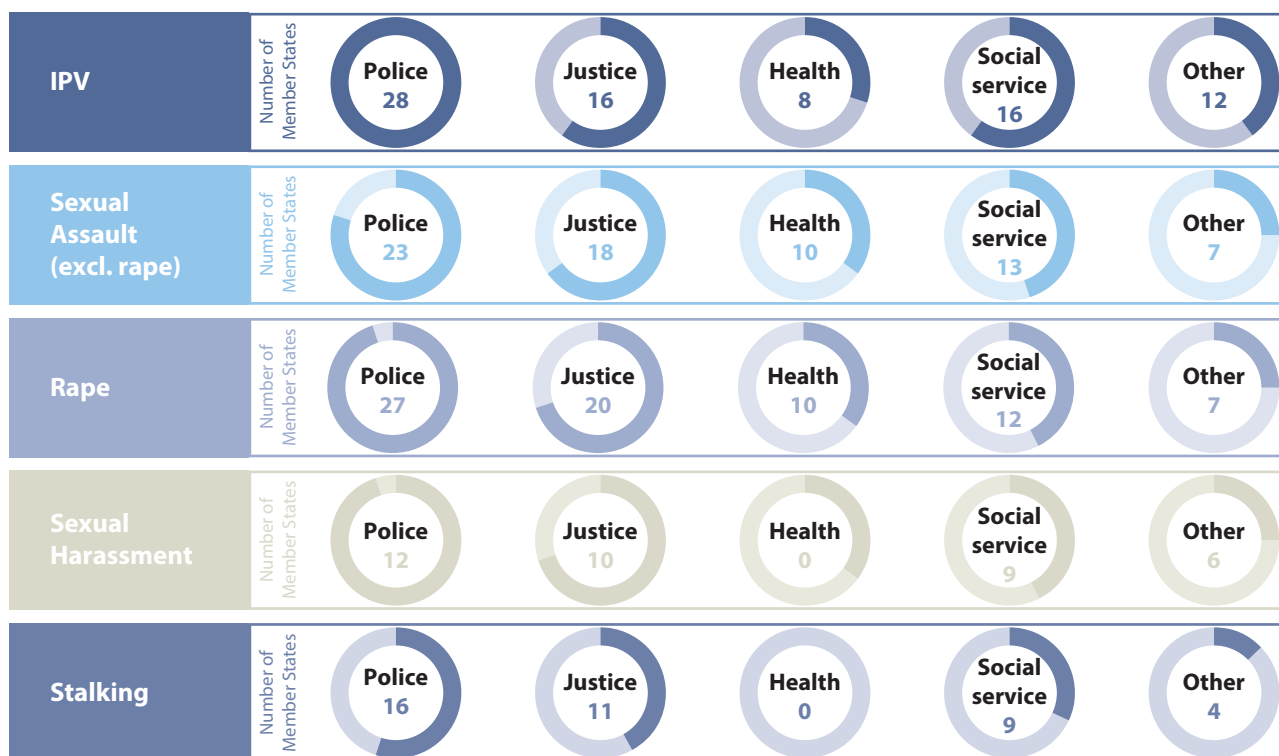
### 3.1.3 Administrative data sources per sector and form of gender-based violence

The report provides a breakdown of administrative data sources assessed in the study per different sectors (police, justice, health, social services and the category 'others') and for each form of gender-based violence (intimate partner violence, sexual assault, rape, sexual harassment and stalking) (see Figure 3).

When analysing the gaps in Figure 3, it should be noted that when a Member State is not included for a specific combination of sector and form of gender-based violence, this may be for different reasons:

1. There is no administrative data source with a *national coverage*. It may be, though, that there are regional or

**Figure 3. Number of Member States with administrative data sources per type of gender-based violence and sector**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

For information at Member State level, see **Table 17**, **Table 18**, **Table 19**, **Table 20** and **Table 21** in the Annex.

local administrative institutions that collect data, with the potential of providing data, if coordinating systems to collect harmonised data exist nationally.

- There is an administrative source of data from an institution in that sector and Member State collecting information on other *forms of gender-based violence* but not on a specific one (for instance, no provision by law, or no internal need to do so).
- There is still no administrative data recorded in a sector for a specific form of gender-based violence in that Member State.

In the Member States where administrative sources with national scope are not identified (for instance, for the health sector in most Member States), it becomes difficult to use their data to build a comparative picture at national and EU level. Therefore, mechanisms to collect comparable data nationally in the specific sector would need to be implemented in the first place. In the countries where administrative sources and procedures of data collection

are already implemented in an agency, it will be feasible to improve data collection by including missing forms of gender-based violence in that source through the use of coding system or classifications.

### Intimate partner violence

Intimate partner violence is the form of gender-based violence more broadly covered by administrative data sources across the EU-28, with a total of 117 sources spread across all sectors. The main sectors are police, justice and social services, in this order, according to the number of Member States represented and also the number of administrative data sources per sector.

Intimate-partner violence is broadly covered by *police services* across the 28 EU Member States, by a total of 37 administrative sources. It is followed by justice (27 data sources) and social services (26 data sources) that represent 16 Member States in each sector. In the case of *justice*, the



represented Member States are Austria, Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, France, Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden and in the *social services* the countries are Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, Finland, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia and Sweden. Only in eight Member States (HR, LV, MT, AT, RO, SK, FI and SE) are sources recording administrative data on intimate partner violence in *health services* at national level (10 sources in total). Finally, 17 administrative data sources on intimate partner violence have been identified under the category 'other' in 12 Member States (EE, IE, EL, FR, HR, CY, HU, MT, PL, PT, SI and UK) (see Table 17 in the Annex).

For the *justice system*, no administrative data source with a national coverage has been identified in Cyprus, Estonia, Malta, Portugal and in the United Kingdom. In the case of Germany, Finland, Hungary and Lithuania, intimate partner violence is not specifically criminalised and no term is used to refer to this form of gender-based violence, this makes it difficult to record information on intimate partner violence incidents by using the criminal code as they are based on national criminal offences. For Bulgaria and Italy, no information has been provided to understand why they are not collecting information on intimate partner violence in justice services, as in the case of these Member States intimate partner violence is a separate offence that falls under the legal definition of domestic violence.

In summary, intimate partner violence is the only form of gender-based violence that is covered at national level within the same sector (police services) in all Member States. This means that it would be feasible to gather information from police services in the whole of the EU-28 related to intimate partner violence, although concerns would remain as to the extent to which this data would be comparable.

## Sexual violence

Sexual violence is categorised into *sexual assault*, *rape* and *sexual harassment*. Sexual assault and rape are the forms of sexual violence better covered by administrative data across EU-28, especially in police and justice systems, but also in all the sources identified in health services. On the contrary, less attention is paid to sexual harassment by administrative data sources in all sectors, even though is

still possible to collect information on this form of gender-based violence through police data sources.

In the case of *sexual assault*, in 23 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SI, SK, SE and UK) it is possible to collect information on this form of sexual violence in *police services* (31 administrative data sources in total). The number is lower in other sectors. While in 18 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, ES, HR, LV, LT, HU, NL, AT, PL, SI, SK, FI and SE) justice provides up to 24 administrative data sources with records on sexual assault, in *social services* a total of 20 data sources can be found in 13 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, FI and SE). Only in 10 Member States (DK, ES, HR, LV, MT, AT, RO, SK, FI and SE), are there administrative data sources in *health services* (11 in total) covering sexual assault incidents with a national scope. This means that all Member States identified with data sources from health services collect information on sexual assault. Seven Member States (EE, EL, FR, HR, HU, MT and SI) have additional sources of data collecting information in agencies placed in the so-called 'other' sector (nine administrative data sources in total) (see Table 18 in the Annex).

For *rape*, police is the sector with the widest coverage of administrative data across EU Member States representing 27 Member States (all but PT) and a total of 26 administrative data sources. In 20 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, ES, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE), *justice* data sources collect information on rape with a national coverage (28 administrative data sources in total). The number of Member States is significantly lower in *health* and *social services* systems with 10 Member States (DK, ES, HR, LV, MT, AT, RO, FI, SE and SK) counting on data sources in health services (12 administrative data sources in total) and a total of 12 Member States (BG, CZ, IE, EL, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, FI and SE) represented by 18 administrative data sources. A fifth category 'other' includes up to nine sources of administrative data that collect information on rape incidents in seven Member States (EE, EL, FR, HR, HU, MT and SI) (see Table 19 in the Annex).

Administrative data on *sexual harassment* are collected by a significantly lower number of administrative sources. The number of Member States covering this type of sexual violence is low and quite similar across police, justice and social services. *Police* is still the sector with the highest number of administrative sources (14 data sources), representing 12 Member States (DK, IE, ES, FR, HR, IT, LT, HU, MT, AT, PL and RO), followed by *justice* data sources (12 sources)

in 10 Member States (DK, ES, HR, LV, LT, HU, AT, PL, RO and FI) and *social services* (13 administrative data sources) in nine Member States (BG, IE, EL, IT, LV, LU, MT, RO and FI). Interestingly, in six Member States (EL, CY, LV, HU, MT and SI) there have been identified data sources collecting information on sexual harassment from public administration agencies, civil society organisations or the ombudsperson, this is, under the category 'other' (10 administrative data sources in total). No administrative data sources have been identified in *health services* (see Table 20 in the Annex).

For data collection from administrative data sources across the EU-28 it is important to consider that differences in Member States' legal definitions of sexual violence and their own categorisations under national criminal laws do not always fit with the classification proposed for this study. Therefore a common understanding in the definitions used is needed (EIGE's Report 1 *Administrative data sources on gender-based violence against women in the EU – Current status and potential for collection of comparable data* for further information on legal definitions and criminalisation at Member State level).

Therefore, of the forms of sexual violence, *sexual assault* and *rape* are those broadly covered by police and justice sectors. The broad coverage of these forms of sexual violence in both police and justice systems could facilitate future efforts in harmonising and linking administrative sources between sectors with the aim of tracking incidents through the system.

Even though the health sector is not represented in all EU Member States, all 12 identified administrative data sources record information related to incidents of rape or sexual assault that practitioners and health service providers present.

In contrast with sexual assault and rape, *sexual harassment* is covered more broadly by administrative sources located under the category 'other', as there are Member States with institutions specifically focused on gathering information about this form of gender-based violence.

For instance in Cyprus, Greece and Latvia the Ombudspersons only track and record incidents of sexual harassment. Nevertheless, the coverage of this type of gender-based violence is still very limited across the EU-28.

## Stalking

Across the EU-28, few administrative sources collect data on stalking. Information on this form of gender-based violence is most often collected within the police or justice systems. *Police* is the sector with the broadest coverage, as there are administrative data in 15 Member States (BE, CZ, DE, FR, HR, IT, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SK, SE and UK) from a total of 21 administrative data sources. In 11 Member States (BE, CZ, DE, FR, HR, LT, NL, AT, PL, SK and SE) it is also possible to collect information from justice services (17 administrative data sources in total). In *social services*, only nine Member States (CZ, IE, EL, IT, LV, LT, MT, NL and SE) provide sources that are coordinated nationally and cover stalking (11 administrative data sources in total). Up to six administrative data sources record data on stalking under the category 'other', in the public sector (EL) and in Civil Society Organisations (HU, MT and SI). No data sources have been identified in *health services*, probably because the nature of this form of violence is less visible within these administrative systems than in others (see Table 21 in the Annex).

Overall, *police* and *justice* are the systems with the widest coverage of all types of gender-based violence in this study, followed by *social services*. These three systems cover all forms of gender-based violence selected for the study.

*Intimate partner violence, sexual assault (excl. rape) and rape* are more broadly covered by administrative data sources than sexual harassment and stalking.

The reasons for these results can lay, among others, in differences in criminalisation of the latter two forms of gender-based violence among the Member States as not in all Member States are they prosecuted directly under their criminal code. Also the lack of reporting in the cases of stalking and sexual harassment can be influenced by the grade of severity in short-term consequences, as sequels from these incidents are less obvious and more difficult to prove, which restrains victims in some cases from reporting the incident. Another possible reason is cultural, connected to the lack of awareness among citizens on considering stalking or sexual harassment as gender-based violence crimes that cannot be tolerated and need to be reported and prosecuted by justice systems. In connection to this, lack of engagement from governments in Member States in raising awareness of these incidents as crimes based on gender, or in support of



organisations dealing with these incidents can also explain to some extent the findings of this report.

*Social services* are more focused on covering intimate partner violence than sexual violence or stalking.

Social services are not as influenced as other systems (police and justice) by the criminalisation of the forms of gender-based violence in the Member States. These findings might be a direct reflection of a higher prevalence of intimate partner violence cases compared to other forms of gender-based violence. It can also be a consequence of the efforts from the government and different administrations and institutions to develop and run social services to support victims of intimate partner violence and/or treatment of perpetrators. These efforts might not be the same when dealing with other forms of gender-based violence such as sexual violence. A third variable that can be related with these results is based on the so-called 'dark number', this is the fact that many victims of sexual violence or stalking do not always report incidents and do not ask for help from social support services. In the EU in average a 6 % of women have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner; of them, only 30 % contacted police or any other organisation to ask for support, demonstrating that 70 % of victims do not report the incident. In the case of stalking 18 % of women in the EU have experienced some form of stalking since the age of 15; of them, only 32 % contacted the police or justice system and only 4 % asked for help from victim support services (FRA, 2014).

This lack of demand towards social services can then be misunderstood by the social institutions, as they may underestimate the need for specialised support services for victims of sexual violence or stalking.

In connection with administrative data from social services, there is an urgent need to improve data on specialised support services for victims of gender-based violence and victims of violence in close relationships as the Victims Directive (Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012) requests a monitoring report on the access of victims to these services by 2017, as part of the obligations of Member States outlined in the Directive. Considering the current situation, it is currently feasible to report on intimate partner violence (violence in close relationships as defined in the Directive) but efforts are needed to improve administrative data collection for other forms of gender-based violence to accomplish this requirement of the Victims Directive.

The *health* sector is the least represented sector with respect to the number of administrative data sources on gender-based violence with national coverage in EU Member States.

Administrative data sources coordinated nationally are only located in 12 Member States in the EU, besides which, not all types of gender-based violence are recorded by health providers. For instance, sexual harassment and stalking are not covered by health services in any Member State. One explanation could be the fact that in cases where a victim of sexual harassment or stalking requires assistance by health services, there are difficulties in directly linking their mental or physical health problems with these types of gender-based violence incidents. Also, already mentioned, in many Member States these incidents are not considered a separate criminal offence; therefore there is no mandate to report them. Both reasons can negatively influence the systematic recording of data by agencies and institutions related to incidents of sexual harassment and stalking.

## 3.2 Data available on administrative data sources

This section provides a description and analysis of the *main information and data* recorded by administrative data sources when recording incidents on gender-based violence. It includes three main categories:

1. data disaggregated by age and sex of victim and perpetrator and relationship;
2. background information on the victim, perpetrator and witness;
3. data on the incidents of gender-based violence;
4. data related to the prosecution process and the outcomes of the incident.

### 3.2.1 Data disaggregated by age and sex of victim and perpetrator and their relationship

In order to identify incidents related to gender-based violence and to overcome difficulties arising from differences in legal definitions and concepts across EU Member States with the purpose of harmonising data collection in the EU,

it is important to know those administrative data sources that record incidents disaggregated by:

- age of victim and perpetrator, to exclude crimes against children;
- sex of victim and perpetrator, to identify incidents where the perpetrator is a man and the victim is a woman;
- relationship between victim and perpetrator, to identify cases of intimate partner violence.

The assessment of administrative data records disaggregated by these variables is key to measuring how close administrative data sources across the EU are to offer a clear picture of the number of reported incidents on gender-based violence against women at EU level.

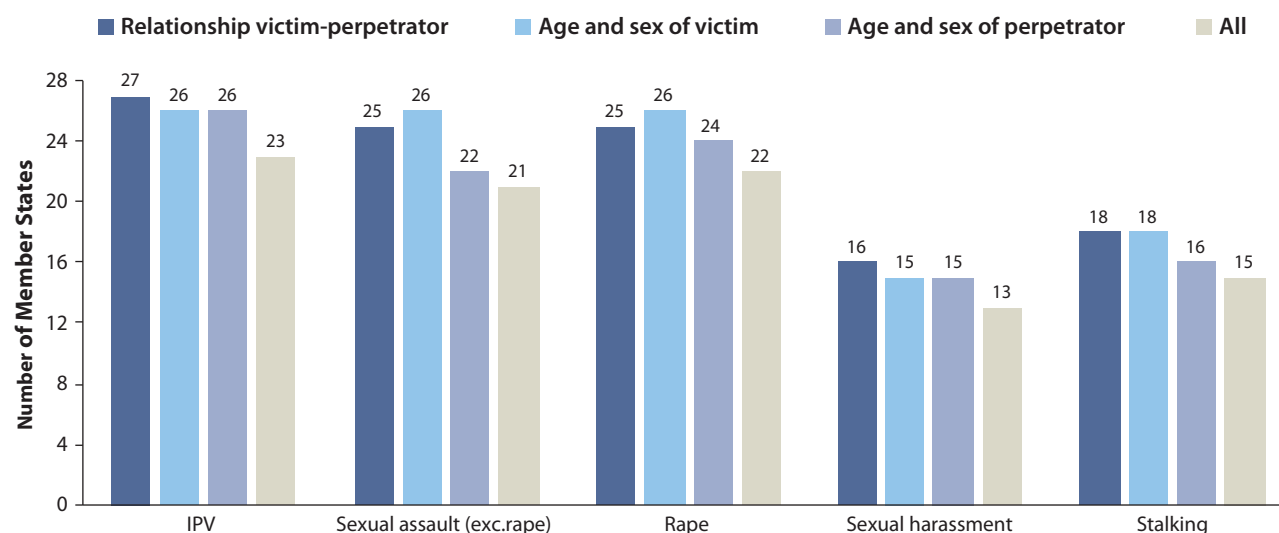
Figure 4 provides an overview of Member States where there are administrative data sources available that disaggregate information on gender-based violence incidents according to these variables: *relationship between victim and perpetrator, age and sex of victim, age and sex of perpetrator*

and *all previous variables* in the same administrative data source.

Intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape are the forms of gender-based violence for which more administrative data are disaggregated by these variables and are available in Member States, although few administrative data sources collect data disaggregated by all variables.

When assessing which administrative sources collect information for all these variables at the same time and for the same incident, the number of sources and Member States decrease. In total, there are 47 administrative data sources in 24 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE) that collect information on the age and sex of victim and perpetrator and the type of relationship between them when recording an incident of gender-based violence (see Table 24–Table 44 in the Annex for more detailed information).

**Figure 4. Number of Member States with administrative data on the victim-perpetrator relationship and on the age and sex of the victim and perpetrator per type of gender-based violence**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note 1: No information available for 23 sources for the relationship between victim and offender.

Note 2: 'All' means data source records information on the age and sex of victim and perpetrator and the type of relationship between the victim and perpetrator.

For information at Member State level, see the Annex, **Table 24–Table 44**.





Therefore, it is only possible to find in the EU-28 some administrative data sources that record not only the relationship between victim and perpetrator but also the age and sex of both victim and perpetrator when covering incidents of intimate partner violence (23 Member States), sexual assault (21 Member States) and rape (22 Member States) (Figure 4) (see the Annex, Table 24–Table 44 for information at Member State level). This knowledge enables us to identify the sources that can provide information on the number of reported incidents across the EU related to gender-based violence against women. Therefore, extra efforts need to be made by many agencies at Member State level to start systematically recording those missing variables when they gather information on an incident of gender-based violence.

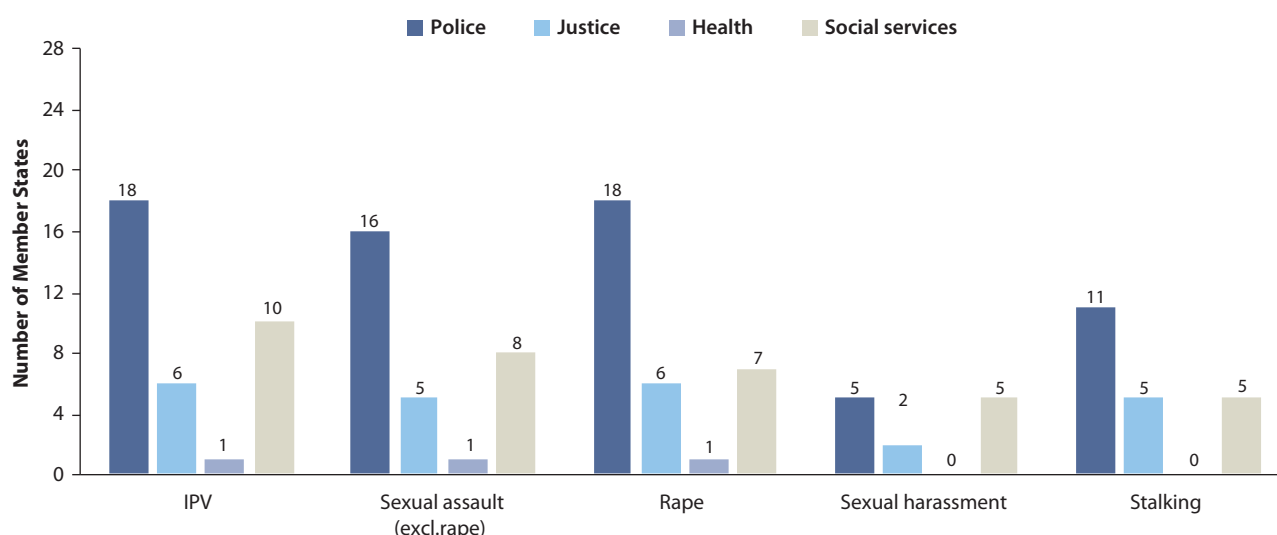
Having assessed the types of gender-based violence for which disaggregated data by key variables are available in the EU, it is important to know the sector where it is most feasible to find this information.

Figure 5 provides the number of Member States distributed per sector according to the administrative data sources that record information disaggregated by sex and age of both victim and perpetrator and information on their relationship.

Overall there are too few administrative data sources scattered across different sectors to be able to obtain a meaningful picture, particularly at EU level.

The police sector has the higher number of administrative data sources collecting information disaggregated by all the mentioned variables and is also the more represented sector according to the number of Member States covered. In 19 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SI, SK and SE), the police sector has administrative data available disaggregated by the sex and age of both victim and perpetrator, as well as data on their relationship through the same administrative source (19 administrative data sources in total) and in 15 of these Member States (BE, CZ, DE, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, SI, SK and SE) police data sources cover at least intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape. This information

**Figure 5. Number of Member States with administrative data on the age and sex of the victim and perpetrator and the victim-perpetrator relationship per type of gender-based violence across different sectors**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information available for 23 sources for the relationship between victim and offender.

For information at Member State level, see the Annex, **Table 24–Table 44**.

on the availability of disaggregated data on gender-based violence among sources of administrative data in the police provides an important starting point to collect and improve the collection of EU-level comparable administrative data on intimate partner violence, rape and sexual assault (see the Annex, Table 24–Table 44 for further information).

### 3.2.2 Data on the victim, perpetrator and witness of an incident of gender-based violence

In general, administrative data sources collect more information on the victim than on the perpetrator. Data on the witness are in general, less systematically recorded and in a fewer number of administrative sources. Furthermore, police services is the sector where more complete background information is recorded not only related to victim, but also to perpetrator and witness.

#### Background information on the victim

Data collected on the victim of gender-based violence incidents are not homogeneous across Member States, nor through systems within Member States. Thorough information related to the victim is collected for incidents connected mostly to intimate partner, sexual assault and rape and the sectors where these administrative data are more broadly available are police and social services.

In 25 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE) the information collected by some administrative data sources involves the minimum age and sex of the victim plus the relationship between victim and perpetrator. However, in 21 Member States (BG, CZ, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE) there are administrative data sources that record not only the type of relationship between the victim and perpetrator, but also information on age, sex, nationality and other background information on the victim such as ID number, name, ethnicity, marital status and dependants. These administrative data sources cover, at least, incidents on intimate partner violence, rape and sexual assault and most of them are placed in social services and police (see the Annex, Table 24–Table 44 for further information).

A minimum set of information on the victims of gender-based violence including age, sex and nationality, plus relationship with perpetrator seems to be more feasible to implement in police and social services with the aim of harmonising data collection on gender-based violence at EU level.

#### Background information on the perpetrator

Information collected on the perpetrator by administrative agencies also varies across different sectors in EU Member States.

In 21 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DE, IE, EL, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK and SE) there are administrative sources recording at a minimum the age and sex of the perpetrator plus the type of relationship with the victim. More detailed information on the perpetrator, including previously mentioned information and also nationality is collected by administrative sources in 17 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, PT, RO, SI and SK). These sources are mainly located in police and justice and cover, at least, incidents of intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape. (see the Annex, Table 24 — Table 44 for further information).

Therefore, with some efforts from administrations in police and justice systems, a minimum of information related to the perpetrator, that is, age, sex, nationality and relationship with victim could be settled and recorded in a systematic way in order to enable data comparisons across the EU.

#### Background information on the witness

Data on witnesses of gender-based violence incidents are collected by administrative data sources in a less systematic manner and to a lesser degree than data on victims and offenders. Some background information on witnesses is recorded in 64 out of the 144 administrative data sources assessed for this report.

When information on witnesses is collected, it refers mostly to 'sex' and 'age'. For instance, this information is collected consistently in 12 Member States (CZ, EL, HR, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, RO, FI and SE), by administrative sources mainly





located in justice (see the Annex, Table 24–Table 44 for further information).

Furthermore, an important piece of information on the witness (whether there is a relationship between the witness and the perpetrator and/or victim of a gender-based violence incident) is recorded systematically by 35 administrative data sources; most of these sources are placed in the police sector, representing 18 different Member States (BE, BG, CZ, EL, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, FI and SE) (see the Annex, Table 24 –Table 44 for further information).

### Other data on victim and perpetrator: repeated gender-based violence victimisation, recidivism and protection orders

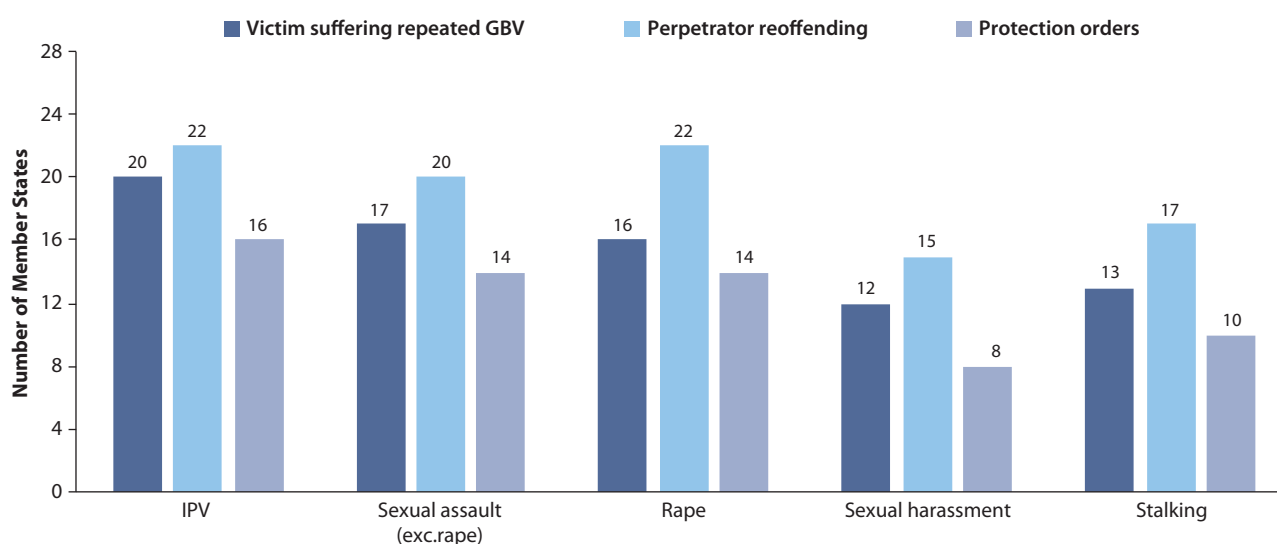
Not all Member States have information on *repeated victimisation related to gender-based violence incidents* available, even though the number of Member States with administrative data on this issue is relatively high. In up to 21 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI and FI) records exist on whether the victim

had *suffered previously from any form of gender-based violence* (40 administrative data sources in total). These data can be mainly found in *social services* as this information might be important for their activities, representing a total of 15 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, NL, PL, SI and FI).

When referring to the form of gender-based violence, the number of Member States collecting information on repeat victimisation is higher for administrative sources covering *intimate partner violence* and decreases for those covering *sexual assault* and *rape* and it is much lower for *sexual harassment* and *stalking* (Figure 6) (see the Annex Table 25–Table 44).

Therefore, when collecting information on repeated victimisation related to gender-based violence at EU level it is advisable to focus on *social services* data sources and intimate partner violence. Extra efforts are needed to harmonise and make consistent the collection of this information in Member States where it is still missed.

**Figure 6. Number of Member States with administrative data on gender-based violence repeated victimisation, recidivism and protection orders per type of gender-based violence**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information available for: 34 sources with respect to repeated gender-based violence victimisation, 33 sources for reoffending and 81 sources in the case of protection orders.

For information at Member State level see the Annex (Table 25–Table 45).

To connect victims with perpetrators of gender-based violence, it is relevant to record data on **recidivism**. Information recorded on perpetrator reoffending is more broadly collected by Member States than information on victims suffering repeated gender-based violence, but still sources do not cover all 28 Member States. In up to 23 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK and SE) it is possible to gather information on whether the *perpetrator has committed a previous offence*, as there are 48 administrative data sources recording this information, 31 of these sources are located in the police and justice system, covering mostly incidents on intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape and to a lower extent for *stalking* and *sexual harassment* (Figure 6) (see the Annex, Table 25–Table 44 for information at Member State level).

In summary, the sectors where administrative data on reoffending are available across the EU are *justice* and *police*. This fact might be linked to the importance of knowing about recidivism for police and justice systems when dealing with a perpetrator.

In most Member States, this affects the prosecution process and outcomes for the perpetrator by police (i.e. decisions on arrest, bail, remand) and justice (type of sentence and penalty). Therefore, police and justice services tend to collect information about re-offending more systematically. This may also explain why data on recidivism are more broadly collected across Member States than information on victims suffering repeated victimisation.

With respect to *protection orders*, some sort of legal provision for protective order exists in all Member States for intimate partner violence (considered as domestic or family violence in some Member States), but the existence of protection or restraining orders varies among Member States for cases of sexual violence and stalking. When looking at the availability of data and information related to protection orders (for instance, number of protective orders requested, issued or granted, or broken) the picture across the EU is not homogeneous. Only 63 out of 144 sources have provided information on whether they collect information on protection orders, making it difficult to draw strong conclusions.

Figure 7 shows the number of Member States where administrative data on protection orders is available at national level, divided by sector. Police services is the sector with

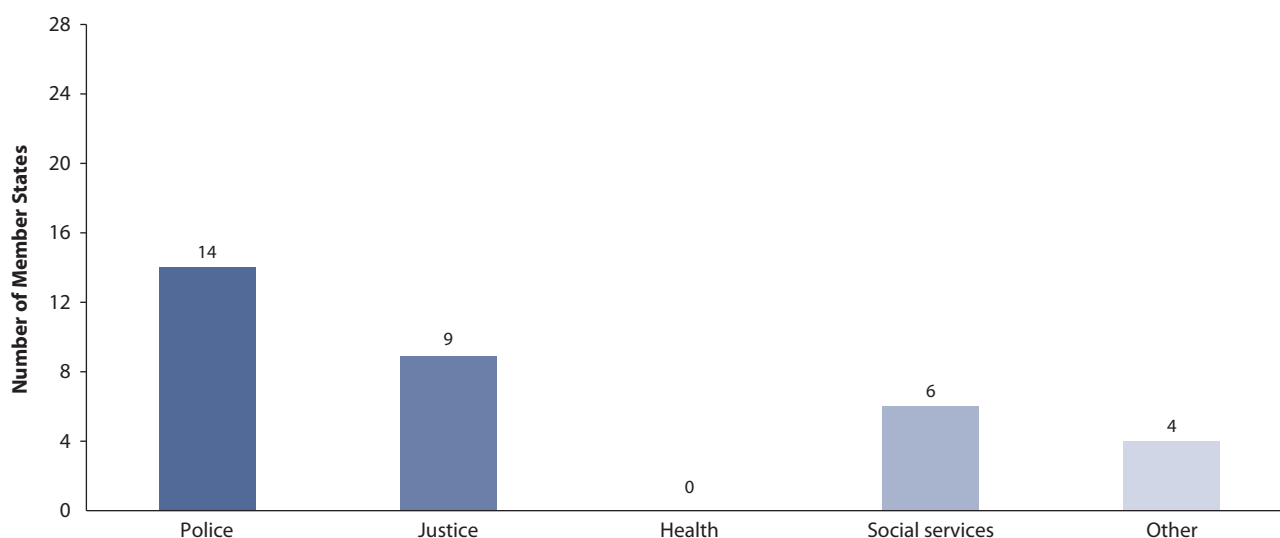
a broader coverage, even though it represents only half of Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, HR, CY, LT, HU, NL, AT, SI and SE) and a total of 15 sources of administrative data. The justice sector follows with administrative data in nine Member States (BE, CZ, DK, ES, LT, NL, AT, PL and SE) and a total of 13 justice data sources. The number of sources is even lower in social services (seven administrative data sources) in six Member States (CZ, EL, HR, LT, NL and SI) and the category ‘other’ with six administrative data sources (EL, HR, HU and PT). No information on protection orders is collected by services located in health systems.

*Intimate partner violence* is the form of gender-based violence most systematically covered across the EU-28 when collecting information on protection orders. In 16 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, HR, CY, LT, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI and SE) it was possible to identify administrative sources recording information on protection orders related to this form of violence. The majority of sources are placed in police services (15 sources), representing a total of 14 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, HR, CY, LT, HU, NL, AT, SI and SE). The number of Member States is much lower for other sectors where information on protection orders for intimate partner violence is available. For instance, the justice sector covers eight Member States (BE, CZ, DK, ES, NL, AT, PL and SE) with 13 sources collecting some kind of information on protection orders, while social services data sources (seven in total) provide this information in six Member States (CZ, EL, HR, LT, NL and SI). Finally, a lesser number of administrative data sources (five sources) has been also identified under the category ‘other’, data on protection orders for intimate partner violence is collected in only four Member States (EL, HR, HU and PT).

Overall, data on protection orders is not broadly available across the EU-28, making it difficult to collect comparable data at EU-level on this issue. In order to collect harmonised data on protection orders across the EU, it is more feasible to focus on information provided for incidents on intimate partner violence rather than on other forms of gender-based violence, as it seems to be the form of violence with the widest coverage across the EU-28.

On top of this, legal provisions are more similar across EU Member States for protective orders on intimate partner violence. This can be explained by the fact that protection orders are more often issued in the context of an intimate relationship between victim and perpetrator. Furthermore, the police is the sector with the widest provision of administrative data on protection orders, covering up to 14

**Figure 7. Number of Member States with administrative sources collecting data on protection orders distributed by sector**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information available for 81 sources in the case of protection orders.

Member States. The justice-service level requires an important effort to harmonise and systematically gather information on protective orders at Member State level both in criminal and civil matters.

### 3.2.3 Data available related to incidents of gender-based violence

Different circumstances related to a gender-based violence incident might be recorded by administrative data sources, depending on the specific purpose of data collection for the agency.

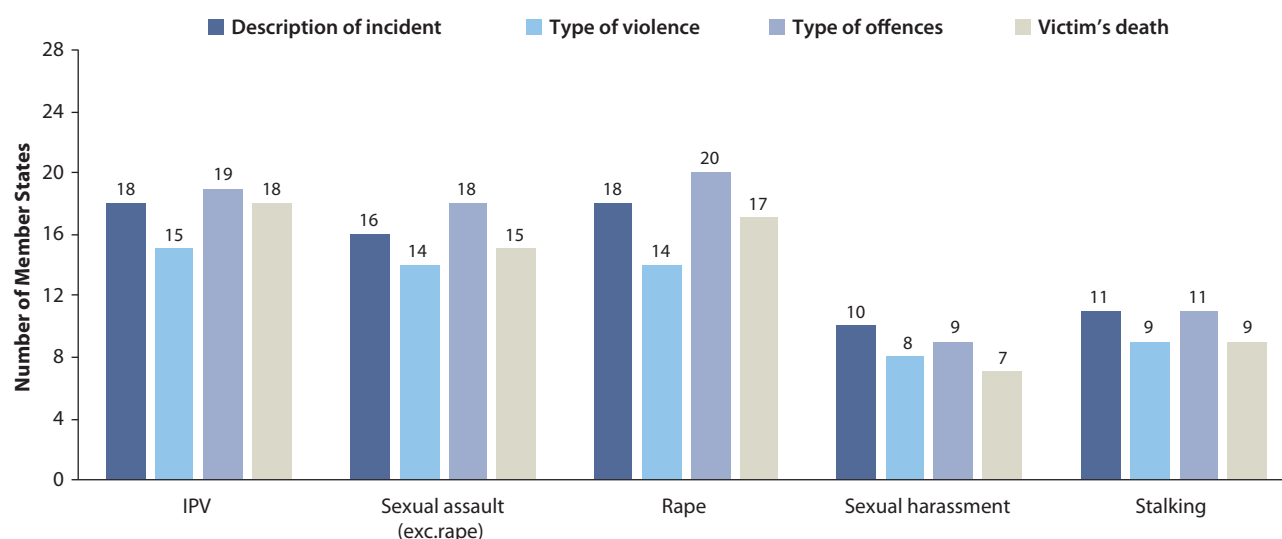
In general, *more comprehensive information related to the incident*, including the description of the incident (at a minimum information on the date/time and location), type of violence, type of offence and whether the victim has died as consequence of the incident, is not collected systematically by administrative data sources across the EU. It is more likely that further information describing the incident and outcomes for intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape is collected rather than for sexual harassment or stalking. Even though the number of Member States that

provide information on some of these variables is not over 20, it is the fact that these administrative data sources might be scattered across sectors that is making it difficult for the collection of comparable data at EU level (see Figure 8).

Focusing on the *description of the incident*: in 17 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO and SK) there are administrative data sources that systematically record many details of the incident, including date and time, location, type of harm (or injuries) and additional information. Most of these sources are located in police services (see Table 46 in the Annex for information at Member State level).

Information on the *type of violence* or abuse related to the incident, that is, information on whether physical, sexual, psychological and/or economical violence has been involved in the incident is very important not only to know more about incidents themselves but also to identify incidents connected to gender-based violence that might have not been recorded as such by the agency, by breaking down the information. In 16 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO and SK), up to 35 administrative data sources have been identified. Most sources are placed in police and social services (see Table 46 in the Annex).

**Figure 8. Number of Member States with administrative data on the incident per type of gender-based violence**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note 1: 'Description of incident' means information at the minimum on date/time and location.

Note 2: No information is available for 42 sources for information on victim's death.

For further information at Member State level please see **Table 46**.

Data on the *type of offence* is useful to identify the way gender-based violence incidents are criminalised in EU Member States and to build upon this information for harmonising concepts and definitions, especially in police and justice sectors, in an effort to collect comparable information at EU level. In justice services there are 16 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EL, ES, LV, LT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK and SE) with up to 24 administrative data sources recording this type of data, while in police sector the number of Member States is 15 (BG, CZ, DK, EL, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, SK and SE) with a total of 17 administrative sources providing this information (see the Annex, Table 47 and Table 48).

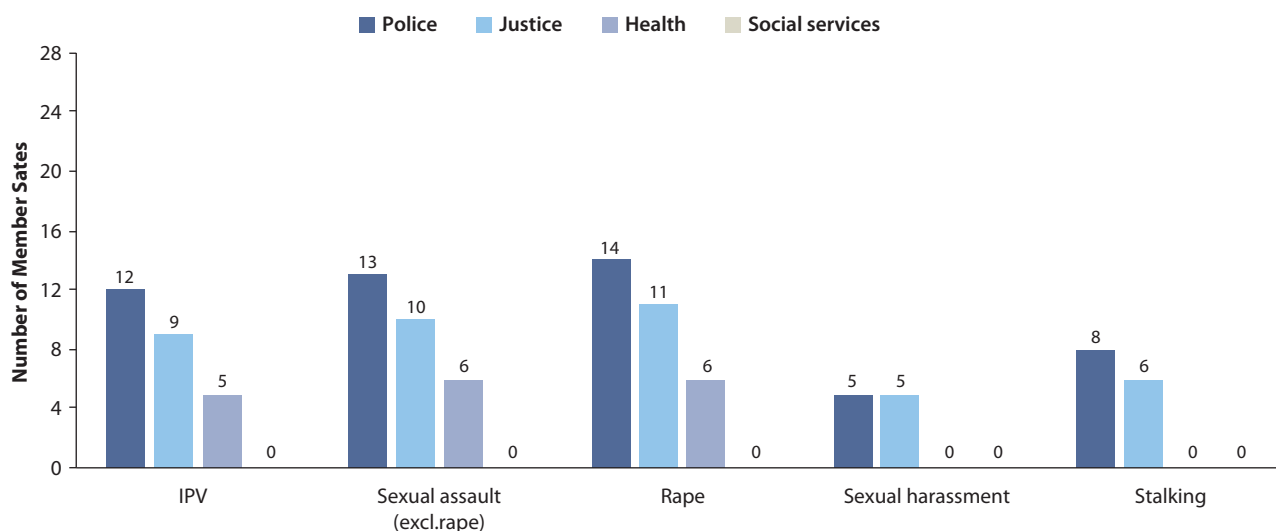
Data across the EU on the number of *women killed by male perpetrators* and especially in close relationships are very relevant. It can support the development and agreement on an indicator related to gender-based homicides at EU level based on data from administrative sources. Therefore, it is important to know which administrative data sources are already recording information on the *death of the victim as result of a gender-based violence incident* (see Figure 9).

In total, there are 41 administrative data sources (out of 102 sources for which this information has been provided) distributed across 19 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SK, FI, and SE), that record information on the death of the victim as a consequence of a gender-based violence incident (see Table 46 in the Annex).

The types of gender-based violence more frequently linked to these data sources are intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape; and the sectors where this information is more widely collected across EU Member States are police and justice systems. In the case of *police services*, it is possible to collect this information in 14 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, EL, HR, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, SK and SE). More concretely, the number of homicides committed in close relationships is gathered from police data sources in 11 Member States (BG, CZ, EL, HR, CY, LV, LT, HU, AT, SK and SE) as they record the information disaggregated by sex of victim and perpetrator and their relationship, apart from information on the death of the victim (see Table 22 and Table 46 in the Annex for information at Member State level).



**Figure 9. Number of Member States with administrative data on the death of the victim per type of gender-based violence**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note 1: Social services do not appear in the graph because there is no administrative data in this sector.

Note 2: No information provided for 42 administrative data sources.

For information at Member State level, see **Table 46** in the Annex to see information per sector.

Therefore, not all administrative sources from police or justice systems across the EU-28 consistently record information on whether the victim has died as consequence of a gender-based violence incident, which makes the collection of this information from administrative systems difficult.

Information on the number of homicides per incident or crime needs to be disaggregated by sex, age and relationship between victim and perpetrator, to access this information effectively.

By focusing in information on *the number of reported cases*, in half of the Member States (BE, BG, CZ, EL, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, NL, AT, PT, SI and FI) there is at least one administrative data source that records the number of cases reported for each incident of gender-based violence (22 administrative data sources in total), most of these sources (17 administrative data sources) are located in the police and justice systems.

When assessing data on the *number of cases referred to court*, the number of sources is higher (up to 35 sources) representing 18 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, HR, CY, LT, LU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE), most of the sources are also placed in police or justice systems (32 administrative data sources all together).

In some administrative data sources, the *number of cases resulting in the arrest* of the perpetrator is recorded systematically, especially by police and justice sectors. This is the case in 16 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, HR, LV, LT, LU, HU, AT, RO, SI, SK and SE).

Data available on *guilty verdicts* are broadly recorded, by 33 sources within 18 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL,

### 3.2.4 Data available on prosecution processes and outcomes for perpetrators

In addition to data related to the incident itself, some administrative sources collect important information on the prosecution process linked to the offence and further information related to the court process and outcomes (see Table 47 and Table 48 in the Annex).

ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK and SE). Most of the sources are placed within justice systems and cover intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape.

Figure 10 shows the availability of data in Member States on different variables related to the prosecution process according to the form of gender-based violence covered.

Overall, intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape are the three types of gender-based violence for which data related to the prosecution process are better covered by administrative sources across Member States (see Figure 10). The sectors where these administrative data are mostly available are the justice and police services (see the Annex, Table 47 and Table 48).

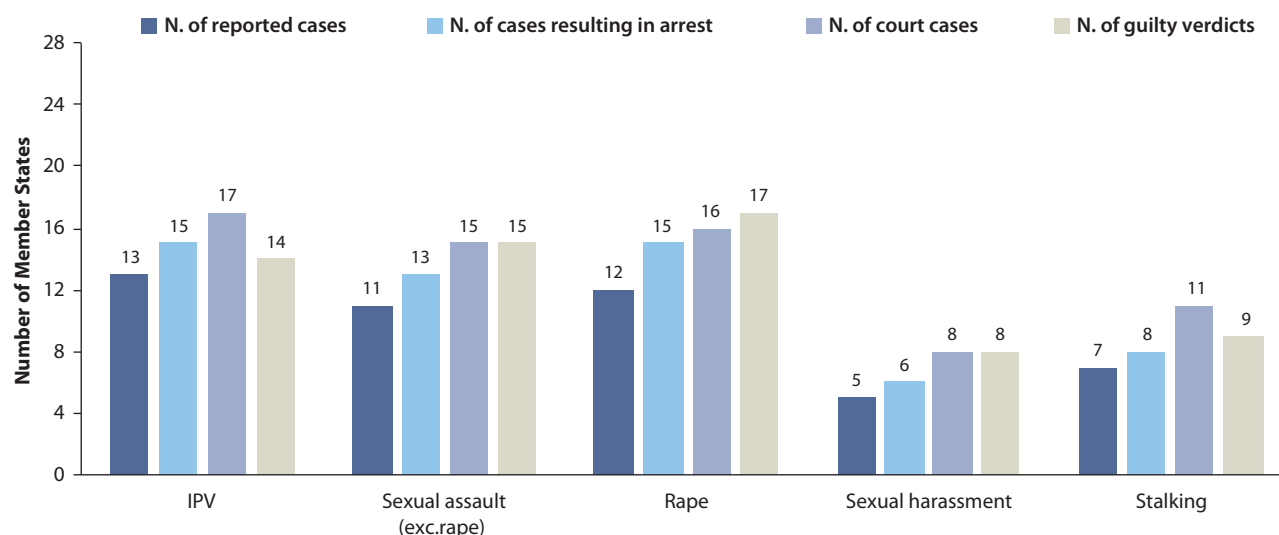
This information is important to follow cases through the police and justice sector and analyse the trends behind. Therefore improvements in the coordination between these two systems, police and justice, at Member State level are needed to enable this useful analysis from administrative data.

There are other relevant administrative data connected not only to the prosecution process (see the Annex, Table 47 and Table 48) but also to *circumstances following a guilty verdict* after an incident of gender-based violence, which can include data on probation, bail or remand, sentences suspended, type of penalty imposed, prison sentences, average time in prison, rehabilitation and reinsertion programmes followed by offenders, etc. However, there is insufficient information provided by the sources mapped in this study to make further global analysis with the aim of EU data collection in this area.

Possible explanations for the dearth of data in this area are that the data do not exist at national level in most Member States, or that the agencies that collect this information more systematically consist of prison and probation services, which only represent a few of the 144 administrative data sources identified for this study.

This section has provided very useful information on the type of data and information available across administrative data sources in EU Member States broken down by sectors to enable further efforts in improving and implementing the systematic data collection of the main pieces of information in administrative agencies.

**Figure 10. Number of Member States with administrative data on prosecution processes and outcomes per type of gender-based violence**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 122 sources in the number of reported cases, 123 sources in the number of cases resulting in arrest, 109 sources in the number of court cases and 111 sources in the number of guilty verdicts.





Overall, EU-28 data disaggregated by sex and age of both victim and perpetrator and their relationship is already available from the police in 15 Member States, covering mainly intimate partner violence, rape and sexual assault.

More detailed background information on the victim can be found in police and social services, while information on the perpetrator is more consistently collected by police and justice data sources. In both cases, the main forms of gender-based violence for which this information is collected are intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape.

It is very difficult to collect data at EU level related to the severity of a gender-based violence incident (type of harm or injuries) as this information is not systematically recorded by most sources. Health services could provide very relevant information on the severity of the gender-based violence incident; unfortunately the number of health data sources mapped in EU Member States is very limited and hampers the collection of this information all across the EU.

Furthermore, it is not possible to collect comparable data on witnesses of gender-based violence incidents across the EU, as this information is not recorded consistently and only by very few sources.

Information on protection orders could be gathered for up to 16 Member States, in connection to intimate partner violence, from sources placed in the police.

In addition, administrative data on victim's death in connection with a gender-based violence incident could be comparable across the EU as this information is available in police data sources from 15 Member States, with extra efforts in the collection process in some Member States.

### 3.3 Characteristics of the administrative data collection process

Having reviewed the type of data available in the administrative data sources identified across EU Member States, the report turns now to analyse <sup>(21)</sup> the characteristics of the data recording processes, with a view to informing the ongoing efforts towards the collection of comparable data related to gender-based violence across the EU.

(21) In this section, analysis of data in percentages is also provided when it facilitates comparison between sectors and a clearer picture of the main gaps.

#### 3.3.1 The purpose of administrative data collection

Administrative data are not collected initially to produce statistics that can inform about gender-based violence at a general level. They aim to fulfil internal needs related to the tasks and functions assigned to the organisation in which administrative data are collected.

These tasks can be diverse and vary across institutions and administrative systems. At the same time, the data collected might be used for additional purposes by the agency recording the data. The different purposes of administrative sources are a relevant feature, as they can help us to understand and assess the extent to which administrative data could serve statistical purposes.

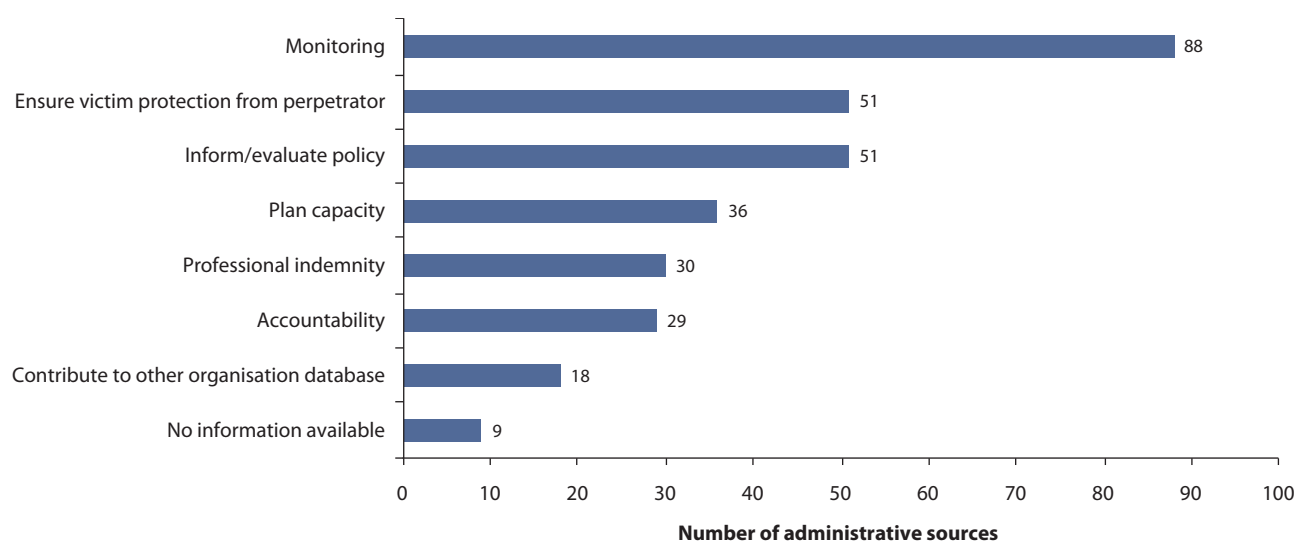
Figure 11 collects together the different purposes aimed at by 135 administrative data sources that provide this information. Most data from the administrative sources are used for more than one or two purposes.

Apart from documenting or using data as evidence of the administrative activity of the organisation (monitoring), most data sources (all sources but one) have indicated other purposes, the most common being a combination of monitoring internal activity and informing/evaluating policies, aimed by 30 administrative data sources.

*Monitoring internal activities* of the institution linked to gender-based violence is the most common purpose of the collection of administrative data on gender-based violence among administrative data sources of this study, as identified by 88 administrative data source in 26 Member States (all except BE and UK). The second main target of administrative data collection is the *evaluation of (and information on) certain policies* related to gender-based violence (55 administrative data sources in 22 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, CY, LV, LU, HU, MT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK).

Other purposes include the *protection of the victim* but also *planning capacity* of the agency according to the demands and services provided and for accountability reasons. *Ensuring victim protection from perpetrators* is, for example, a key target of administrative data sources in 19 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, EE, EL, ES, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, AT, PL, RO, SI, FI, SE and UK). It is followed by the use of administrative data to *planning institutional capacity*, in 16 Member States (BG,

**Figure 11. Purposes of administrative data sources (several answers are possible) (n=135)**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No Information available for 9 administrative data sources.

For more information at Member State level, see **Table 49** in the Annex.

CZ, DE, EE, EL, CY, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE). *Accountability reasons* is a less frequent purpose of administrative data, but still is found as a purpose in data sources of 14 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, EL, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO and SI).

A specific purpose of some but not many administrative data sources is to provide data to support *professional indemnity* related to incidents of gender-based violence; a total of 18 sources in 10 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, EE, CY, LT, HU, AT, RO and SI).

Moreover, one important aim of the administrative data sources identified in this study seems to be the *contribution to other organisations' databases* (a total of 29 data sources in 18 Member States (BG, DK, EE, EL, ES, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, SI, SK, SE and UK). This fact indicates a link from administrative data from an agency to other organisations, which implies that at least data shared with third organisations comply with the minimum standards of quality, reliability and accuracy. Other institutions might use these data internally (for instance, for the follow up of reported cases from police to prosecution offices) or for statistical purposes (statistics built on administrative data). The low

number of administrative data sources with this aim reinforces the fact that administrative data are collected mainly for internal use and only secondarily, and not always, used for producing official statistics (see Figure 11).

Administrative data on gender-based violence aim mainly at monitoring the activity of the institutions linked to gender-based violence but also in many cases to serve as support for informing and assessing some policies related to gender-based violence or more generally, policies connected to the activity of the institution.

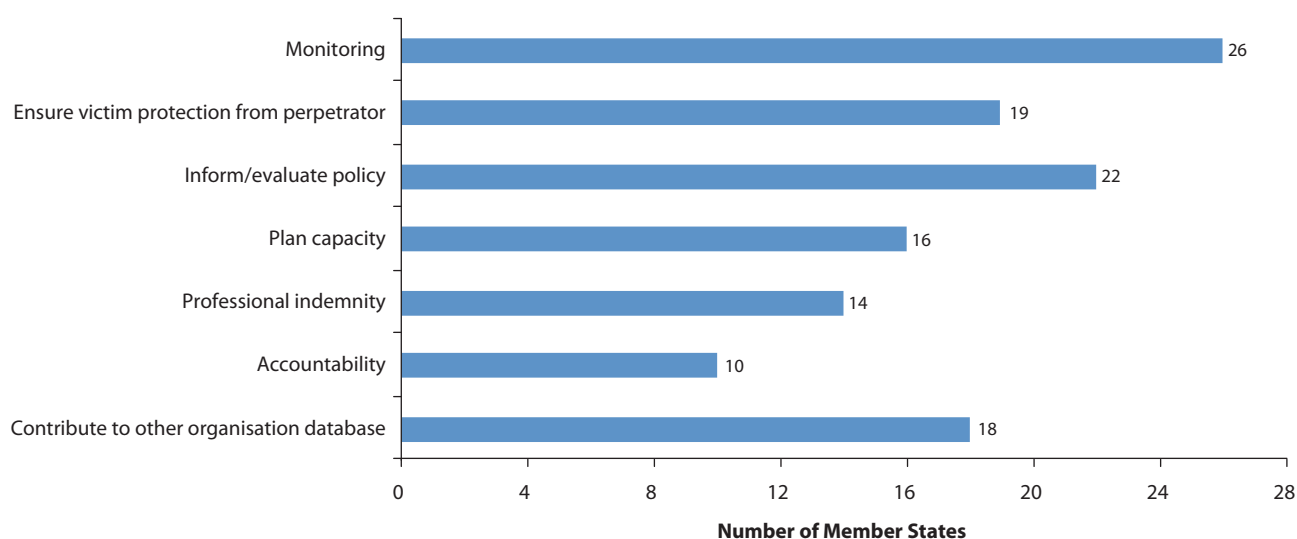
The contribution of administrative data to evaluate and inform policies or to contribute to external databases is an important guarantee of the quality of the information recorded, which will help in the effort to collect comparable administrative data across the EU.

Other purposes can underpin the quality and statistical potential of identified administrative data sources in this study.





**Figure 12. Number of Member States according to the purpose of their administrative data sources (more than one purpose per source is possible)**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note 1: No information available for nine administrative data sources.

Note 2: More than one purpose for an administrative data source is possible.

For more information at Member State level, see **Table 49** in the Annex.

In some cases, the administrative data source seems to *respond to a mandate* from a superior body. For example:

Member State	Name of the administrative data source
BG	Register of the Filings of Complaints of Citizens and Signals from Organisations, Register on Decisions of the Commission
CY	Database on the Victim and the Offender Database as Mandatory Reporting to the Attorney General's Office on Victim and Offender
LT	Criminal Procedure Information System and Injury Register

In other cases, it could also aim at *learning and researching purposes*:

Member State	Name of the administrative data source
CZ	Database on the Prosecution Process of VAW Incidents (no official name)
CZ	Shared database on Data Concerning Domestic Violence (no official name)
CZ	Database of Data on Domestic Violence (no official name)
DK	Assessment and Intervention Model

<b>EL</b>	Service of Social Interventions 'On the spot' and Crisis Intervention and Social Support Centre of Ampelokipi (and shelter)
<b>MT</b>	Police Incident Reporting System (PIRS)

Finally, it could have a *direct connection to statistical outcomes*:

Member State	Name of the administrative data source
<b>DK</b>	Criminal Offences
<b>DK</b>	National Patient Registry
<b>HR</b>	Overview of Safety Indicators (name of the statistical product)
<b>SE</b>	National Database on Crime Statistics
<b>SK</b>	Module 3230
<b>SK</b>	Recording and Statistical System of Criminality

These different purposes are directly linked to statistical outcomes, showing that there are administrative data sources that are already involved in using their information to measure gender-based violence more systematically. It is therefore important to further involve administrative data providers and develop their potential to contribute to the development of comparable measures across the EU.

### 3.3.2 Input for administrative data sources

Administrative data sources receive their data on gender-based violence incidents from different persons and organisations. Four categories can be considered as reporters: *victim*, *perpetrator*, *witness* and *other agencies* providing raw data to the administrative data sources (for instance police data to administrative sources from prosecution offices or court).

In many cases (73 sources out of 122 for which this information has been provided) data are provided by more than one reporter, which means that 60 % of the administrative data sources identified receive their data from more than one reporter. For instance, within the health sector sources the victim reports most data, but other input comes from hospitals or medical doctors and administrative data sources within the justice sector receive their information mainly from victims, police (officers), courts and other organisations.

Reports from witnesses play a relatively important role within the police system, compared to the other sectors.

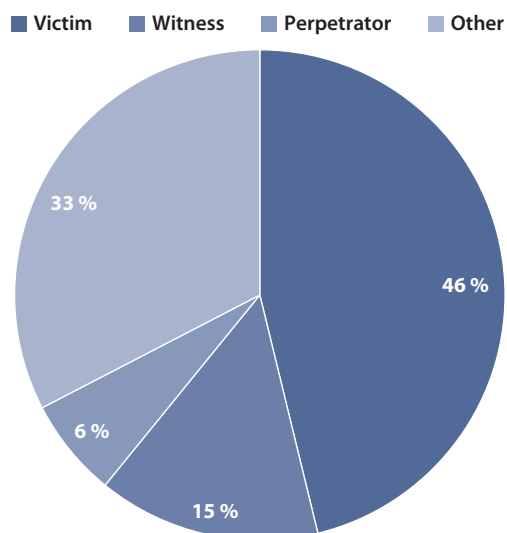
Figure 13 shows percentages of the distribution of administrative data sources according to the main reporter of data. Victims are the main reporters for almost half of the administrative data sources, followed by the category 'other' that refers to other agencies providing raw data. Witness and perpetrator, on the contrary, are the main reporters in only a few administrative data sources.

In summary, the main reporter providing input for administrative data sources identified across EU Member States is the *victim*, as they are the ones providing input to 85 administrative data sources distributed across all 28 Member States. They are followed by *other agencies* as input providers, mainly for administrative data sources placed in police and justice sectors.

Police and justice sectors represent 23 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE), 60 administrative data sources in total. There are also 27 administrative data sources that receive their input mainly from witnesses and they are located in 15 Member States (BE, CZ, DK, EL, HR, IT, CY, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK and UK). Finally, few sources (12 administrative data sources) are fed with information from the perpetrator, a total of nine Member States (BE, CZ, DK, DE, IT, CY, AT, RO and SI).



**Figure 13. Reporter of information registered in administrative data sources in percentages (n=122)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note 1: No information provided for 22 administrative data sources.

Note 2: More than one reporter for the same administrative data source is possible.

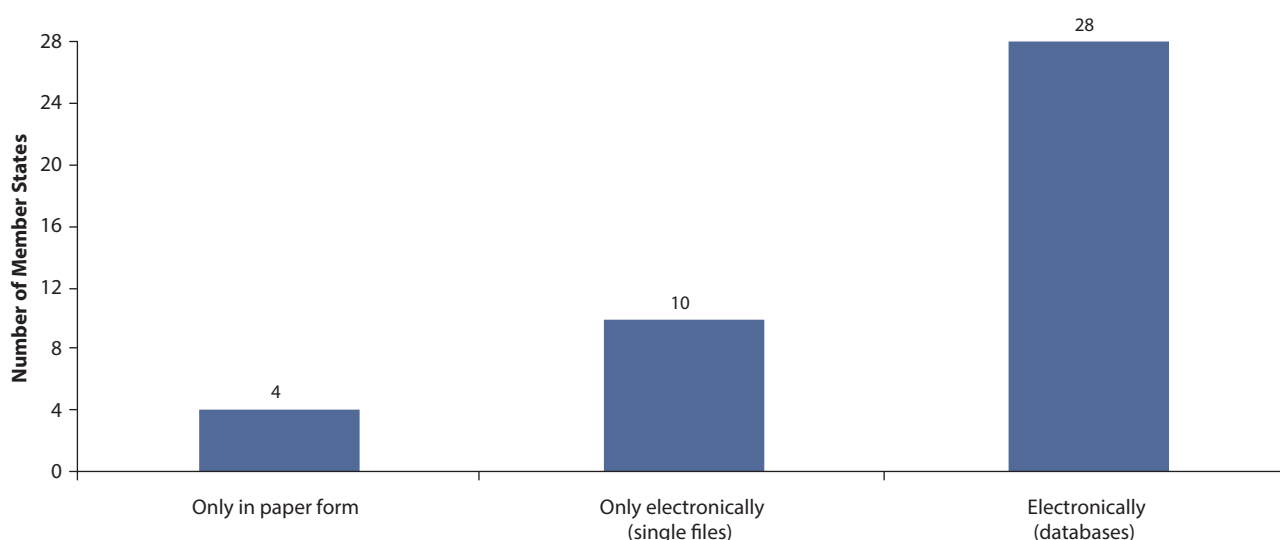
### 3.3.3 Storage system

There are different forms of keeping and storing data collected by an organisation (see Figure 14): *in paper forms*, in *single files electronically* or in *electronic databases*. It is important to know the storing system of the administrative data in the agencies linked to gender-based violence to assess the feasibility of gathering this information from their administrative sources. In many administrative sources more than one storage system is used. In some cases, data are first recorded in paper form and only at a later stage information is stored electronically in databases.

Five administrative data sources store their records *only in paper form*, one of these sources is located in health services (in AT), another in social services (in CY), in a CSO (in HU), one more in the police and one in justice (last two in PL).

Only 15 administrative data sources store their data *electronically but only in single files* (five of them do it first in paper form). These sources are placed in the police (in BE, BG and PL), in the justice sector (in BE), in health services (in SK), social services (in CZ, LV, PL and SE) and under the category 'other' (in EL, LV and MT).

**Figure 14. Number of Member States according to the storage system of their administrative data (n=122)**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: Information is not available for 22 administrative data sources.

Most administrative data sources use *electronic databases*. A total of 102 administrative data sources (out of 122 for which this information is available) store their data *electronically in a database*, covering all 28 Member States. Per sector, this implies that there are sources with this storage system in police in 25 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK); in justice in up to 18 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, DE, EL, ES, IT, LV, LT, LU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE); across 16 Member States in social services (BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, HR, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, RO, SI and FI) and in health services for seven Member States (DK, ES, LV, MT, RO, FI and SE).

Up to 84 % of the administrative data sources identified in this study store their data electronically in databases; therefore the use of electronic databases as a storage system for administrative data across sectors in EU Member States is high. The highest use is in justice data sources (93 %), followed by the police (89 %). Compared to other sectors, social services is where the biggest gap exists in terms of using electronic databases as a storage system for administrative data, with 73 % of their administrative data sources using this system.

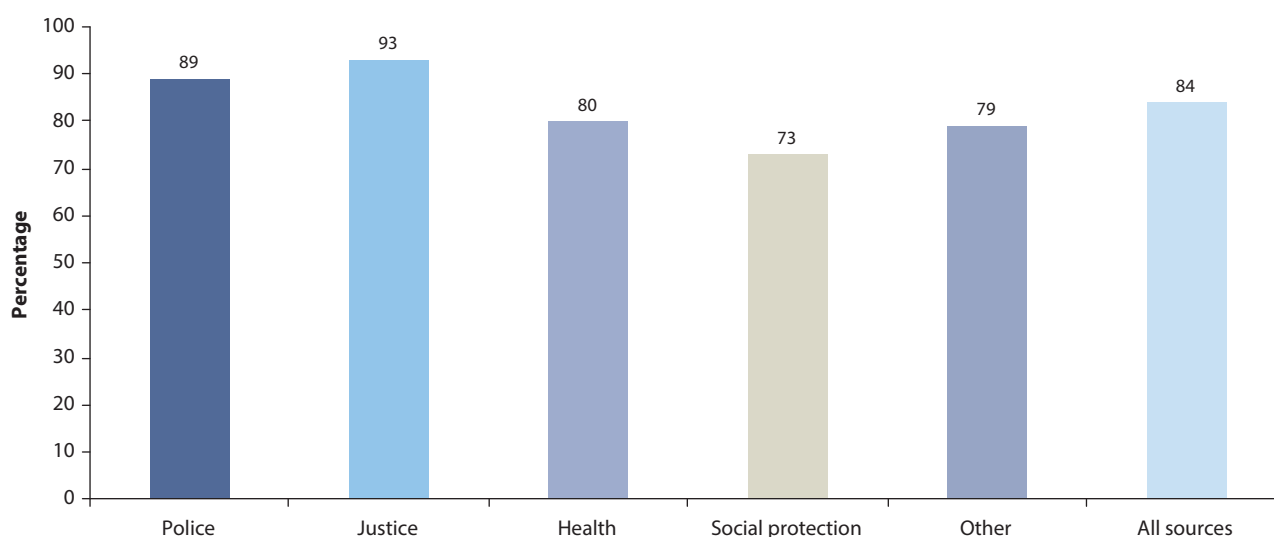
Figure 15 shows in percentages the sectors where it would be feasible to collect administrative data, provided that electronic storage database systems are already implemented.

Administrative data recorded electronically are more accessible than information stored only on paper.

### 3.3.4 Coding system

When collecting and recording administrative data on gender-based violence, institutions can use coding systems to categorise and process the information they include in their sources. The use of coding systems enables easier and quicker access and analysis of data and supports the harmonisation of information by using same code system across agencies from a sector. Efforts to harmonise coding across administrative systems would greatly facilitate the collection and compilation of comparable data at EU level.

**Figure 15. Percentage of administrative data sources stored electronically per type of sector**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: Information provided by 35 sources in the police, 28 sources in justice, 10 sources in health, 30 sources in social services and 19 sources in the 'other' category.



There are two alternatives when using coding systems:

- Data can resort to codes established at national level, related to the respective administrative system, that is, a criminal justice system code and a civil law code for the justice sector, a health system code (ICD-10) in health institutions and a police code (based also on crime classification from criminal law) within police services;
- Agencies can adopt their own system of codes, according to the need and purpose of the organisation. This normally happens in social services institutions where it there is not a common coding system.

An important number of administrative data sources identified for this study (50 sources out of 109 providing this information) do *not use a coding system* when recording gender-based violence incidents, representing the 46 % of administrative data sources assessed. For instance, in Cyprus, four out of six data sources do not use any coding for the registration of their data on gender-based violence. In Spain, seven out of nine data sources do not make use of any coding. On the contrary, in Poland, for instance, administrative data on gender-based violence can be identified using relevant codes for justice and police systems.

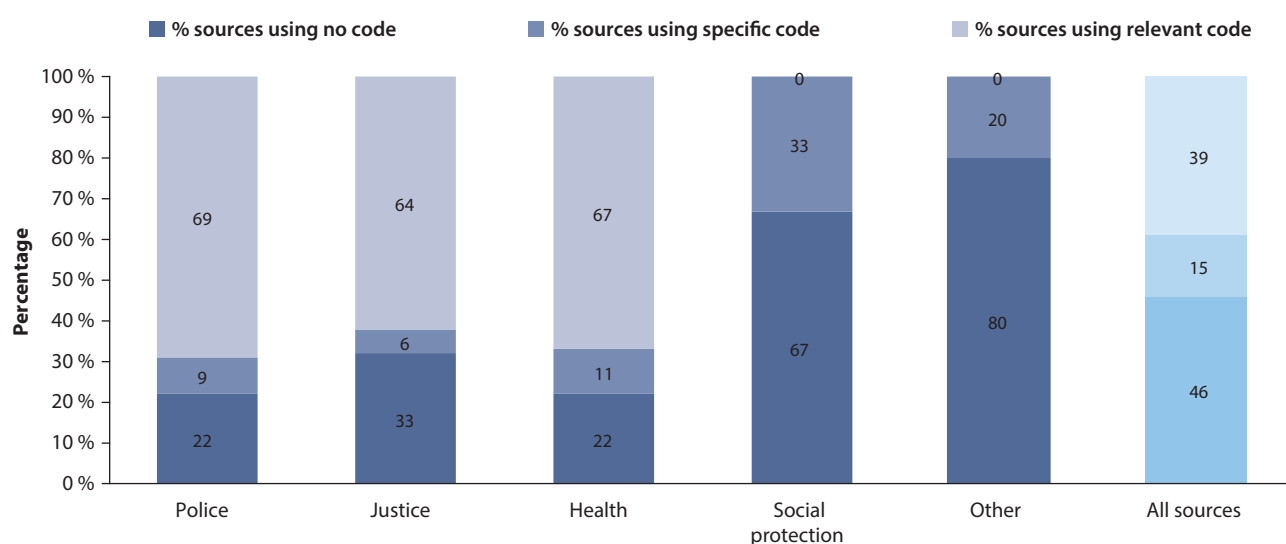
An estimated 15 % of the administrative data sources use a *specific code* tailored by the agency where the source is, according to the organisation needs and only 39 % of the administrative sources identified *use a code system relevant to the sector* where they are located.

In fact, across sectors, not all agencies in Member States have implemented the relevant code system of their sector in order to enable data collection in a harmonised way at national level. This fact makes data comparison difficult between agencies within the same sector and between sectors (see Table 50 in the Annex).

Figure 16 provides information in percentages related to coding systems used per sector to assess the current status and gaps in the use of relevant coding systems among institutions connected to gender-based violence data collection.

In the *police* 69 % of the administrative data sources use a code system based on the crimes classification from their criminal/civil law. Twenty-two percent of police sources do not use any code system and 9 % of the sources use

**Figure 16. Percentage of administrative data sources according to the type of code used per sector**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 22 administrative data sources.

\*Note: Code relevant to the system: criminal or police code for police and justice systems. Health code (Usually ICD-10) for health services.

For information at Member State level see **Table 50** in the Annex.

a specific code for their organisation. Similar percentages were found in *health services*, where up to the 67 % of the administrative sources already use a health code system (International Classification of Diseases — ICD — system), 22 % of them use no code and 11 % of the sources use a code specific to that organisation. In *justice*, percentages decrease: with 64 % of the sources using a code system based on crime classification from criminal/civil law, 33 % of the sources using no code and only 3 % of them using a specific code defined by their institution. Finally, most of the administrative data sources in *social services* do not use a coding system (67 %) and 33 % use specific codes according to the organisation.

The next subsection provides further information per sector on the type of coding system used.

## Justice and police sectors

Results show that in 21 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, IT, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SK, SE and UK), administrative data sources use the 'criminal justice' or 'police' coding system (39 sources in total). Most of the sources using this type of code are placed in *justice* and *police*. These coding systems are usually based on criminal offences or acts from the national criminal law. Where this is the case, it will be easier to harmonise coding systems in order to achieve comparability of data at European level.

When some forms of gender-based violence are not separate offences in the criminal law of a Member State (for instance, if intimate partner violence is considered an aggravating feature and not a separate crime, or if stalking is prosecuted under a different legal definition, such as 'harassment'), the use of criminal code does not guarantee access to gender-based violence incidents, making the process of gathering information more complex. This circumstance must be considered when defining coding systems for gender-based violence crimes. To overcome this difficulty, administrative institutions in the police system in some Member States flag domestic violence incidents in their databases, even though this crime is not considered as a separate offence in their criminal law, in order to monitor and control the number of reported cases related to intimate partner incidents more easily.

Nevertheless, in seven Member States (ES, LT, LU, MT, PL, PT, SI and FI) there are still 18 administrative data sources from police and justice that do not use a coding system related to criminal or civil law to record incidents of gender-based violence.

## Health sector

In five Member States (DE, ES, LV, RO and SE) administrative data sources make use of the national health system code (ICD-10). The complexity of this coding system must be noted, as for instance, it might be difficult when using coding surgery procedures related to gender-based violence interventions on the victim.

## Social services

In some Member States (IE, EL, MT, NL, PL and SI), administrative data are recorded using codes specifically defined by the organisations. For instance, in Greece, the *Emergency Social Support — Help Line*: 197 calls about violence are categorised into three categories: a) domestic violence/abuse b) violent incidents and c) sexual abuse. And in the *Service of Social Interventions 'On the spot' and Crisis Intervention and Social Support Centre of Ampelokipi (and shelter)*, three categories are used for coding gender-based violence incidents: a) Domestic violence/abuse; b) violent incident (out of the family); and c) child abuse/neglect.

However, in more Member States (BG, CZ, DK, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, RO, FI and SE), no code is used. Both circumstances add complexity to the data collection process and do not facilitate comparison of administrative data in social services.

An important finding from the information gathered for the study is the fact that in 10 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, EL, IT, CY, LV, LU, NL and PL) administrative data sources from social services record the *type of violence* or abuse related to the gender-based violence incident (at least physical, psychological or sexual violence or abuse). This classification could be introduced as a coding system in social services to help data collection in a harmonised way at national level and therefore supporting the development of a social coding system across the EU, to enable the collection of comparable data at EU level in this sector.

To summarise, efforts to harmonise coding use across administrative data sources per sectors should be done to facilitate data collection in the EU, nevertheless there is an important gap to overcome, as only 39 % of the administrative data sources identified in this study use a relevant coding system related to their sector when recording data on gender-based violence.

The current status of police and justice systems shows that these sectors are in a better position to harmonise their coding system.



However, an important issue when harmonising coding systems for police and justice across EU Member States is the differences in legal definitions and legal provisions of forms of gender-based violence in national criminal laws among Member State. An important project currently carried out by Eurostat and UNECE with the collaboration of EIGE, aims at developing a crime classification system at EU level. This could help to overcome this difficulty by providing a unified solution for coding systems related to gender-based violence crimes.

### 3.3.5 Frequency of updating

Assessing the frequency of updating administrative data sources is important to ensure the use of administrative data for statistical purposes if they are updated in an ongoing basis.<sup>22</sup>

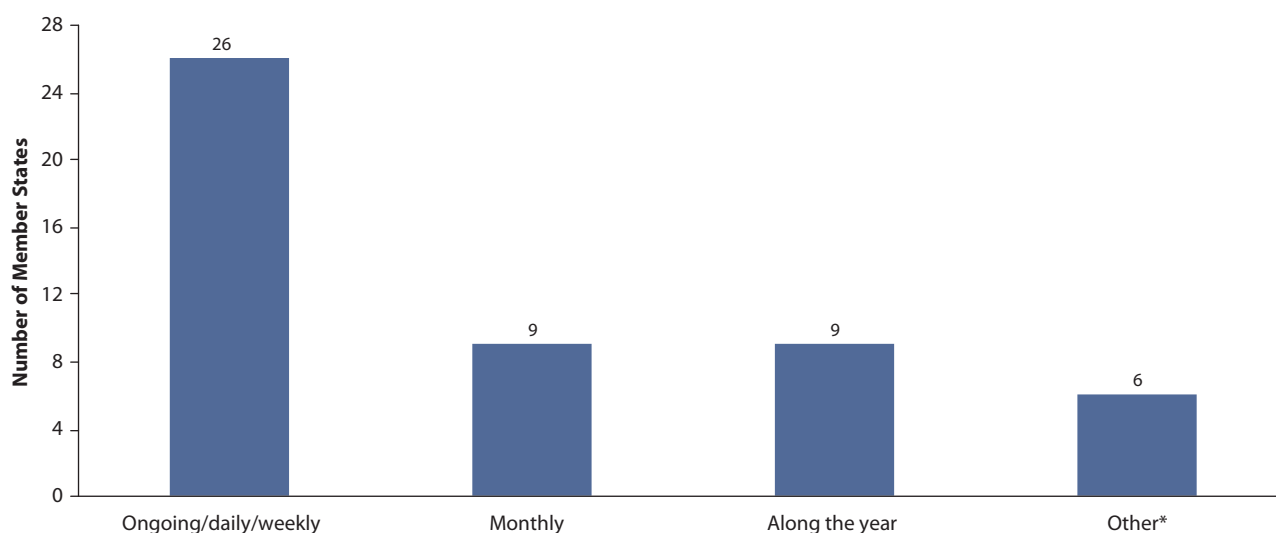
The majority of administrative data sources assessed (84 sources out of 120 providing this information) are updated regularly (within a week), representing the 70 % of the

administrative data sources on gender-based violence across EU Member States. They are distributed in 26 Member States (BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK) (see Figure 17).

In nine Member States (BG, CZ, IT, CY, LT, MT, PL, SK and SE), there are still some administrative sources updated monthly (nine administrative data sources in total). Another 15 sources are updated throughout the year in nine Member States (BG, CZ, DK, EE, ES, PL, RO, SK and SE). There is a small group of 10 administrative data sources in six Member States (ES, HR, IT, PL, PT and SE) that do not fit into any of the previous frequencies, sometimes because different frequencies are applied depending on the type of information gathered (i.e. some data are updated weekly and others monthly).

It is important to assess the sector or sectors where administrative data are mostly updated in an ongoing basis (see Figure 18), to show the main gaps to overcome in order to ensure that collection of information on gender-based violence from administrative sources across the EU is up-to-date, which enables comparison.

**Figure 17. Number of Member States according to the frequency of updating their administrative data (n=120)**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

\*Other: No applicable or different frequencies depending on the type of data.

Note: No information available for 24 administrative data sources.

(22) For this study, the criteria for being considered 'ongoing updating' is update done within a week, that is, 'ongoing', 'daily' or 'weekly'.



Police systems reflect the highest percentage of sources that update their data on an ongoing basis (82 %), together with the category 'other' (84 % of sources). On the contrary, justice is the sector where administrative data are updated least regularly (57 %).

This shows an important limit for collecting comparable data at EU level from justice data sources. Among the reasons not to keep an ongoing frequency of updating in this sector are: the lack of human resources, the high workload of these agencies and/or the rotation system of staff. Therefore, the frequency of updating administrative data in justice needs to be improved in order to use administrative data from this system in a comparable way across the EU.

### 3.3.6 Dissemination of data to other agencies

Administrative data on gender-based violence are not exclusively used for the internal use of the institution recording these data. In many cases information is shared in total or partially with other organisations (third parties) and sometimes also feeds into other organisations' databases.

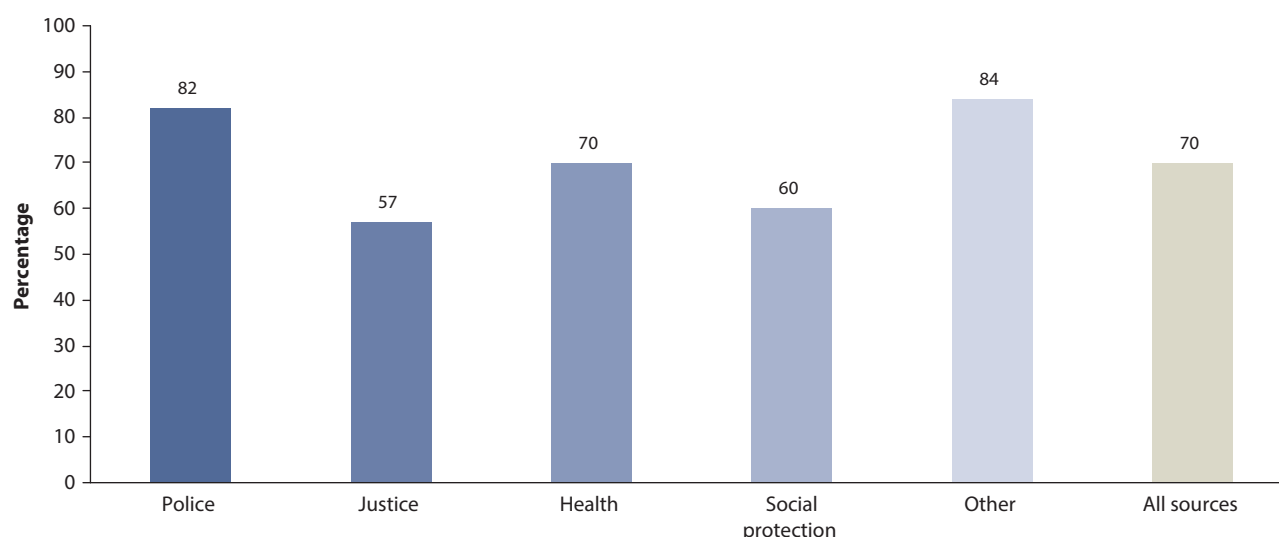
There are, therefore, two ways of disseminating administrative data: by reporting to other organisations and by sharing some or all of the data with another institution upon request to feed into their own databases. Among the purposes of administrative data sources on gender-based violence it was already mentioned that up to 29 administrative data sources contribute with their information to other institutions databases.

Some institutions have a mandate in place, which forces them to share their administrative data with other agencies. This mandate positively influences the quality of the data collected, the use of systematic methodology and better data processing in the original source of administrative data.

#### Reporting data to third agencies

Up to 73 % of the administrative data sources assessed (84 sources out of 115 for which this information is available) must report data to another institution. Breaking down the information by sector, justice locates the highest number of administrative data sources used to report to other agencies (23 sources representing 85 % of sources in this sector), followed by police (26 sources, meaning 81 %). Data

**Figure 18. Percentage of administrative sources that update data in an ongoing basis per sector (n=120)**



Source: Data collected in March-June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: The criteria used for 'ongoing updating' for this study was weekly.

Note 2: No information was available for 24 administrative data sources.





sources within the health sector (67 % corresponding to six data sources) and social services (59 %, equal to 17 administrative data sources) are slightly less likely to report data to other institutions. Among the mentioned reasons for not sharing data in these sectors is the compliance of the agency with data protection legislation, or the lack of legal requirement to do so (see Figure 19).

Some interesting examples of dissemination of information are located in Austria, the Czech Republic, Spain and Cyprus. For instance, in Austria, organisations within the health sector are in principle not allowed to reveal any personal information about patients. However, when it is suspected that a patient has been involved in a criminal incident and the safety of the patient is threatened, they are obliged to report this to the police. The 'Report against women' in Austria therefore shares information with the police, courts and intervention centres. In the Czech Republic, the DONA helpline within the social security system also shares information with the police for the same reason. The Medical report of injuries and medical history in Spain reports information on injuries directly to the court, while the information on clinical history is sent at a later stage. A copy of the part of the report concerning injuries might also be disseminated to the police and could be attached to the

police report. Finally, the Association for the Prevention and Handling of Violence in the Family (SPAVO) in Cyprus disseminates data to the police.

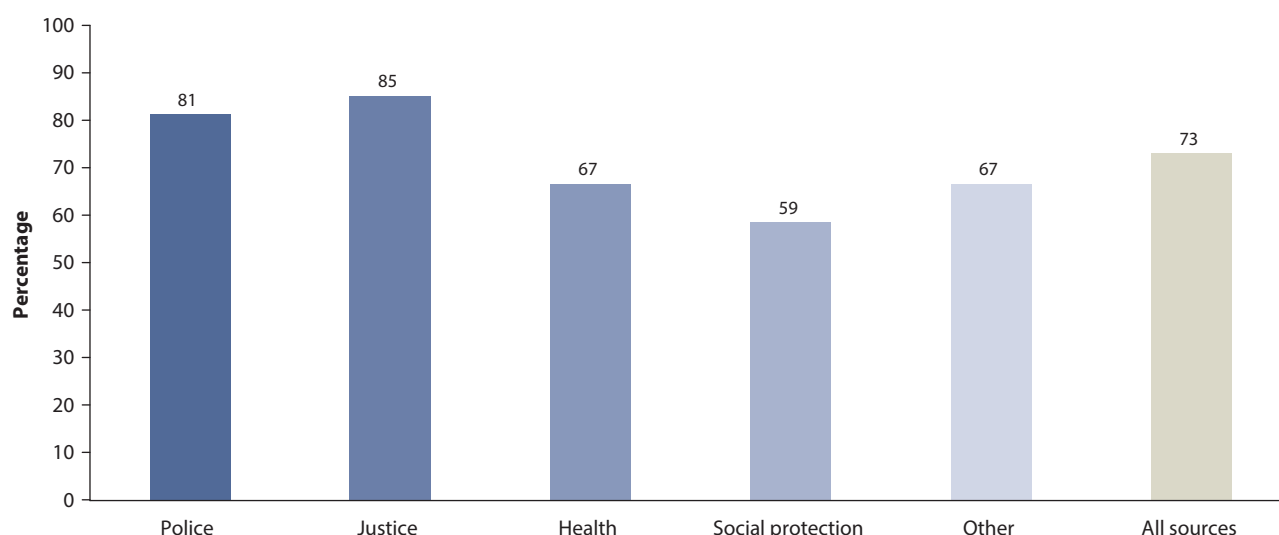
In summary, dissemination of administrative data by reporting to other agencies is frequent among agencies linked to administrative data sources, with justice and police sectors most often being obliged to report to third parties.

### Data used by third agencies

The use of some or all administrative data by external organisations upon request is not common. Thirty-three percent of administrative data sources do not share their data with external organisations, unless there is a mandate for doing so: of the 77 % of administrative data sources that share information, 27 % of them share all information with external institutions for their use, upon request and 40 % of administrative data sources only partially share information (see Figure 20).

In the *police system*, data from administrative sources are used totally (25 %) or partially (63 %) by other organisations (i.e. prosecution and court organisations) and only 12 % of the

**Figure 19. Percentage of administrative data sources that report data to third agencies per sector (n=115)**



Source: Data collected in March/June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 29 administrative data sources.

For information at Member State level see **Table 51** in the Annex.

agencies do not share their information externally. In *justice services*, the percentage of administrative data sources not sharing their data is higher (22 %), even though 48 % of justice data sources partially share their information and almost 30 % share all their information with third agencies contributing to other databases or statistical analysis. Thirty-three percent of the administrative data sources from *health services* do not share their data at all, compared to 45 % of sources sharing all their data with a third institution and 22 % sharing part of their information for external use. *Social services* data are less shared with third organisations (35 % do not share them at all), however 35 % of social services data sources partially share their information and 29 % share all of it.

The reporting and use of data of administrative data sources to third organisations in Member States is always regulated by specific or general national rules and must comply with national laws related to data confidentiality, which might limit the availability and access to information. Nevertheless, the extent to which administrative data are already reported and used by third agencies is very valuable to consider when assessing the potential of administrative data sources for statistical purposes and the collection of comparable administrative data across the EU-28.

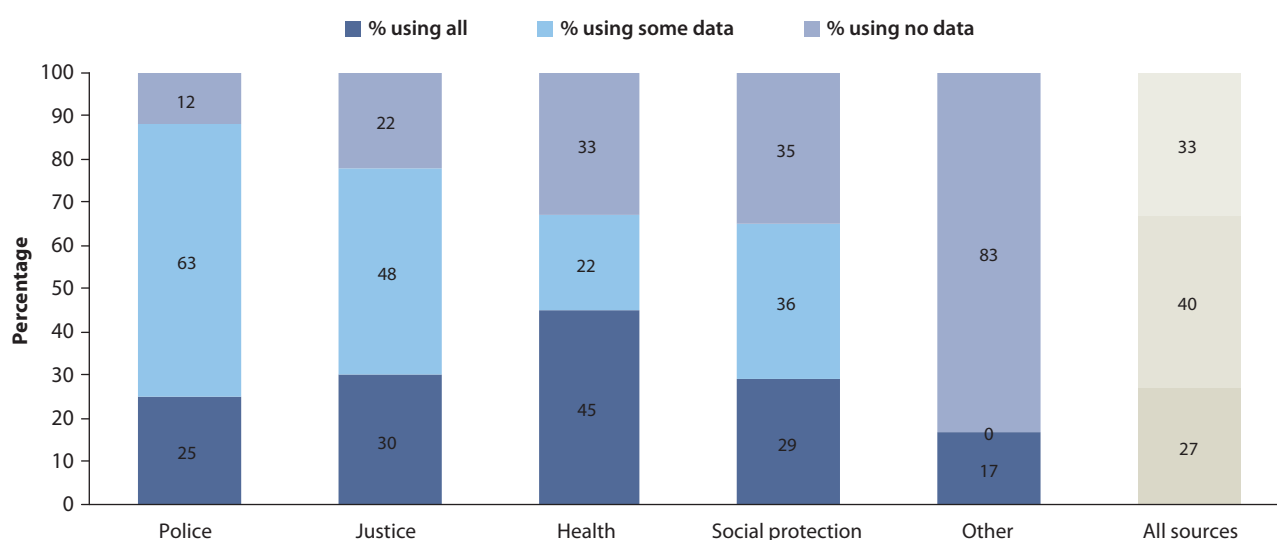
In summary, even though many administrative sources report to specific organisations on a regular basis (73 %), the information shared is not extensively used for further statistical analysis (as only 27 % of administrative data sources share all information with external agencies).

The police and justice sectors use administrative data for reporting more frequently and the use of administrative data upon request, totally or partially, is also more common among agencies from police and justice services than for social services or health sectors.

### 3.4 Quality of administrative data

Analysis of the quality of the information recorded by the 144 administrative data sources identified in this study is described in terms of the comparability, reliability and timeliness of the different administrative data sources. For this analysis, the breakdown used is according to the system where the administrative data sources are located and analysis in percentages is also included to have a clear picture of the

**Figure 20. Administrative data sources used by third agencies per type of data used and sector, in percentages (n=114)**



Source: Data collected in March-June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 30 administrative data sources.

For information at Member State level see **Table 51** in the Annex.



main gaps to overcome per sector, in order to make data collection on gender-based violence comparable across the EU.

### 3.4.1 Comparability of data

Comparability of data is possible when the methodology used to produce administrative data has been harmonised within the agency collecting the information and also across agencies. It is also very important that concepts from different institutions have the same meaning across Member States. Otherwise, data comparison is not possible.

Data can be compared over time (e.g. each year), or across different geographical locations (e.g. differences between two cities or regions within a Member State). Both types of comparison are relevant to consider when collecting data at EU level in a harmonised way, not only to compare data between Member States, but also to learn trends.

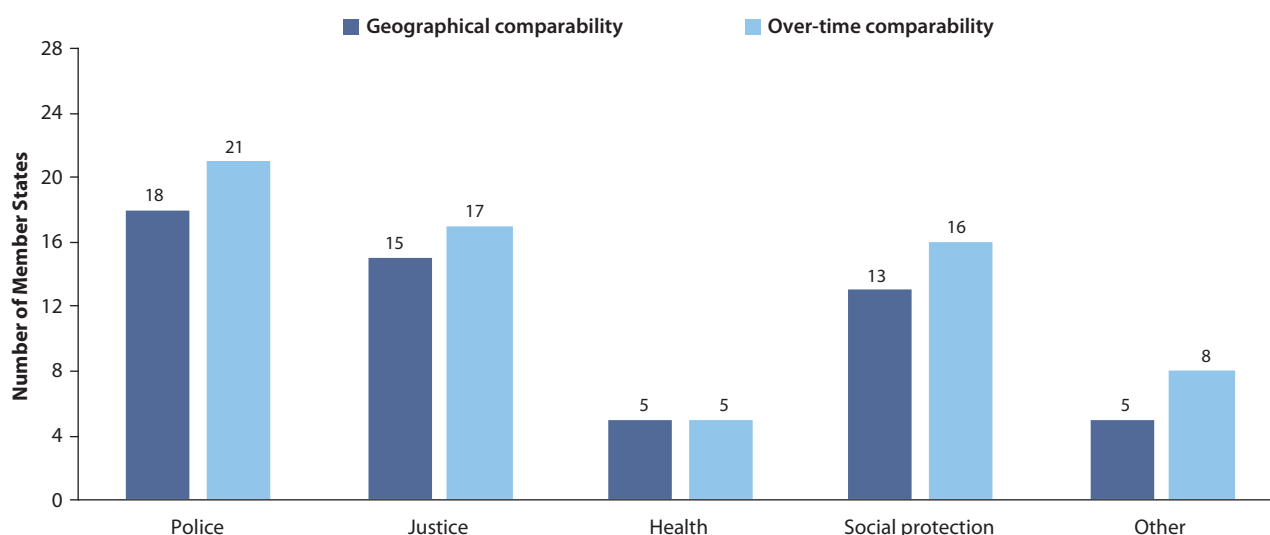
Administrative data sources on gender-based violence are more likely to be comparable over time (97 out of 104 sources for which this information has been provided) than geographically (77 of 106 administrative data sources). In 27

Member States (all but DE) it is possible to find administrative data sources comparable over time, whereas in 24 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, FI, SE and UK) administrative data are comparable geographically (see Table 52 in the Annex).

Distribution *per sector* shows that it is possible to find administrative data sources comparable over time in the *police* in almost all Member States (21 Member States: BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, SK, FI, SE and UK).

Geographical comparison in this sector is possible in 18 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SI and UK). In the case of *justice*, the number of Member States represented is quite similar: 17 Member States with administrative data on gender-based violence comparable over time (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, IT, LV, LT, LU, NL, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE) and 15 Member States with data comparable geographically (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, IT, LV, LT, LU, NL, PL, RO, SI and SE). In the case of administrative data from social services, over-time comparison is possible in 16 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, IT, CY, LV, LU, MT, NL, RO, SI, FI and SE) and geographical comparison in 13 Member States (BG, CZ, IE, EL, CY, LT, LU, NL, PL, RO, SI, FI and SE) (Figure 21 and Table 52 in the Annex).

**Figure 21. Number of Member States with geographical or over-time comparability of administrative data per sector**



Source: Data collected in March-June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 40 administrative data sources.

For information at Member State level see **Table 52** in the Annex.

In many data sources, *administrative data are both geographical and over-time comparable* (70 administrative data sources in total) and they are distributed across 23 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, FI, SE and UK) (see Table 53 in the Annex).

Figure 22 shows, in percentages, the number of administrative data sources with data that are both geographical and over-time comparable at Member State level. This represents the 67 % of the administrative data sources in EU Member States. Over half of these administrative data sources cover incidents on, at least, intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape and are mostly located in the police.

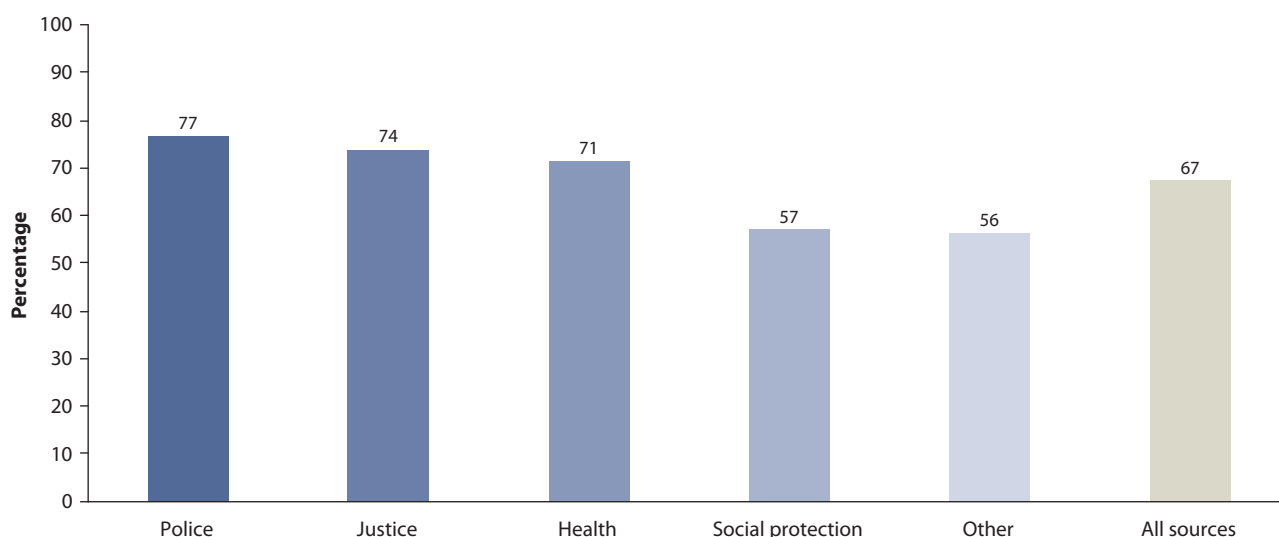
The distribution per sector of geographical and over-time comparable data shows that the best rates are from the police (77 %) and justice sectors (74 %). Social services are the sector with the biggest gap in terms of both types of comparability of their administrative data (57 %). This is an important limit for the use of administrative data on gender-based violence from social services sources at EU level.

There are different reasons that can affect the comparability of data. The two main reasons are:

- *Lack of harmonised definitions*, not only related to the different forms of gender-based violence, that can be understood differently but also related to variables recorded in the administrative data sources. For instance, in the Czech Republic, the *Database of Data on Domestic Violence*, located in social services, has remarked that data comparability is problematic because there is a lack of definitions and shared understanding. For example, every organisation has a different idea about what a consultation is.
- *Lack of systematic methodology of data collection* in the different administrative organisations in a Member State. In Germany for instance, *Special Issue 10 — Administration of Justice Statistics* states that their data are not comparable across states, due to the decentralised administrative system of the country. Similarly, in Hungary, difficulties for comparison in the administrative data source '*Record of Incident and Victims of VAW*' lies in the lack of systematic data collection as information recorded depends on individual cases, therefore data are not comparable.

One factor contributing to geographical comparability of administrative data is the presence of *harmonised guidelines at national level*, as they exist in some Member States' police systems (i.e. in Germany).

**Figure 22. Percentage of data sources with both geographical and over-time comparability per sector (n=70)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 40 administrative data sources.

For information at Member State level see **Table 52** in the Annex.



In summary, geographical comparability is still a challenge for administrative sources in some sectors (i.e. social services) at Member State level, which might delay the collection of comparable data across the EU. In the police, the situation is better, with a percentage of over 75 % of comparability both geographical and over-time comparability among their sources across Member States, which add value to the consideration of administrative data from the police for future efforts for the collection of comparable data on gender-based violence at EU level.

percentages are higher (74 % and 71 % respectively). Social services show an important gap when considering the timeliness of data recorded, as only 28 % record data in a timely manner (see Figure 23).

In 20 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI and SK) there are some sources (40 out of 75 sources for which this information is available), where incidents are recorded immediately or are considered to enter into the database in a timely manner (see Table 53 in the Annex). These data sources are located mainly in police and justice sectors.

Staff from remaining administrative data sources register their data within one month (12 data sources distributed across nine Member States) or between one month and a year (for 10 sources representing five Member States). In up to seven administrative sources, it takes a whole year to register data; this is the case of sources from Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Sweden.

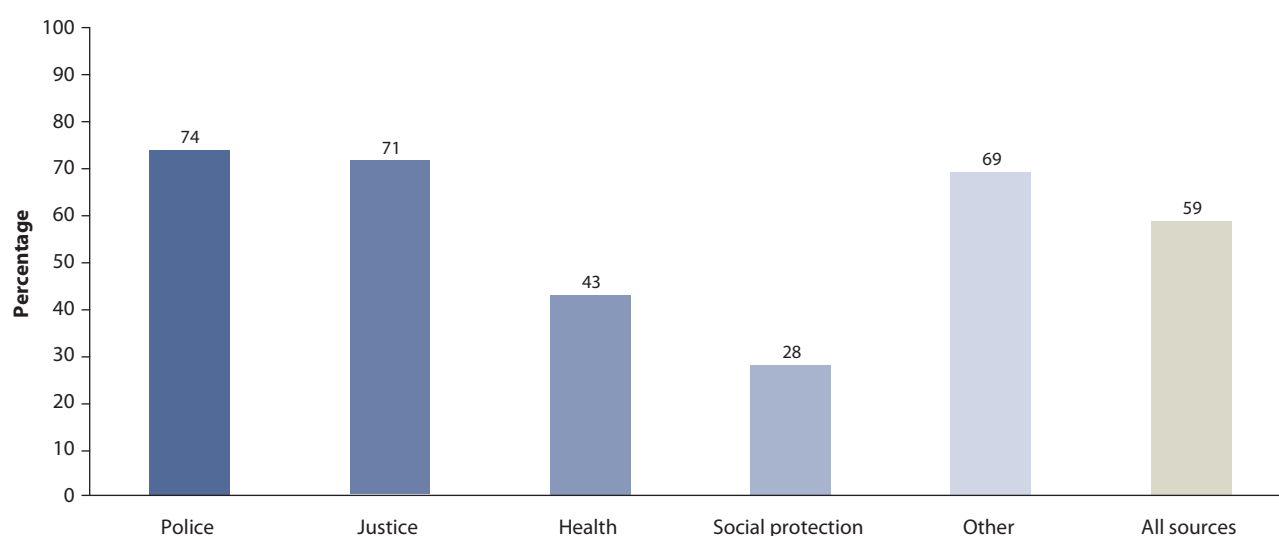
Timeliness is an important gap to overcome for the collection of comparable administrative data across the EU, especially in administrative data from social services.

### 3.4.2 Timeliness

As part of quality assurance, information on the timeliness of registering data has been assessed in this study. The length of time between when the incident occurred and when it is recorded should be kept as short as possible in order to allow for swift data compilation afterwards.

Information on timeliness has been provided by 75 administrative data sources, which limits extrapolation of the analysis. According to the information provided, only 59 % of the administrative data sources analysed are timely when recording data. In the case of the police and justice,

**Figure 23. Percentage of administrative data sources with good timeliness (n=75)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information available for 69 administrative data sources.

### 3.4.3 Quality assurance process

This section analyses the existence of the quality assurance process to guarantee data quality across administrative data sources if used for the collection of comparable administrative data on gender-based violence at EU level.

As a general estimation, 83 % of all administrative data sources assessed in this study have some type of process in place to ensure the quality of the data collected and recorded. Distribution per sector is provided in Figure 24.

Police (96 %) and health (90 %) are the systems that make more effort to guarantee the quality of their data, followed by justice systems (83 %).

In the case of police, in 18 Member States there are administrative data sources with some quality assurance process (BE, BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PT, SI and SE). Health service data sources, even though they are not providing administrative data at national level in many Member States, have implemented quality assurance

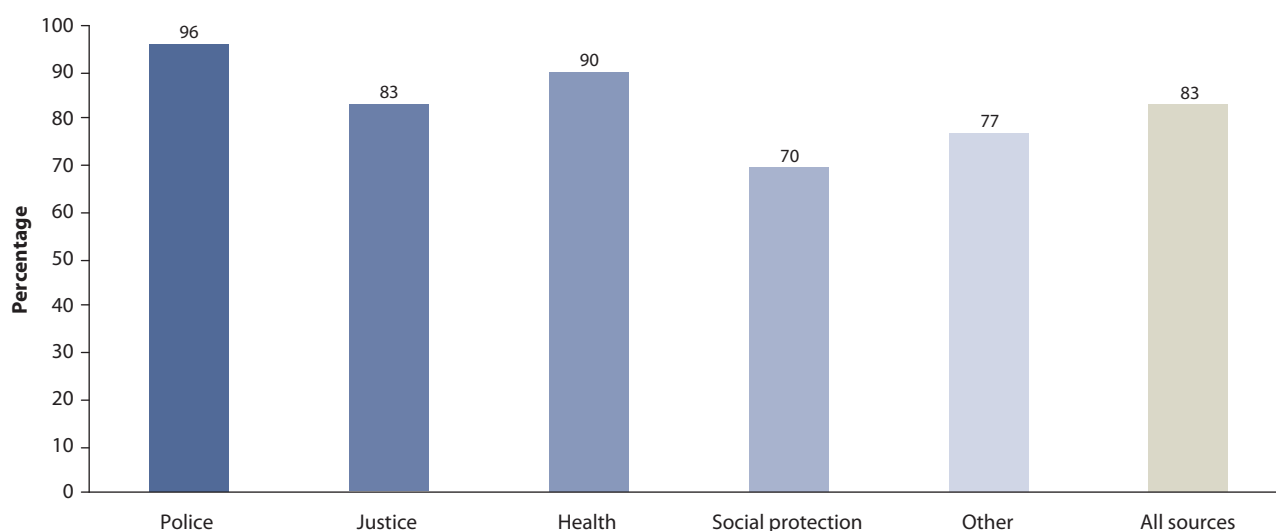
processes in 10 Member States (DK, ES, LV, MT, AT, RO, SK, FI and SE) (see Table 53 in the Annex).

The fact that only 70 % of administrative data sources located in social services, representing 11 Member States (BG, DK, IE, EL, CY, LV, LT, MT, RO, SI and FI) across the EU have any kind of process in place to ensure the quality of the information they record, shows an important gap to overcome for the use of data from social services in a comparable and systematic way across the EU. In order to do this, an extra effort is needed to implement quality assurance processes in the 30 % of sources still missing this kind of guarantee.

Furthermore, in up to six Member States (CZ, EL, IT, AT, SK and SE) there are some administrative data sources that have not implemented any quality assurance processes (14 administrative data sources in total). Again, half of these sources are located in social services.

The absence of a quality assurance process is often due to the lack of financial funds or human resource capacities (number and training of staff). For example, in Austria, the Ministry of Justice does not provide regular and consistent

**Figure 24. Percentage of administrative data sources with some form of quality assurance process in place (n=89)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: Information not available for 55 administrative data sources.

For information provided at Member State level, please see **Table 53** in the Annex.



data — as the state lawyers working there are constantly rotating — they have neither capacity nor enough employees to consistently deal with the topic.

The main forms for quality assurance implemented among the administrative data sources assessed in this study are provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. Forms of quality assurance for administrative data**

Forms of quality assurance:	
•	standardisation of forms and the use of structured templates supervision of senior staff;
•	training of staff handling data;
•	controlling mechanisms;
•	checks by fellow staff or other organisations;
•	automated software systems that use formulas to check discrepancies and errors when registering data;
•	standardised data collection processes;

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

### 3.5 Current status and developments on administrative data related to gender-based violence

This section provides information on common aspects found and shared by administrative data sources from

different systems across EU Member States. Table 2 provides an overview of key practices that have a positive impact on the quality of data per sector and common challenges or gaps still found in some Member States' data sources that need to be addressed in order to use administrative data per each sector for systematic and harmonised data collection at EU level.

**Table 2. Positive practices and main challenges in administrative data sources across the EU-28 per sector**

Sector	Positive practices	Challenges
<b>POLICE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Collection of data is mandatory for the institution</li><li>There are clear rules settled for data collection</li><li>Specific rules exist for data collection on gender-based violence</li><li>Standardised procedures for data collection</li><li>Automatic system of data collection</li><li>Data collection process is reviewed by peers</li><li>IPV incidents are flagged. Recording is ongoing</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It does not show prevalence, but reported cases</li><li>Confidentiality laws and safety of victim</li><li>Access limited: not all data are publicly available, and not all data are accessible even by request</li><li>Legal provision and criminalisation on gender-based violence is different among Member States and affect data collection</li><li>Different terminologies and concepts between institutions when collecting data</li></ul>

<b>JUSTICE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Idem for six first practices, as in the police</li> <li>• When coordinated with the police it is possible to follow offenders' pathways</li> <li>• Use of a coding system based on criminal and civil law</li> <li>• Important source of information for protection orders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It does not show prevalence, but reported cases</li> <li>• Confidentiality laws and safety of victim</li> <li>• Legal provision and criminalisation on gender-based violence is different among Member States and affects data collection</li> <li>• Lack of good timeliness as court cases are recorded when they finish</li> <li>• Lack of human resources</li> <li>• Crimes under investigation do not share information</li> <li>• Data on victims are not systematically recorded</li> </ul>
<b>HEALTH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Code used based on ICD-10</li> <li>• Mandatory reporting improves the quality of data</li> <li>• Use of common protocols to follow for data recording</li> <li>• Physical and sexual serious incidents on GBV are recorded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It does not show prevalence, but reported cases</li> <li>• Confidentiality laws and safety of the victim</li> <li>• Space for subjectivity when recording data as it depends on the practitioner</li> <li>• Difficulties in using codes (ICD-10) properly</li> <li>• Difficulties in victims talking about the incident</li> <li>• Use of different recording systems in different hospitals</li> <li>• Lack of common understanding in terminology</li> </ul>
<b>SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of data is mandatory for the institution</li> <li>• There are clear rules settled for data collection</li> <li>• Specific rules exist for data collection on gender-based violence</li> <li>• Standardised procedures for data collection</li> <li>• Automatic system of data collection</li> <li>• Data collection process is reviewed by peers</li> <li>• Important source of information for IPV incidents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of common understanding in terminology, as different definitions about victims, shelters, etc. are used among institutions</li> <li>• Difficulties in comparability within the same organisation and across organisations</li> <li>• Over-reporting, as the same victim can ask for different types of support within social services, thus it would be recorded as different incidents</li> <li>• Frequency of updating is not always ongoing</li> </ul>

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Looking at the efforts at Member State level to overcome gaps and challenges in data collection from administrative systems related to gender-based violence, several developments can be observed at national levels.

In some Member States new plans or strategies related to the collection of data on gender-based violence are focused on the *improvement of the methodology*. Coordination within and between sectors is very important as part of improvements in methodology, therefore plans need to ensure that the *coordination among institutions* located in the systems linked to gender-based violence is guaranteed

when aiming at comparable data. Some Member States have overarching plans involving different administrative organisations in the country. One important achievement in this sense is the creation of *working groups or committee* in some Member States specifically focused in the improvement of data collection on gender-based violence (IE, AT).

Important initiatives are directed at *adding new variables* with the aim of collecting additional information in the administrative sources which is extremely important for easily detecting incidents of gender-based violence against women (BE, FR, IT and PL).





Some Member States are improving data collection by addressing *regulations, methodology, and quality of data across different institutions per each administrative system*. This is the case of Greece, Malta and Sweden, where administrative

data sources from different sectors are facing developments and improvements that aim at a better quality and broader use of administrative data on gender-based violence.

Malta	
Police	
Department of Probation and Parole Database (DPP)	Developments are ongoing and in line with changes in policy and legislation and service provision.
Police Incident Reporting System (PIRS)	There is a plan to improve the technological aspects of the PIRS.
Health	
Injury database	IDB is organising periodical visits to Emergency Departments to improve data collection.
Social services	
Domestic violence database	Variables are reviewed regularly to follow EU directives and improve the system.
Clients report data	It is planned to add variables such as sex and include intimate partner violence, sexual assault, rape, sexual harassment and stalking under the variable 'sexual offences' which is currently being used by Victim Support Malta.
Other	
Shelter registry	Dar Merhba Bik is represented on the Commission on Domestic Violence and ongoing discussions are taking place to improve data collection.

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Greece	
Police	
Statistics on crime reports (not an official name)	There is a continuous updating of the Electronic Application 'Police on Line' to improve the registration and deriving statistics of crime.
Justice	
Database on criminal proceedings related to gender-based violence incidents (not an official name)	There is a plan for a new database which will be linked with the police database (Police on Line) and the Court database. Thus, citizens will have access to information related to the course of their case.
Social services	
Service of social 'on the spot' interventions and crisis intervention and social support centre of Ampelokipi (and a shelter)	There is a plan to create a new online database and to add more variables to it.

Emergency social support — help line: 197	They will soon hire additional staff for the line.  At headquarters level, the aim is to build a formal network for all the helplines operated in Greece. They will cooperate in ethics and referrals.
<b>Other</b>	
Database on incidents of sexual harassment (not an official name)	There is a concern to ensure a continuous improvement of the recording at the computerised level, in order to quantitatively and qualitatively enhance the statistics.
Women's Counselling Centre of Athens Statistics (Syntagma)	Establishment of a working group about the creation of a web database, which will be uniform for all the network services of the General Secretariat for Gender Equality (helpline; counselling centres and shelters).
Counselling Centres for the Violence Against Women	Same as previous
15900 24 Hours SOS Helpline	Same as previous

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

<b>Sweden</b>	
<b>Police</b>	
Computerised Investigation Routine (DUR)	The RAR/DUR systems are to be replaced by the PUST, with the same data collection but with data searchable nationally.
<b>Justice</b>	
Client administrative system	Continuous improvement supported by the IT department: technical, such as improving processes for registering certain data, or how to better meet political requirements for data reports. Also, they are developing the RIF system.
Database (Kåbra)	Continuous quality improvement work within the authority but no major reforms underway.
<b>Health</b>	
National Patient Register	A major development project is ongoing with the aim of better meeting government requirements on statistics on healthcare.
<b>Social services</b>	
Records on individuals making contact with the shelter or being sheltered (not an official name)	Developing a data system to collect information, reducing the administrative work and thereby making it more reliable and timely.  Ongoing improvement on what information to ask from the local organisations and how this is done.

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.



Taking into account the practices and challenges mentioned per sector, and the current more global developments in Member States to improve the collection of administrative data on gender-based violence, Table 3

provides a summary of the main procedures that can improve the quality and use of data on gender-based violence from administrative systems across the EU-28.

**Table 3. Main positive practices in administrative data collection in Member States**

- Inter-sectorial cooperation between organisations in order to harmonise data gathering, methodology and systematic collection of data;
- National guidelines: the existence of national guidelines that provide clear directions on how to register information on gender-based violence incidents and minimum data;
- Systematic collection of data and use of protocols within an organisation;
- Use of codified questionnaires to process data and automated software systems;
- Immediate processing of data;
- Validation and consistency: checks by supervisors or other staff; ongoing training of staff and use of experienced staff; regular evaluation meetings;
- Establishment of a quality assurance framework;
- Setting procedures to guarantee data protection to comply with confidentiality law and ensure the safety of the victim.

This chapter has provided an analysis of the 144 administrative data sources identified in the study, by first describing the forms of gender-based violence more broadly covered by the sources and the main sectors where they are located. Later, an overview of the type of information available in the administrative sources was provided. Finally, main characteristics of data processing and data quality of administrative sources on gender-based violence in EU Member States has been assessed, all of it with the purpose of gathering a picture of the current status and potential of administrative data on gender-based violence incidents (type of data and quality of data) to assess the feasibility of collecting this information in a harmonised and comparable way at EU level.

The next section is an annex and provides a summary of the information from the current chapter by sector. It gives a comprehensive overview of administrative data on gender-based violence per sector — police, justice, health and social services — including their availability, access, comparability and quality of information.

## 3.6 Summary of administrative data on gender-based violence per sector

### 3.6.1 Police

#### Number of data sources

- 43 administrative data sources on gender-based violence, with a national scope across all 28 Member States

#### Data available

- Mostly on: *intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape*.
- *Sexual harassment and stalking* are not so systematically covered, partly due to not being considered criminal offences in all Member States.
- In 21 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK and SE) police records include the *relationship between victim and perpetrator*.
- Police data sources in most Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK) collect, at minimum, information on the *age and sex of both the victim and perpetrator*.
- Most sources collect *detailed background information on victims*. In 16 Member States: BG, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, SI, FI and UK) police data include the age, sex and nationality of victims.
- *Repeated gender-based violence victimisation* is recorded in police data sources in seven Member States (BE, EE, ES, HR, LU, AT and PL).
- *Information on the perpetrator* is not as complete as information collected from victims in police sector, but is more complete than in justice, health or social services.
- In 17 Member States (BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, SI, SK and FI) police data sources collect, at least, *information on age, sex and nationality of perpetrator*, plus in many cases the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim.
- In 14 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, ES, HR, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL AT and PL) police data sources gather information on *recidivism* in their records.
- Scant information is collected on *witnesses* in police agencies, however, it is still the sector with more data on witnesses available than other sectors. Only in four Member States (HU, MT, NL and AT) is data on *age, sex and nationality of the witness* consistently recorded by the police.



- *Relationship between the witness and the victim and/or the perpetrator* is collected in 12 Member States (BE, EL, ES, HR, CY, LV, LU, HU, AT, PL, PT and SE).
- Data on whether *children have been witnesses in cases of intimate partner violence* is collected in police data sources of seven Member States (BE, EL, ES, NL, AT, SI and SE).
- In eight Member States (EL, ES, CY, LV, LT, LU, PL and PT), the police record the *type of violence* or abuse (physical, psychological, sexual or economical) related to the incident.
- In 16 Member States, the police record detailed information on *GBV incidents*.
- In 11 Member States (BG, CZ, EL, HR, CY, LV, LT, NL, PT, SI and FI) police data sources record the *number of reported incidents*.
- In 11 Member States (BG, CZ, EL, HR, CY, LV, LT, NL, PT, SI and FI) police data sources record the *number of court cases*.
- In 11 Member States (BG, CZ, EL, HR, LV, LT, LU, HU, AT, SI and SE) sources from the police record the *number of incidents resulting in arrest*.
- *Type of offences* on which the perpetrator is prosecuted is recorded by the police in 15 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, SK and SE).
- A *list of offences* related to the perpetrator is available in 14 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, HU, NL, AT, PL, SK and SE).
- In 15 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, EL, HR, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, SK and SE) the police record the *death of the victim* as result of a gender-based violence incident.

## Characteristics and quality of data

- Most administrative data in police are stored electronically (*databases*): 88.6 %.
- The *coding system* is based mostly on offences or acts according to national law: 67 %.
- The *main purposes* are monitoring, informing/evaluating policies and ensuring victim protection.
- Most sources are both *geographically and over-time comparable*: 76.7 %.
- The *frequency of updating* used to be an ongoing basis: 81.8 %.
- One limitation is timeliness, as not all administrative sources are timely recorded: 73.9 %.
- Most sources have some kind of *quality assurance process* in place: 96 %.

## Type of gender-based violence covered by police data

Type of gender-based violence	Number of sources	Number of MS	Member States
Intimate partner violence	37	28	All
Sexual assault	31	23	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SI, SK, SE, UK
Rape	36	26	All except for PT
Sexual harassment	14	12	DK, IE, ES, FR, HR, IT, LT, HU, MT, AT, PL, RO
Stalking	21	15	BE, CZ, DE, FR, HR, IT, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SK, SE, UK

## Data available in police data sources

Type of information	Number of Member States				
	IPV	Sexual assault	Rape	Sexual harassment	Stalking
Relationship victim-perpetrator	21	18	20	7	12
Age & sex of victim	22	20	23	7	14
Age & sex of perpetrator	23	19	21	7	12
GBV re-victimisation	7	5	6	3	4
Recidivism	13	12	13	6	9
Data on protection orders	14	12	13	5	7
Description of incident (at least location and date/time)	17	14	15	6	9
Type of violence	8	6	7	3	3
Death of victim	12	13	14	5	8
Number of reported cases	10	8	10	2	4
Number of court cases	9	9	9	3	7
Number of guilty verdicts	5	5	5	2	2
Number of cases resulting in arrest	10	10	11	3	6
Type of offences	13	13	14	4	8

## Characteristics and quality of data

Quality of data	Criteria	%	Number of sources	Number of MS
Comparability	Geographical and over-time	76.7	23	16
Good timeliness	Immediately	73.9	17	15
Frequency of updating:	Ongoing (max. a week)	81.8	27	22
Quality assurance process in place	Yes	96	24	18

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.



## 3.6.2 Justice

### Number of data sources

- 36 administrative data sources on gender-based violence located in justice with national coverage, distributed across 23 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI and SE).

### Data available

- Types of gender-based violence for which more information is available: *intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape*.
- *Sexual harassment and stalking* are not so systematically covered, partly due to the fact that they are not considered criminal offences in all Member States.
- The justice system is not particularly suitable for providing detailed information on victims, but it does provide *data on offenders* and in particular on the *outcome of court cases*.
- Most sources in justice collect only *partial information on victims*. Only in five Member States (EL, RO, SK and FI) justice data sources collect, as a minimum, the age, sex and nationality of victims, and not all of them include the relationship between victim and perpetrator.
- Background *information on perpetrator* is more detailed than on victims in the justice system.
- Administrative data sources from the justice sector in 10 Member States (BE, CZ, ES, LU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SK and SE) collect, at the least, information on the *type of relationship* with the victim.
- In 13 Member States (BE, CZ, DK, DE, ES, IT, LT, NL, AT, RO, SK and FI) justice data sources collect, at the least, information on *age, sex and nationality of perpetrator*, most of them also including the relationship with victims.
- Information on *recidivism* is available in administrative data sources placed in justice in 11 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, ES, LT, NL, AT, PL, RO and SK).
- Not much information is collected on *witnesses* in administrative sources from justice agencies. Only in five Member States (EL, LT, NL, AT and FI) information related to the age, sex and nationality of the witness is duly recorded.
- The *relationship of the witness with the victim and/or the perpetrator* is recorded by justice data sources in only six Member States (ES, LT, NL, PL, RO and SE).
- In the justice system many administrative sources record some information related to the *description of the incident*, but only in four Member States (CZ, LT, NL and RO) do some justice data sources record information systematically on location, date and time of the incident, and related harm or injuries.
- In 12 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, ES, LT, LU, AT, RO, SK, FI and SE) some justice data sources record whether the *victim has died as consequence of a gender-based violence incident*.
- Up to 16 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EL, ES, LV, LT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK and SE) have available administrative data in the justice system on the *type of offences* for which the perpetrator is prosecuted.

## Characteristics and quality of data

- Most of the administrative data sources in the justice system are kept *electronically (databases)*: 93 %.The *coding system* used by many sources is based on the criminal justice code, however there is still room for improvement: 59 %.
- The main *purposes* of justice data sources are, in this order: monitoring, informing/evaluating policies and also ensuring victim protection.
- *Comparability* of administrative data from justice is limited both over-time and geographically by the fact that in some Member States no administrative data source with a national scope could be identified. Despite that, the percentage of administrative sources whose data can be comparable both geographically and over time is 73.9 %.There are *quality assurance processes* in place for most administrative data sources in justice: 83.3 %.

## Type of gender-based violence covered by justice data

Type of gender-based violence	Number of sources	Number of MS	Member States
Intimate partner violence	27	16	BE, CZ, DK, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, LV, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, SE
Sexual assault	24	18	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, ES, HR, LV, LT, HU, NL, AT, PL, SI, SK, FI, SE
Rape	28	20	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, ES, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE
Sexual harassment	12	10	DK, ES, HR, LV, LT, HU, AT, PL, RO, FI
Stalking	21	15	BE, CZ, DE, FR, HR, IT, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SK, SE, UK

## Data available in justice data sources

Type of information	IPV	Sexual assault	Rape	Sexual harassment	Stalking
Relationship victim-perpetrator	9	8	9	4	7
Age and sex of victim	7	8	10	4	6
Age and sex of perpetrator	13	14	16	6	9
GBV re-victimisation	3	2	2	2	2
Recidivism	9	10	11	6	7
Data on protection orders	8	8	8	6	4
Description of incident ( <i>at least location and date</i> )	5	6	8	3	4
Type of violence	4	2	3	2	2
Victim's death	9	10	11	5	6
Number of reported cases	5	4	4	2	4
Number of court cases	12	11	12	5	8
Number of guilty verdicts	12	13	15	6	8
Number of cases resulting in arrest	8	7	8	4	6
Type of offences	13	14	15	6	9





## Data available on prosecution processes from justice sector

Type of information	Number of sources	Number of MS	Member States
Withdrawals of complaints	12	7	BE, ES, LV, LT, NL, AT, RO
Data on withdrawals of prosecution processes	8	8	BE, BG, CZ, LT, NL, AT, SK, SE
Number of cases reported per incident	6	6	BE, CZ, EL, ES, LT, AT
Number of cases initiated per incident	9	7	BE, CZ, LT, NL, AT, RO, SI, SE
Number of cases referred to court per incident	20	15	BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, LT, LU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, SE
Average time it takes for a case to move through the criminal justice system	11	9	BG, CZ, LT, LV, PL, RO, SE, SI, SK
Guilty pleas	9	7	BG, LV, LT, NL, AT, SI, SE
Guilty verdicts	24	15	BE, BG, CZ, DK, ES, IT, LV, LT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, SE
Further information on the prosecution process	13	9	CZ, DK, ES, LT, LU, RO, SE, SI, SK
Number of cases resulting in arrest	10	9	BE, CZ, DK, ES, LT, AT, RO, SK, SE
Perpetrator charged with more than one offence	17	13	BE, BG, CZ, DK, EL, ES, LT, NL, AT, RO, SI, SK, SE
List of offences	20	15	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EL, ES, LV, LT, NL, AT, RO, SI, SK, SE

## Characteristics and quality of justice data

Quality of data	Criteria	%	Number of sources	Number of MS
Comparability	Geographical and over-time	73.9	17	15
Good timeliness	Immediately	71.4	3	3
Frequency of updating	Ongoing (max. a week)	57.1	16	13
Quality assurance process in place	Yes	83.3	17	12

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

### 3.6.3 Health

#### Number of data sources

- 12 administrative data sources on gender-based violence are located in health sectors with a national scope identified in ten Member States (DK, ES, LV, HU, MT, AT, RO, SK, FI and SE).

#### Data available

- Data available from health services is *heavily victim-centred*. All administrative data sources identified in health sectors collect some kind of information on the victim, information is not consistent between one source and another, and in half of the sources they do not include the type of relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.
- In six Member States (DK, L, MT, RO, FI and SE) there are administrative data in health on the *age, sex and nationality of the victim*.
- The *relationship between victim and perpetrator* is captured by data sources from the health system in five Member States (ES, LV, AT, RO and SE).
- Data sources in health rarely include *information on the perpetrator or on the witness*.
- Most health data sources include information related to the *description of the incident*, but again the type of information on the incident is not recorded systematically by the health institutions.
- The question of whether a *victim has repeatedly suffered from gender-based violence* can be answered by health sector data in two countries (ES and AT).

#### Characteristics and quality of data

- Data in the health sectors is comparatively scarce across the EU as only 12 sources with a national scope have been identified across the EU.
- Most administrative data in health sector are kept *electronically (databases)*: 80 %.
- Many administrative data sources use *health codes* for recording information, but there is still potential to harmonise the use of a relevant code sector in health services across the EU: 67 %.
- *Main purpose* among data sources in health is monitoring.
- In terms of data quality, the *comparability* of data sources in health is quite good as many of them are defined by being both geographically and over-time comparable: 71 %.
- A *Quality assurance process* is implemented in most of the administrative data sources located in health: 90 %.

### Type of gender-based violence covered by health data

Type of gender-based violence	Number of sources	Number of MS	Member States
Intimate partner violence	10	8	HR, LV, MT, AT, RO, SK, FI, SE
Sexual assault	11	10	DK, ES, HR, LV, MT, AT, RO, SK, FI, SE
Rape	12	10	DK, ES, HR, LV, MT, AT, RO, SK, FI, SE
Sexual harassment	0	0	-
Stalking	0	0	-



## Data available in health data sources

Type of information	IPV	Sexual assault	Rape	Sexual harassment	Stalking
Relationship victim-perpetrator	4	5	5	0	0
Age and sex of victim	7	8	8	0	0
Age and sex of perpetrator	1	2	2	0	0
Victim repeatedly suffering from gender-based violence	0	0	0	0	0
Recidivism	0	0	0	0	0
Data on protection orders	0	0	0	0	0
Description of incident ( <i>at least location and date</i> )	0	1	1	0	0
Type of violence	1	1	1	0	0
Victim's death	5	6	6	0	0
Number of reported cases	1	1	1	0	0

## Characteristics and quality of health data

Quality of data	Criteria	%	Number of sources	Number of MS
Comparability	Geographical and over-time	71.4	5	4
Good timeliness	Immediately	42.9	5	4
Frequency of updating	Ongoing (max. a week)	70	7	7
Quality assurance process in place	Yes	90	10	9

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

### 3.6.4 Social services

#### Number of data sources

- 32 administrative data sources on gender-based violence with a national coverage in 19 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, RO, SI, FI and SE).

#### Data available

- Information is more widespread for *intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape* than for sexual harassment or stalking.
- More administrative data on intimate partner violence is available than for any other form of gender-based violence.
- Most sources in social services collect *detailed information on the victim*.
- In 12 Member States (CZ, DK, IE, EL, IT, CY, LT, LU, MT, RO and FI) sources collect, as a minimum, data on the *age, sex and nationality of the victim* plus the relationship between the victim and perpetrator. Most of them gather further information on the victim.
- Information on the relationship between victim and perpetrator is available in 16 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, PL, RO, SI and FI).

- Social services is the main sector to gather data on gender-based violence re-victimisation, in 15 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, NL, PL, SI and FI) these data are available.
- *Background information on perpetrator* is not as available as data on victims in social services. Only a few sources in six Member States (DK, IE, EL, CY, LU and FI) collect at the least information on the age, sex and nationality of perpetrator, plus the relationship with the victim.
- Not much information is collected related to the *witnesses*. Only in seven Member States (BG, CZ, EL, HR, LV, NL and FI) some data on the witness are recorded and only two sources (NL and FI) systematically collect data on the age, sex and nationality of witnesses.
- *Relationship of witness with victim and/or perpetrator* is collected by social services data sources in seven Member States (BG, CZ, EL, HR, CY, LV and FI).
- Information on whether or not *children are witnesses to cases of intimate partner violence* is recorded in eight Member States (CZ, IE, EL, HR, LV, LT, MT and FI).
- Information on the incident such as location, date and time of the incident and harm or injury is collected in seven Member States (CZ, DK, EL, HR, LT, LU and MT).
- In 10 Member States (BG, CZ, DK, EL, IT, CY, LV, LU, NL and PL) there are social records on the *type of violence* used (physical, psychological, sexual and/or economical). This is relevant information for setting a coding system in social services.

### Characteristics and quality of data

- In the case of administrative sources placed in social services, most data are *kept electronically (databases)*: 73 %.
- In social services, administrative data sources do *not use any specific code* for recording gender-based violence incidents: 80 %. In some cases the used code is specifically designed for the organisation (20 %), which means that comparison with other sources from social services is not possible.
- *The main purposes* related to administrative data sources in social sectors are, in this order: monitoring, ensuring victim protection and informing/evaluating policy. In many cases they serve more than one purpose.
- Comparability in this case is better over time than geographically. Frequency of updating is not always done on an ongoing basis and timeliness is not as good as it would be desirable to guarantee good quality of data.
- Quality assurance processes are not in place in all administrative data sources (69.6 %).

## Type of gender-based violence covered by social services data

Type of gender-based violence	Number of sources	Number of MS	Member States
Intimate partner violence	26	16	BE, BG, DE, EE, ES, FR, HU, AT, PT, RO, SK, UK
Sexual assault	20	13	BG, CZ, DK, IE, EL, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, FI, SE
Rape	18	12	BG, CZ, IE, EL, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, FI, SE
Sexual harassment	13	9	BG, IE, EL, IT, LV, LU, MT, RO, FI
Stalking	11	9	CZ, IE, EL, IT, LV, LT, MT, NL, SE



## Data available in social services data sources

Type of information	IPV	Sexual assault	Rape	Sexual harassment	Stalking
Relationship victim-perpetrator	14	11	10	8	7
Age and sex of victim	13	12	11	8	8
Age and sex of perpetrator	10	8	7	5	5
Victim repeatedly suffering from gender-based violence	14	9	8	6	6
Recidivism	10	7	6	5	5
Data on protection orders	6	4	4	1	4
Description of incident ( <i>at least location and date</i> )	7	7	6	3	4
Type of violence	9	7	7	4	5
Victim's death	0	0	0	0	0
Number of reported cases	2	1	1	1	0
Number of court cases	2	1	1	1	0
Number of guilty verdicts	1	0	0	0	0
Number of cases resulting in arrest	0	0	0	0	0
Type of offences	4	2	1	0	1

## Characteristics and quality of social services data

Quality of data	Criteria	%	Number of sources	Number of MS
Comparability	Geographical and over time	57.1	16	12
Good timeliness	Immediately	27.8	9	6
Frequency of updating	Ongoing (max. a week)	60	18	13
Quality assurance process in place	Yes	69.6	16	11

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

## 4. Statistical products on gender-based violence in the EU-28





## 4. Statistical products on gender-based violence in the EU-28

This chapter explores to what extent administrative data on gender-based violence are already used by Member States for official statistical products. Ninety statistical products related to gender-based violence with a national coverage have been identified in this study <sup>(23)</sup> (see the Annex, section 5.3 on methodology for further information on the selection of statistical products).

Statistical products within the scope of this report are based on data on gender-based violence initially collected by administrative organisations for their own purposes and then used by other authorities (public bodies, government departments, national statistical offices and other agencies) with the aim of producing statistics that provide an overview of the extent of gender-based violence in the Member State.

Data compilers of statistical products aim to provide information on the cases, incidents or individuals related to gender-based violence that administrative organisations take notice of — either because they have been reported to them or because the administrative organisations have been informed about them by other administrative institutions.

Official statistical products provide useful information about the kind of response of administrative systems (i.e. police, justice, social services or health) to the phenomenon of gender-based violence and can be used to monitor their effectiveness. They are a relevant source of information for policy makers and also wider public.

For statistical products the 'dark number' is an important drawback. 'Dark number' refers to the high number of cases of gender-based violence for which no information is available, as they are not reported. Therefore, statistical products based on administrative data report on cases identified by administrative systems and do not measure overall prevalence. This, in turn, can provide one of many proxies to prevalence data. Some statistical products compile administrative data combined with data from population-based surveys developed in the country, in order to provide more accurately the real picture of the problem of gender-based violence.

Population-based surveys play an important role in complementing official administrative data and statistics, as they provide a closer approximation of overall prevalence. Survey-based data — while important to obtain a better picture of the true extent of gender-based violence — are outside the scope of this report as it assesses statistical products only with a national coverage and is based mainly on administrative data. Nevertheless, information on statistical products that collect administrative data combined with data from surveys is also provided.

### 4.1 Overview of statistical products related to gender-based violence in the EU-28

This section provides a general analysis of the 90 statistical products identified in the study, assessing the type of

(23) No information related to statistical products on gender-based violence is included in this report for Ireland.

institutions responsible for processing the statistics in EU Member States; analysing the forms of gender-based violence that statistical products cover and considering the main administrative systems from which data used for official statistics are compiled. (For information on key statistical products based on administrative data at Member State level, see the Annex).

### 4.1.1 Statistical products per data compiler

The use and dissemination of administrative data for official statistics varies significantly across EU Member States. The different institutions responsible for the compilation, production and, in most cases, publication of statistical products, can be classified into three main categories: National Statistical Office, Public administration and Civil Society Organisation (see Figure 25).

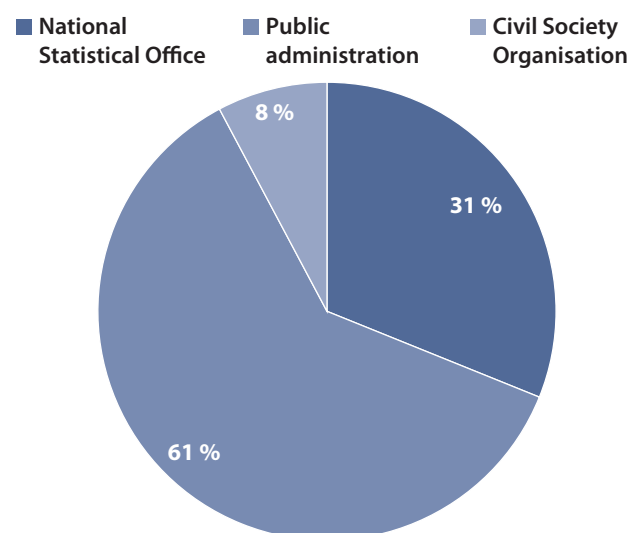
Most statistical products on gender-based violence in EU Member States (61 %) are published by public authorities (e.g. Ministry of Justice or Ministry of Interior). Statistical products compiled by the National Statistical Offices in Member States represent the 31 % of the total of official statistics identified, and a small group of products (8 %) is produced and published by Civil Society Organisations.

On average, the number of official statistical products across EU Member States is between three and five per each Member State. Spain is the Member State with the highest number of statistical products on gender-based violence across the EU (nine products) from three different types of data compilers, followed by Sweden with six statistical products. On the contrary, some Member States (BG, CZ, CY, LU, MT and PT) count only one statistical product providing information at national level on gender-based violence for that country (Table 4).

In 19 Member States (BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, HU, MT, NL, AT, SI, SK, FI and UK) it is possible to find at least one statistical product compiled by the *National Statistical Office* connected to gender-based violence and with national coverage.

When looking at *public authorities* as data compilers, the number of statistical products available is higher, covering more Member States, up to 22 countries (BE, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, LV, LT, LU, HU, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK).

**Figure 25. Type of data compiler of statistical products in the EU-28 in percentages (n=90)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for Ireland.

This finding fits with the fact that there are different administrative data sources and related statistics aimed at various purposes according to the sector to which they are directed.

Only in six Member States (EE, ES, FR, IT, HU and SE) are there statistical products from *Civil Society Organisations* (see Table 4).

In summary, in many Member States the National Statistical Office plays an important role in the production and publication of official statistics on gender-based violence. Therefore, it seems feasible to give these institutions a key role in the coordination of data collection and statistical production on gender-based violence across Member States. Further efforts in developing regulations and guidelines from the same institution might be possible to accomplish data collection at EU level.

### 4.1.2 Statistical product per type of gender-based violence

With the aim of gathering comparable data at EU level, it is important to provide a picture of the forms of




**Table 4. Type of data compiler of statistical products by Member State (n=90)**

Member State	National Statistical Office	Public Authority	Civil Society Organisation	TOTAL
BE		3		3
BG	1			1
CZ	1			1
DK		2		2
DE	2	1		3
EE	1	1		2
EL	2	1	1	4
ES	1	7	1	9
FR	2	2	1	5
HR	2	3		5
IT	3	1	1	5
CY	1			1
LV	2	3		5
LT		4		4
LU		1		1
HU	1	1	1	3
MT	1			1
NL	3			3
AT	1	1		2
PL		5		5
PT		1		1
RO		4		4
SI	1	3		4
SK	1	3		4
FI	1	1		2
SE		4	2	6
UK	1	3		4
Total (by type of organisation)	28	55	7	90

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for Ireland.

gender-based violence for which official statistics at Member State level are mostly available. Most statistical products on gender-based violence in EU Member States provide information on intimate partner violence (74 statistical products), rape (70 statistical products) and sexual assault (68 statistical products) while stalking and sexual harassment are only covered by a limited number of statistical products (25 and 21 products respectively) (see Figure 26).

Rape and sexual assault are covered by at least one statistical product in all EU Member States (but IE for which information is not available) while in 26 Member States (all except BG and IE), there are statistical products covering intimate partner violence.

Furthermore, intimate partner violence is covered by more statistical products overall than any other form of gender-based violence, reflecting the attention that intimate partner violence and domestic violence receive across the EU by policy-makers, the media and the wider public, which has resulted in increased pressure to collect information on such cases. (see Table 55 in the Annex).

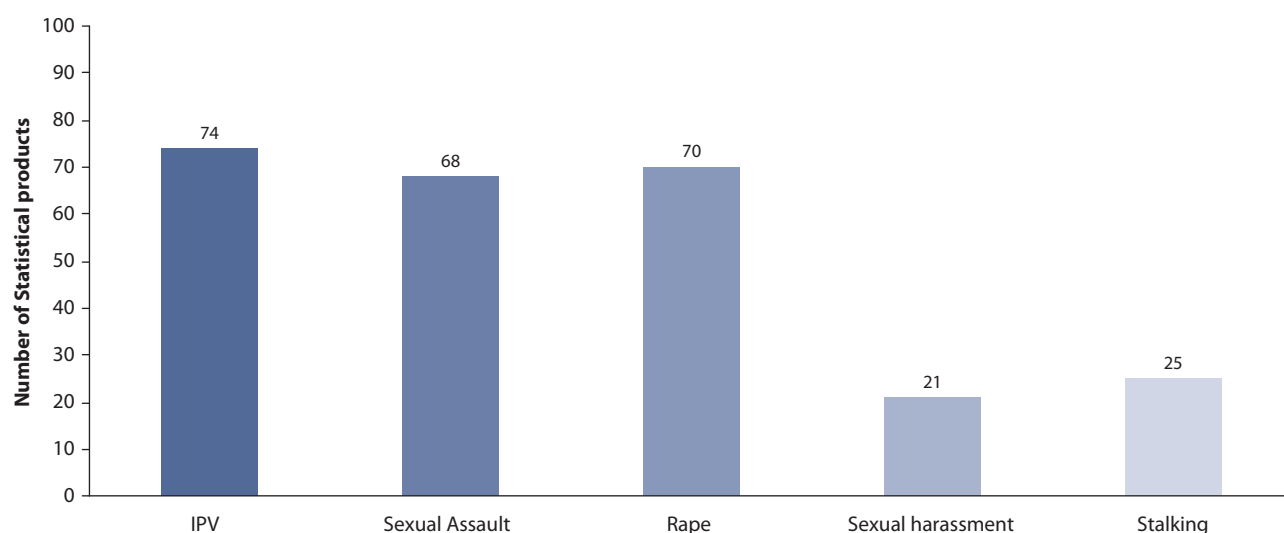
For those statistical products that do not cover intimate partner violence explicitly as a separate category, such incidents

can be singled out in the statistics as long as data are disaggregated by sex and age, and information on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is provided. The systematic collection of this information by administrative data sources, already implemented in many institutions as described in the previous chapter, will enable the analysis and production of statistics including disaggregation by sex, age and relationship between victim and perpetrator. This information is very relevant for the purpose of collecting data on the number of incidents related to gender-based violence across the EU in a harmonised and comparable way.

Statistical products on sexual harassment can only be found in 14 Member States (EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, LT, LU, HU, MT, AT, PL, SK, FI and UK) while stalking, covered by official statistics across 13 Member State (BE, DE, EL, HR, IT, LT, MT, NL, AT, PL, SK, SE and UK) (see Table 55 in the Annex).

The coverage of statistical products on gender-based violence built upon administrative data seems to be linked to the criminalisation of forms of gender-based violence in the Member States. Intimate partner violence, rape and sexual assault are the forms of gender-based violence more broadly criminalised across EU-28 Member States and also the forms better covered by statistical products. Criminalisation of sexual harassment and stalking vary significantly

**Figure 26. Distribution of statistical products in the EU-28 per type of gender-based violence covered**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for Ireland.

For information at Member State level, see **Table 55** in the Annex.



across Member States, and they are only considered as separate crimes in a few Member States thus these incidents are not often included as administrative data that feed statistical products described here.

By contrast, it is relevant to notice that in nine Member States (EL, HR, IT, LT, MT, AT, PL, SK and UK) there are statistical products with national coverage that provide statistics on all five forms of gender-based violence (12 statistical products in total).

According to this information, it is feasible to use some data and statistics from identified statistical products at Member State level to fill relevant indicators related to gender-based violence at EU level. More specifically, it will be possible to develop and agree on indicators focused on rape and sexual assault, and with some extra efforts also related to intimate partner violence.

Nevertheless, harmonisation of definitions and terms for these forms of gender-based violence is a prerequisite, together with improvements in the disaggregation of data and statistics by sex, age of victim and perpetrator and their relationship.

### 4.1.3 Statistical products per sector where administrative data are located

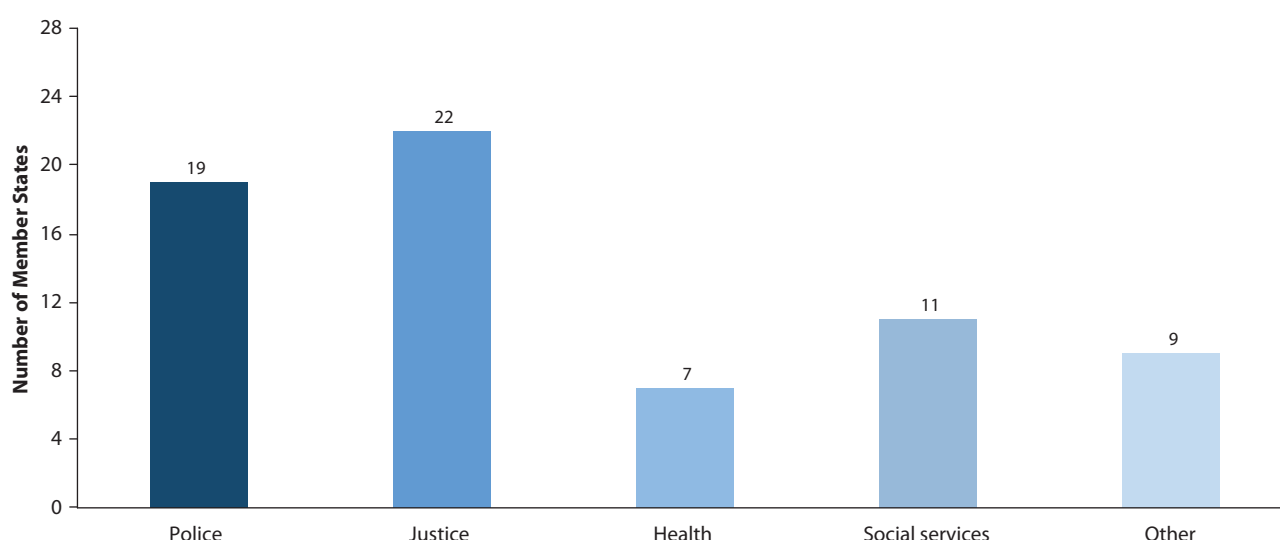
In order to analyse the link between statistical products and administrative data, it is important to identify the sectors that provide the administrative data used for statistical products (see Figure 27).

One statistical product can collect and use for its statistical purposes administrative data from several sources located in different sectors (i.e. police, justice, health, social services and a fifth category named 'other'; for example, Ombudsperson, Ministries of Gender Equality or Labour or Civil Society Organisations).

Justice is the key sector as a data provider for statistical products on gender-based violence, followed by the police.

In 22 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, SE and UK) it is possible to find at least one statistical product compiled from administrative data from justice (42 statistical products in total). Furthermore,

**Figure 27. Number of Member States with statistical products linked to administrative data per sector**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for Ireland.

For information at Member State level, see **Table 56** in the Annex.

in 19 Member States (BE, CZ, DE, EE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI and UK) statistical products collect data from the police sector (30 statistical products in total).

By contrast, the use of administrative data from health services for official statistics is very limited, in only seven Member States (DK, ES, HR, LV, RO, SK and SE) there are statistical products that compile data on gender-based violence from health institutions (13 statistical products in total). Administrative data from social services are not broadly used by data compilers to produce statistics. Only in 11 Member States (DK, EL, ES, HR, IT, LT, LU, HU, NL, RO and SI) there are up to 13 statistical products that gather information from this sector. Finally, it is important to mention that there are 14 statistical products compiling data from institutions under the category 'other'; they are distributed across nine Member States (BG, DK, EE, ES, HR, LV, NL, PL and SE).

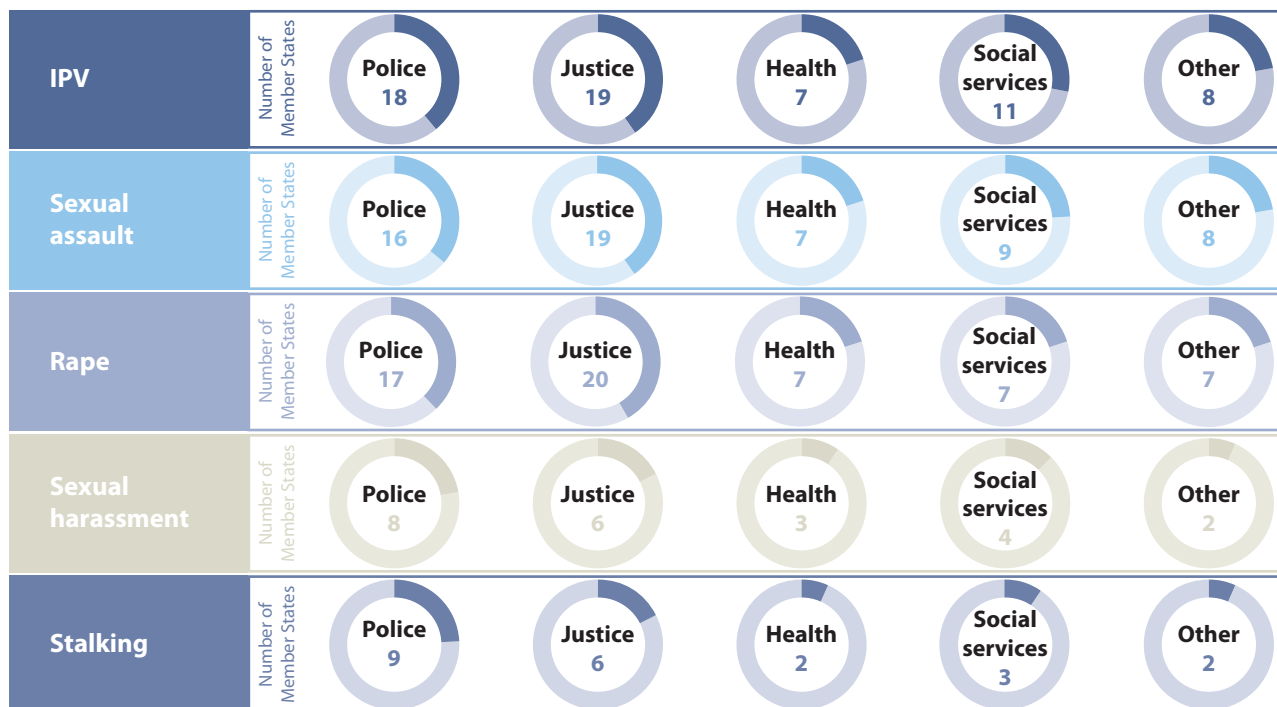
Many official statistics provide information on crimes and use justice data sources as a reliable sources of information on crimes related to gender-based violence.

Nevertheless, there are six Member States (FR, EE, IE, MT, AT and FI) where it was not possible to identify statistical products based on justice data sources. Possible reasons are that: a) administrative sources in justice have regional coverage, lacking geographical comparability, which limits the use of justice data; b) information from justice is not reliable enough to be used for processing statistics on gender-based violence; c) there are Member States where some forms of gender-based violence are not criminalised separately, making it difficult to identify incidents within justice data sources for statistical purposes.

#### 4.1.4 Statistical products per sector and form of gender-based violence

A breakdown considering both the administrative sector providing data and the form of data that the statistical product covers shows the following distribution across EU Member States (see Figure 28).

**Figure 28. Number of Member States with statistical products per type of gender-based violence and sector providing administrative data (one statistical product can compile data from more than one sector)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for Ireland.

For information at Member State level, see **Table 58** in the Annex.



In most Member States statistical products gather information from justice and police sectors, in this order, and mostly covering intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape.

Health is the sector that is consulted less often to provide administrative data for official statistics on gender-based violence. Social services data are mainly used to elaborate official statistics on intimate partner violence. Statistical products on sexual harassment and stalking are based on police rather than justice data sources, most probably because these two forms of gender-based violence are not considered as a crime in many Member States, and there are not so many cases going through the criminal system.

Despite the fact that intimate partner violence is covered by police data sources all across 28 Member States (see previous chapter), these sources are not linked to statistical products on this form of gender-based violence in all Member States.

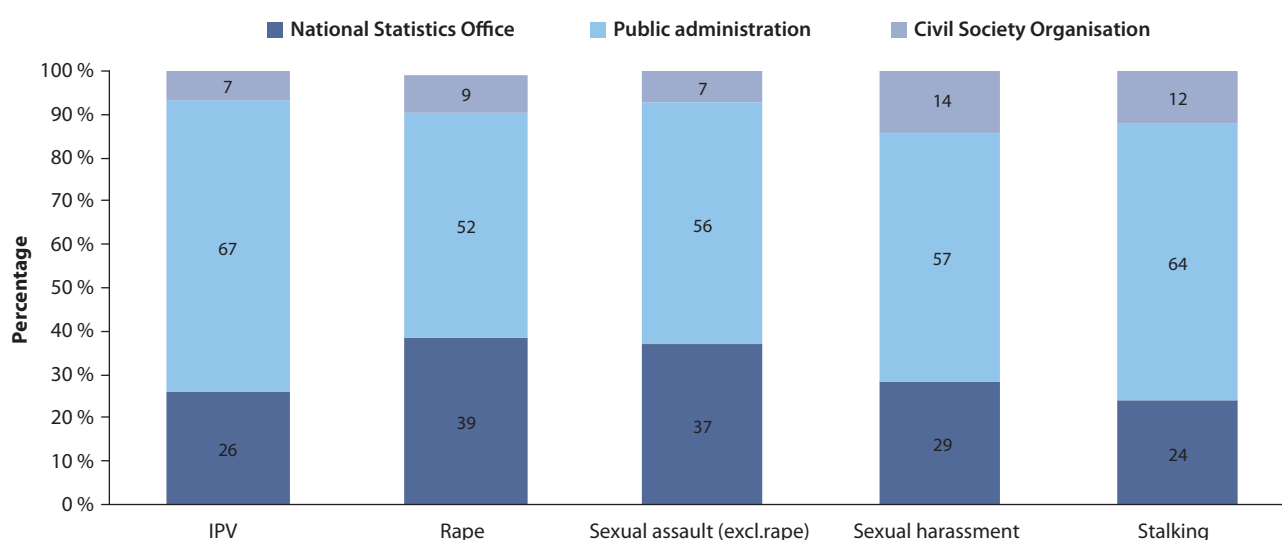
There is therefore, a limited use of raw data for statistical purposes for this form of violence. This circumstance might

be connected to laws on data confidentiality in some countries, or to the fact that the main published statistics are related to crimes, and for intimate partner violence the lack of harmonised legal definitions limits the type of statistics published. Nevertheless, it seems feasible to strengthen the link between official statistics on intimate partner violence and administrative data collected on this form of violence by police services in all Member States.

### 4.1.5 Statistical products per data compiler and form of gender-based violence

A breakdown of data compilation by type of gender-based violence and type of data compiler, shows that National Statistical Offices are more likely to report on sexual assault and rape than on the other three types of gender-based violence, while other public administrations report more on intimate partner violence and stalking. CSOs, in turn, cover sexual harassment and stalking slightly more frequently than the other three types of gender-based violence (see Figure 29).

**Figure 29. Percentage of statistical products by type of gender-based violence and type of data compiler**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for Ireland.

For information at Member State level see **Table 58** in the Annex.

It seems feasible to collect information on sexual assault and rape from National Statistical Offices as they are the forms of gender-based violence more frequently covered by statistical products from this data compiler (see Figure 30).

Official statistics available at Member State level are focused more on gender-based violence as a criminal matter. The forms of gender-based violence more often criminalised are intimate partner violence, rape and sexual assault, and those are more widely covered by statistical products.

Moreover, official statistics are based mostly on data from justice systems or police services and limited and scattered information is gathered systematically on gender-based violence from social or health services for producing statistics.

The analysis and use of administrative data from all different sectors is needed for elaborating and making publicly available statistics providing evidences of the extension, nature and consequences of reported incidents of gender-based violence. Without this holistic approach it will be very difficult to develop and monitor the right policies and measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence from all spheres of society.

## 4.2 Main content of statistical products on gender-based violence

This section provides a description and analysis of the *main information* provided by statistical products on gender-based violence. It includes two main categories:

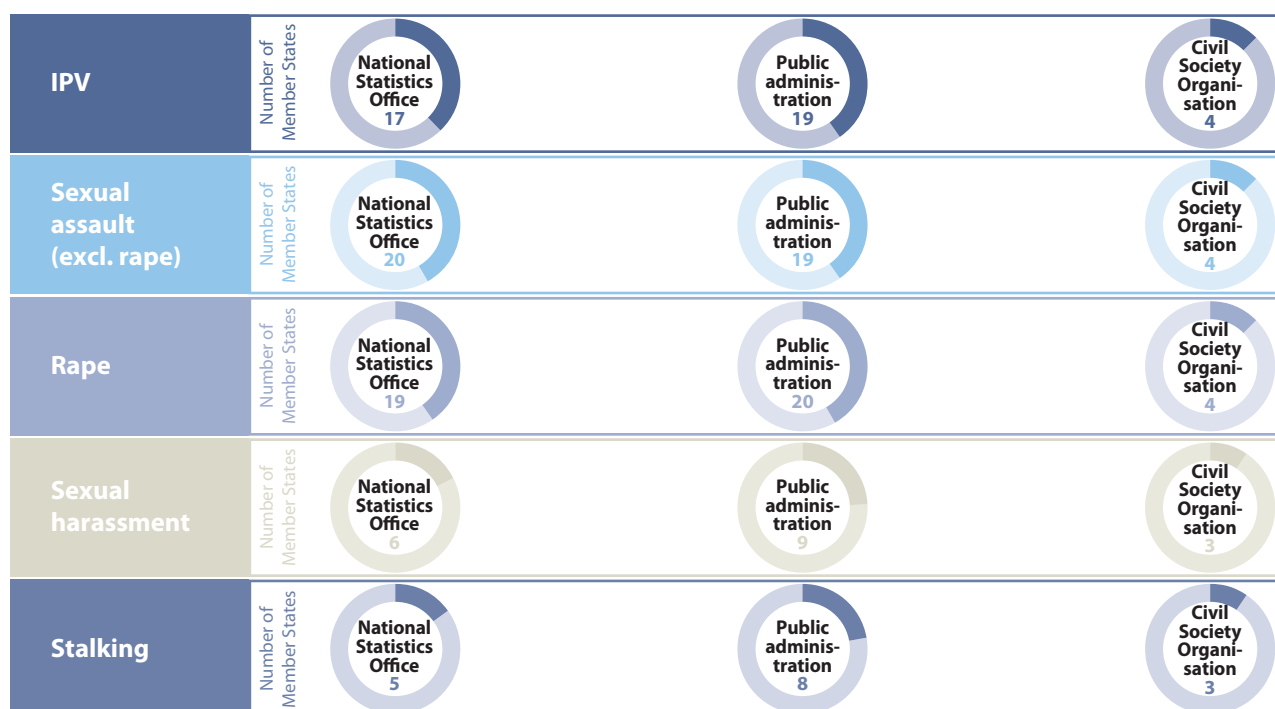
1. Content related to victim and perpetrator;
2. Information related to criminal statistics.

### 4.2.1 Content related to victim and/or perpetrator

The main requests for data and related statistics are not only to clearly identify incidents linked to gender-based violence but also to enable comparison across EU Member States: they are disaggregated by age and sex of victim and perpetrator, and their relationship.

Many statistical products assessed for this report collect data on the victim and the offender of an incident of gender-based

**Figure 30. Number of Member States with statistical products by type of gender-based violence and type of data compiler**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for Ireland.

For information at Member State level see **Table 58** in the Annex.



violence, whereas data on the incident itself is collected less frequently. Information provided more often by statistical products is the sex of both victim and perpetrator, followed by their age and their nationality. Furthermore, data on the victim is less available than data on the perpetrator, and a cross-country comparison reveals that neither the key characteristics on victim nor on offender (i.e. age, sex, nationality) are collected consistently across Member States. This gap can seriously inhibit the collection of comparable data across the EU-28.

Half of the statistical products identified in this study include neither the sex of the victim nor of the perpetrator (44 statistical products in total) (see Figure 31).

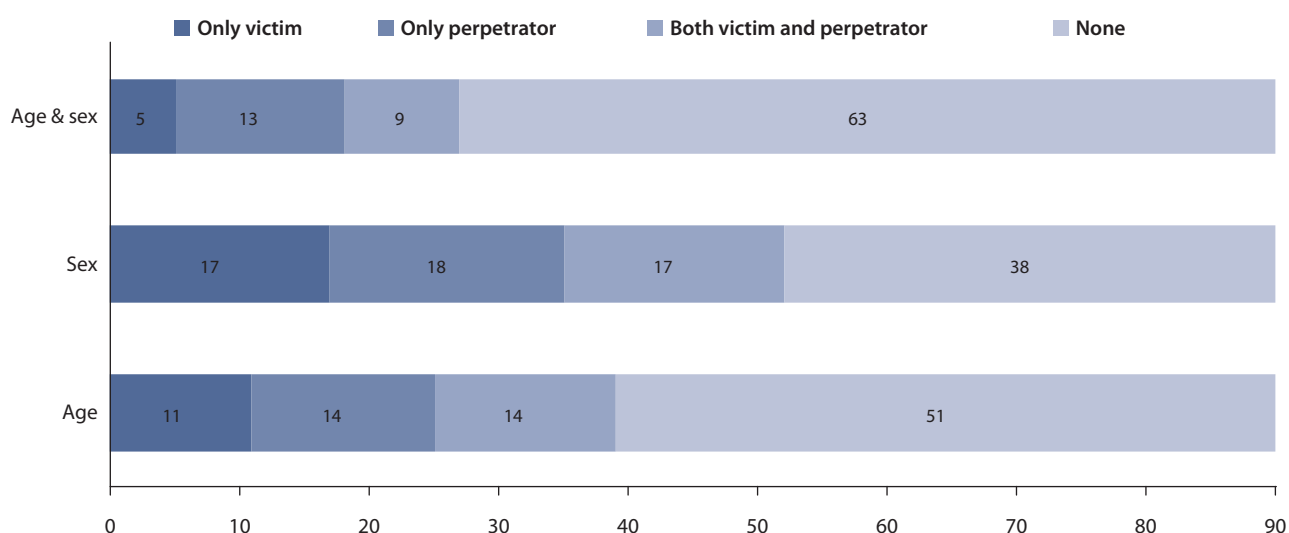
For the statistical products that include information on the sex, 18 of them include only the sex of the perpetrator, representing 13 Member States (BE, BG, DK, DE, EL, ES, IT, LV, LT, MT, PL, SI and SK) and only 11 products include exclusively the sex of the victim, and they are placed in 10 Member States (CZ, DK, ES, FR, HR, LV, HU, PL, RO and SE) (see Table 61 in the Annex).

A low number of statistical products include detailed information on victim and perpetrator at the same time. Furthermore, a very limited number of statistical products include the relationship between victim and perpetrator.

For instance, *sex of both victim and perpetrator* is included in 17 products in 13 Member States (DE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LT, HU, PL, PT, FI, SE and UK). Therefore, in these 13 countries the way official statistics are produced enable to some extent the identification of gender-based violence incidents, even though extra efforts to include age of victim and perpetrator and relationship would also be needed. Only nine statistical products of the 17 previously referred to also include the age, and they are located in eight Member States (DE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LT, PL and PT).

Without considering the variables of age or sex, only in 11 Member States (CZ, DK, EL, ES, FR, HR, CY, RO, SK, FI and UK) is it possible to find statistical products on gender-based violence that include information on the *relationship between victim and perpetrator* (19 statistical products in total). This variable enables the detection of incidents connected to intimate partner violence (see Table 61 in the Annex).

**Figure 31. Number of statistical products that include data disaggregated by the age and sex of victim and perpetrator**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for Ireland.

For information at Member State level see **Table 61** in the Annex.

Finally, only three out of 90 statistical products, placed in Croatia, Cyprus and Greece provide information on the age and sex of both victim and perpetrator, plus the type of relationship between them. In the three products, statistics cover intimate partner violence, rape and sexual assault. These statistical products are:

- In *Croatia*, the 'Overview of Safety Indicators' produced by the Ministry of the Interior annually.
- In *Cyprus*, the 'Crime Statistics' produced by the National Statistical Office;
- In *Greece*, the Emergency Social Support — Help Line: 197, produced by the NGO National Centre for Social Solidarity (E.K.K.A.);

A breakdown by type of data compiler (see Table 62 in the Annex) — i.e. National Statistical Office, Public Administration or CSO — shows that:

- National Statistical Offices cover these key variables in fewer Member States than other public authorities do;
- The relative prevalence of perpetrator data in comparison to victim data is more pronounced in products from National Statistical Offices, as most of these products rely primarily on offender-related data from the police and justice systems;
- Statistical products from CSOs publish only very limited data on victim and/or perpetrator, although this can partly be explained by the fact that only seven statistical products by CSOs were identified for this report, which limits conclusions;
- Sex of the offender is collected by National Statistical Offices in 13 Member States (BG, DE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, HU, MT, SI, SK and FI) while the sex of the victim is only included in six Member States (CZ, HR, IT, CY, HU and FI).

In five of these Member States (HR, IT, CY, HU and FI) the sex of perpetrator is also included, which means that incidents on gender-based violence against women can be identified. Only in two Member States (CY and FI) there are official statistics from the National Statistical Office with data disaggregated by the sex of victim and perpetrator and their relationship, which makes it difficult to detect intimate partner violence incidents.

In summary, information on the sex and age of the victim and perpetrator and the victim-perpetrator relationship is not systematically provided by official statistics related to any of the forms of gender-based violence considered in this study.

## 4.2.2 Criminal statistics on sexual violence included in statistical products

Table 5 shows that there are up to 58 statistical products on gender-based violence available that include criminal statistics on sexual violence.<sup>24</sup>

In all Member States but IE <sup>(24)</sup> official statistics related to criminal statistics on sexual violence are available. In most cases, information is not sex disaggregated and data are not comparable between Member States due to differences in the legal definitions of the crimes.

This information is very relevant to guide further efforts in developing and agreeing on common indicators related to

**Table 5. Number of statistical products and Member States including criminal statistics on sexual violence**

	Number of products	Number of MS	Member States
<b>Criminal statistics on sexual violence</b>	58	27	All but IE for which no information is available

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information available for nine statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

(24) No statistical products identified in this Member State.





sexual violence at EU level. Nevertheless, criminal statistics on sexual violence disaggregated by the age and sex of both victim and perpetrator is still not possible in official statistics from many Member States.

In this sense, according to previous findings, important efforts should be made for the harmonisation of legal definitions of sexual violence across Member States. It is also important to develop a systematic methodology of data collection, including data disaggregation by sex and age in administrative data sources. These improvements need to be done in several Member States together with agreements on the methodology and criteria for production of official statistics.

### 4.3 Characteristics of the data collection processes of the statistical products

This section provides an overview of the main features of the statistical products identified in this study, information on the processes followed for collecting data, and a link to official statistics in Member States with the main sources of data in administrative systems.

Exploring the current status and potential linkage between existent statistical products and the main administrative data sources on gender-based violence in EU Member States provides rich information on the best approach to collecting and harmonising data collection on gender-based violence at EU level from administrative systems.

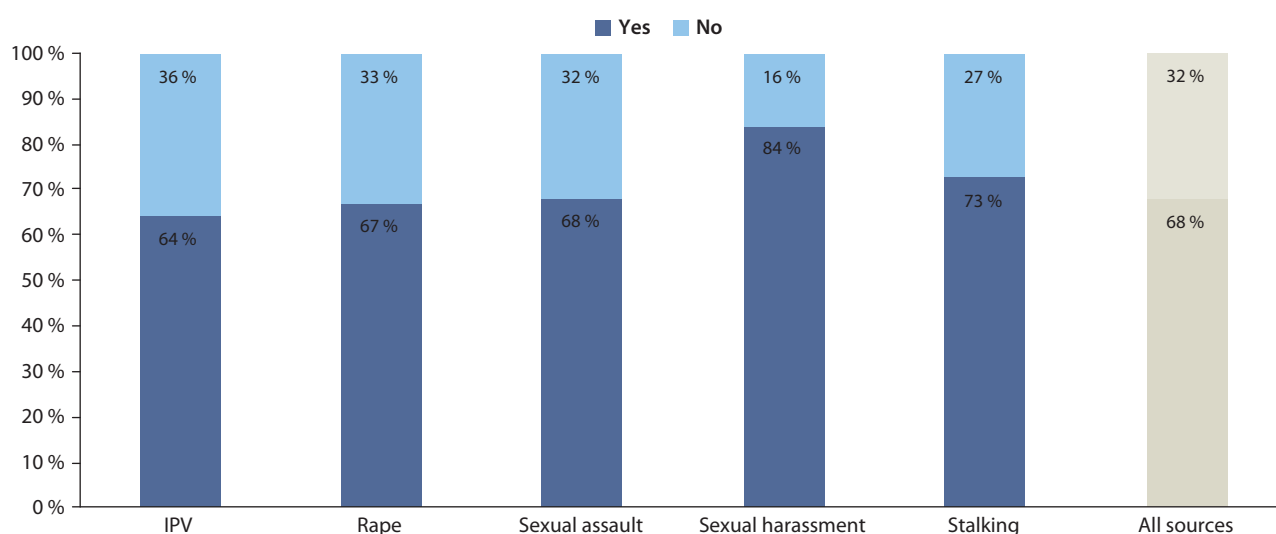
#### 4.3.1 The use of statistical products as indicators

This sub-section discusses the extent to which statistical products are used as indicators at national level, which, in turn, has implications for the likelihood that these products can be utilised for statistics as indicators of the extension of the phenomenon of gender-based violence at EU level.

Many statistical products on gender-based violence (68 %) are used as indicators at national level in Member States.

A total of 55 statistical products are used as indicators, with the aim of, for instance, informing policy-makers or to monitor existing policies and other measures connected to gender-based violence (see Figure 32).

**Figure 32. Percentage of statistical products used as indicators distributed by form of gender-based violence (n=81)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information available for nine statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

A breakdown per type of gender-based violence shows that *sexual harassment* is the form of violence with the higher use of statistical products as indicators (84 %) to monitor or evaluate policies and measures implemented in connection with it. The use of existing statistical products covering stalking in Member States as indicators is also relatively high (73 %). In both cases, despite the fewer number of official statistics covering sexual harassment or stalking, it seems they play a very important role as indicators at Member State level, in order to measure changes related to these forms of gender-based violence.

For the other forms of gender-based violence — intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape — the use of official statistics as indicators show similar percentages, that is, an estimation of around 65 % of statistical products are used as indicators versus 35 % that do not fit this purpose.

A cross-country comparison shows that in almost all Member States (24 Member States: BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, FI, SE and UK) at least one statistical product is used as an indicator, either for monitoring existing policies or measures or for evaluation purposes.

In 12 countries (BG, CZ, DE, FR, HR, IT, CY, HU, NL, AT, SI and FI) at least one statistical product compiled by the National

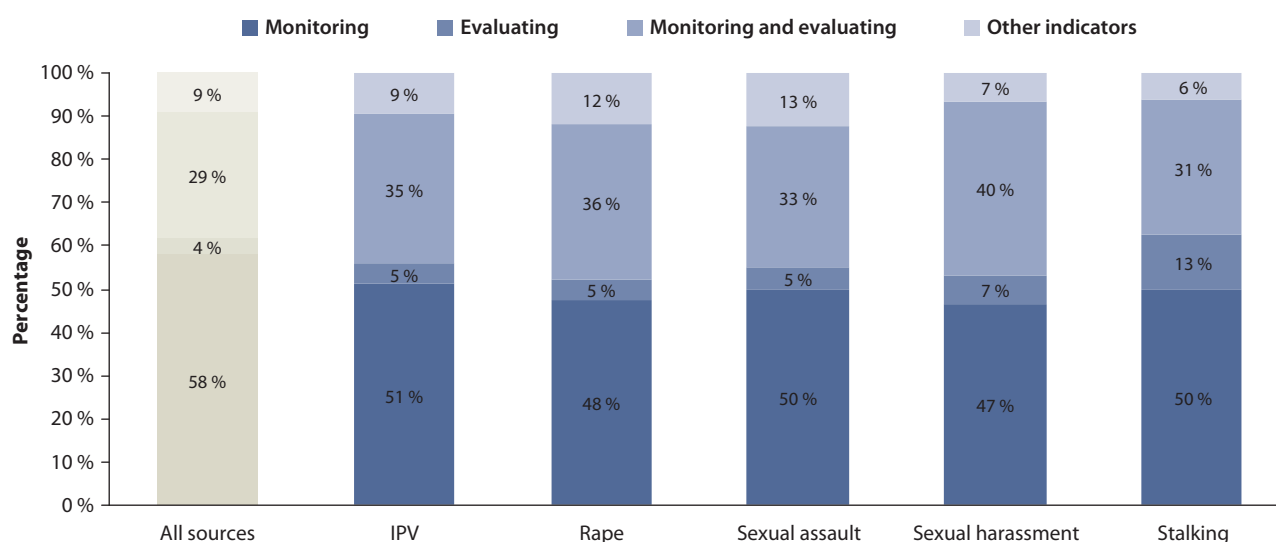
Statistical Office is used as an indicator, while in 17 Member States (BE, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, HR, LV, LT, LU, HU, AT, PL, RO, SE and UK) at least one statistical product compiled by a public authority is used for that purpose.

These findings suggest that there is awareness amongst decision-makers on the merits of using statistical data based on administrative sources as an indicator to evaluate public interventions against gender-based violence or to monitor the development of these crimes and their impact on victims.

Figure 33 shows in percentages the main uses of official statistics as indicators; including also the forms of gender-based violence they cover, in order to easily identify the main gaps in the use of statistics as indicators.

The majority of statistical products on gender-based violence are compiled to obtain trend data that support monitoring policies, measures and activities (87 %), followed by the evaluation of policies (33 %), and in some cases official statistics serve as indicators for both purposes (29 %).

**Figure 33. Type of indicators used for statistical products by form of gender-based violence (in percentages)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information available for nine statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

Note 2: 'Other indicators' include informing policy and legislative proposals, or planning capacity within the organisation.



Other aims of using these statistics as indicators are informing policy and legislative proposals, or planning capacity within the organisation (see Figure 33).

There is relatively more importance for the compilation of data and statistics as indicators of monitoring and evaluating activities and policies. Since an *evaluation* of the performance of administrative systems and the effectiveness of public intervention necessarily requires monitoring over time as a prior step, this observation suggests that for many statistical products, the purpose is limited to the first step in monitoring trends while the second step of evaluation is not taken. When assessing differences per form of gender-based violence, the same tendency is found in all forms of gender-based violence, with most statistical products used only to monitor policies as a first step (around 50 %), and 30 % also used for evaluation purposes. Use of statistical products as indicators covering sexual harassment for both monitoring and evaluating policies and activities is higher than for other forms of gender-based violence (40 %).

In summary, it is feasible in many Member States to use their statistical products on gender-based violence to feed indicators. Nevertheless for these indicators to reflect a clear picture of gender-based violence across the EU, important efforts for the identification of incidents on all forms of gender-based violence, common understanding in definitions and terms used, as well as agreement in methodology used are key aspects to ensure comparability of data and statistics on gender-based violence at EU level.

### 4.3.2 Links between statistical products and external databases

It is important to explore the extent to which statistical products share their data with external databases at Member State level. By doing this, the high visibility of data amongst different stakeholders is ensured. Furthermore, the use of statistical products as indicators for monitoring policies and activities from institutions connected to gender-based violence is most probable when sharing information with third parties. Also for the aim of collecting comparable data across the EU, it is useful to assess how accessible the information is.

Out of the 80 statistical products for which this information is available, only 26 of them are linked to other external databases (36 %), meaning that the data contained in these

statistical products feeds into or is presented in other databases or statistical products as well (see Figure 34).

Per form of gender-based violence, statistical products covering stalking are comparatively more likely to be shared with external databases (up to 50 %) than those covering other forms of gender-based violence. By contrast, only a fraction of statistical products covering sexual harassment are linked to external databases (24 %) <sup>(25)</sup>.

In 18 Member States (see Table 59 in the Annex), the statistical products which share their data with external databases could be identified. In those cases where there is no link with external databases, this can be for two main reasons: a) statistical products identified for this report constitute the 'end point' and are made publically available, rather than being shared with other databases: normally this is the case with National Statistical Offices; b) there is no mandate to share information with external organisations, which implies a lack of information exchange in the respective Member State.

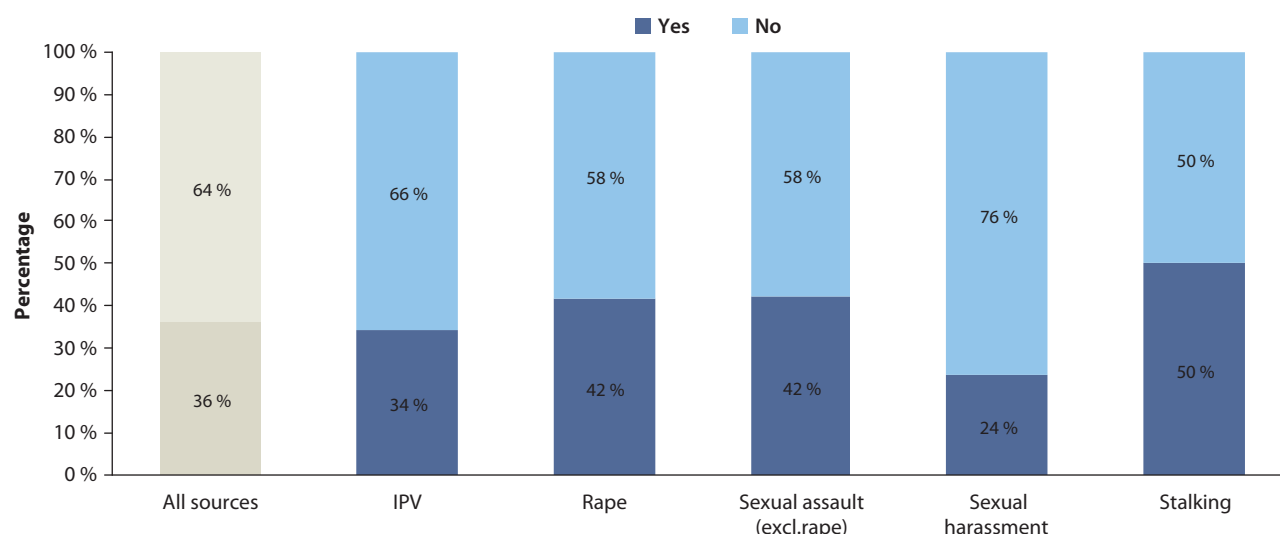
A breakdown per type of data compiler shows that only a few National Statistical Offices and hardly any CSOs producing statistics link these to external databases, while many public authorities producing statistics share their information with databases from external institutions. CSOs seem to be less willing to do so, maybe due to confidentiality law, safety of victims or lack of mandate to share information. Nevertheless the number of statistical products by CSOs identified in the study is low (seven products in total) which makes generalisations difficult across EU Member States. Data from CSOs may be useful for National Statistical Offices to triangulate their own findings.

### 4.3.3 Data collection process

This section briefly describes some key aspects and findings connected to data collection processes for the elaboration and production of statistics on gender-based violence in EU Member States.

(25) This estimation is limited by the low number of statistical products covering stalking for which this information is available.

**Figure 34. Percentage of statistical products with links to external databases broken down by type of gender-based violence (n=80)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 10 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

For information at Member State level, see **Table 59** in the Annex.

## Link with main administrative data sources

This sub-section analyses the link between statistical products and administrative data sources for the collection of raw data. Thirty-seven statistical products can be directly linked to one or more of the 144 administrative data sources described in the previous chapter, which means that they can be linked to the most important administrative data sources on gender-based violence available in the Member States at national level.

Moreover, a total of 84 statistical products can be traced back to one or more of the five administrative sectors in the respective Member State (see Table 56 and Table 64 in the Annex).

The majority of links of statistical products go back to administrative data sources in justice (42 links) and police (30 links). These administrative systems are important in providing systematic and comparable data that can be used to compile statistics at national level.

Thereafter, with the exception of France, one statistical product could be identified for each Member State that has links to administrative data sources from either the police or justice systems.

The fact that almost all statistical products identified have clear links to the administrative systems within the Member States demonstrates the importance of administrative data for the main statistical products on gender-based violence at national level.

These findings should be taken into account when deciding on the administrative systems that can be used to create statistics on gender-based violence at EU level.

## Survey data in addition to administrative data

Although *survey data* are out of scope for this research, it is interesting to assess to what extent statistical products reviewed also rely on such data in addition to administrative data (see Table 60). Administrative data on the one hand and population-based survey data on the other usually feed into different statistics, due to the stark differences in terms of methodology and what these intend to illuminate. Nevertheless, the complementary role that survey data play cannot be underestimated.

An estimated 23 % of the statistical products on gender-based violence draw on survey data in addition to administrative data.



This information is remarkable given that surveys can shed light on the high number of unreported incidents on gender-based violence to administrative systems by victims, and it highlights the necessity of triangulating administrative data with survey data.

## Access to the raw data

Access to the raw data might be difficult for data compilers in order to produce statistics from administrative data. It is important to know the kind of difficulties they can face to make the right efforts to overcome these gaps.

Statistical products from only seven Member States (BG, CZ, DE, EL, FR, HR, LU and HU) refer no difficulties in terms of retrieving raw data. Therefore, in most cases, difficulties in retrieving raw data have been identified.

Main difficulties in the access to raw data according to the information gathered are related to:

- *Confidentiality* is one of the main obstacles to retrieving raw data. This protects victim data in particular and often imposes limits to data exchange in the health system, for example in Romania (DRG (Diagnosis Related Groups) of the National Institute for Public Health).
- Working with *regional raw data* when the statistical product is national as is the case for an Austrian CSO (Annual Report of the Viennese Intervention Centre against Domestic Violence).
- *Delays in receiving the data*, or receiving data in paper form which aggravates the compiling process, as is the case in Poland for two statistical products (Domestic Violence Statistics, National Police and Report on Implementation of the National Programme Counteracting Domestic Violence, Ministry of Labour).
- *Extra efforts to firstly clean, treat and validate the raw data*, especially when the administrative data was not recorded for statistical purposes in the first place (for example, it may have been filled in manually by a police officer, as is the case for the Cypriot Statistical Service regarding its Crime Statistics).
- *Data are not coded properly*, as in the case of a Danish statistical product (National database on Violence against Women of the National Institute for Public Health).
- *Raw data are removed from the records* after publication, or when a pre-trial investigation did not result in a court case, making it impossible to later correct the informa-

tion. This has been observed for a Lithuanian statistical product (Statistics of Crime, Information Technology and Communication Department, Ministry of Interior).

- *Files may not be registered promptly* and so do not make it into the official statistics on time as in the case of the Police Crime Statistics of the Federal Belgian Police, raw data are only made available upon request by the police to the National Statistical Office, as in Malta.
- *Institutional changes or improvements*, even where it is justified. This might disrupt data collection at least in the short term, and result in fragmented data for that period of time. This caused problems for a Romanian statistical product (Annual Report of the Child Protection Direction within the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social services and the Elderly).
- *Lack of time and financial resources* to enter data correctly. For example, Swedish shelters reported results of a data loss of roughly 30 % (Annual Report from the national organisation of women's and young women's shelter, Sweden; Criminal Justice Statistics, Ministry of Justice, United Kingdom; Violent Crime and Sexual Offences (Part of Crime Statistics), compiled by the National Statistical Office and Home Office, United Kingdom) can constitute another obstacle.

Efforts from Member States in overcoming these difficulties and ensuring that data compilation is done to high standards of quality are directed, for example, to:

- Developing standardised questionnaires to administrative organisations to ensure that raw data are easily retrievable. Such measures have been taken, for example, in the Slovenian Statistical Office and the Cypriot Crime Statistics.
- Using a code and electronic signature for a direct access to data to retrieve the information. This is followed for instance by the Ministry of Labour of Slovenia.
- Implementation of standards in methodology to retrieve data at national level. This is the case of Germany with the Prosecution Statistics and Penal Statistics, German National Statistical Office.

## Procedures for compiling statistical products

After accessing raw data, and to complement data retrieving, it is needed for data compilers to follow certain *procedures to compile statistical products* in a harmonised way.

Compiling statistics entails aggregating data from sub-national to national level. This process is therefore connected

to the potential of comparability of the statistical products at geographical level.

All statistical products providing this information (62 statistical products) refer to compiling data from a regional or local to a national level, covering 26 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK).

#### Member States - examples

In Austria the Annual Report by Viennese Intervention Centre makes data anonymous when compiling information from data sources.

For the *Belgian* Police Crime Statistics, data are compiled from a national database which itself is fed by data from local units (Police Crime Statistics, Federal police: direction of operational police information, service administrative data).

With *Bulgarian* National Statistical Institute (crimes and persons convicted 2011), data are entered by various Ministries and organisations from the judicial sector onto the same form for each individual case and then sent together to the National Statistical Office, which compares it with data from the National Investigation Office in order to create the statistical product.

Crimes are sometimes classified using the country's Criminal Code, as in the case of the *Austrian* Statistics on Convictions; sometimes by using the compiler's own classification (Police and Justice Statistics, Dutch National Statistical Office). This inconsistency in coding can constitute an obstacle to harmonised data collection.

### 4.3.4 Additional characteristics of statistical products

This section provides further information on the statistical products identified for the study provided that they can be useful for efforts at EU level to use administrative data and statistics on gender-based violence in a comparable manner.

#### Reference period

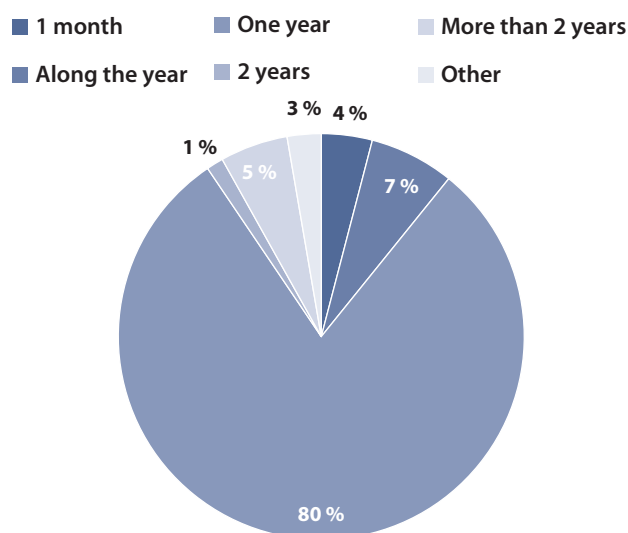
When analysing official statistics it is important to know the period of time that the information they are providing

covers. Moreover, one of the requisites for the purpose of using data and statistics in a harmonised way at EU level is that the period of reference for the data showed is similar across EU Member States. Information in this regard is available for 74 of the 90 statistical products reviewed (see Figure 35).

The majority of the statistical products (80 %) refer to an annual period of reference for the information provided. This means that 59 statistical products in 25 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK) elaborate statistics of data and information that covers one whole year (see Table 6).

When referring to the 'other' period of reference, it includes those products that have been provided just once (for example one unique report) or statistical products with a mixed reference period, as some statistics from refer for example to a year, and others to several months.

**Figure 35. Distribution of statistical products in percentages according to their reference period (n=74)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No Information provided for 16 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

Other: refers to one-shot product, or mixed periods (partly yearly, partly monthly for instance).



**Table 6. Number of statistical products and Member States with one year as a period of reference**

Reference period	Number of products	Number of MS	Member States
One year	59	25	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 16 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

This is the case in Spain, where the data on complaints, registered civil and criminal proceedings and requested protection orders at courts dealing with gender-based violence cases and sentences issued by justice bodies in 2012 is published partly annually and partly quarterly.

The majority of statistical products has one year of reference period that enables comparability among those products between Member States. An important limitation is that the reference period might not always refer to a calendar year but to a financial year or other periods, reflecting different reporting cycles, which ultimately hampers comparability.

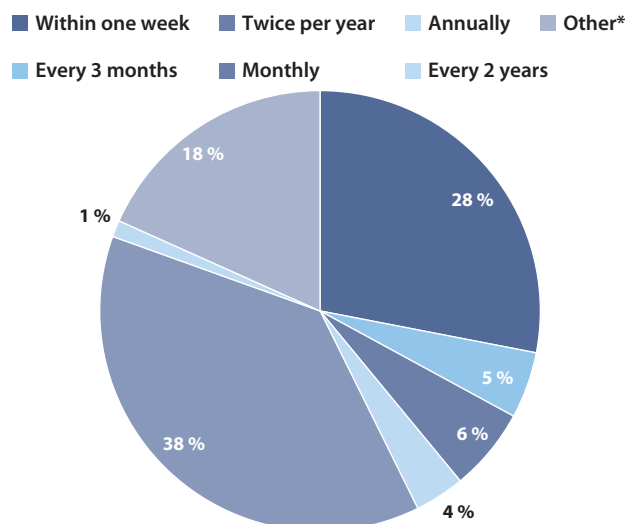
## Frequency of updating

Differences in the frequency that official statistics are produced and updated by the different data providers (i.e. National Statistical Office, public authorities and Civil Society Organisations) can also hamper efforts in comparing data on gender-based violence across EU Member States.

Figure 36 shows that information about the frequency of updates is available for 82 of the statistical products identified for this report. Twenty-eight percent of the statistical products are updated on an ongoing basis (criteria: within a week), 38 % of statistical products on gender-based violence are updated annually. Eighteen percent of the statistical products identified respond to other criteria of updating. Minor percentages can be found in the categories monthly, quarterly, biannually or in other intervals.

A comparison across countries of the frequency of updates to statistical products does not reveal any patterns that would impact the analysis. As it can be seen in Table 7, most products are updated annually or in an ongoing basis (within a week).

**Figure 36. Distribution of statistical products in percentages according to their frequency of updating (n=82)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for eight statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

\*Other: Statistical products updated differently depending on the type of data, or when this is not applicable for the type of product (i.e. unique report).

**Table 7. Number of statistical products and Member States according to the frequency of updating**

Frequency of updating	Number of products	MS	Member States
<b>Within one week</b>	23	12	BE, EL, ES, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, PL, PT, SI, SK
<b>Annually</b>	31	17	CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SE
<b>Other*</b>	15	9	DK, ES, FR, HR, LV, HU, NL, SK, UK

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for Ireland.

### 4.3.5 Last updating

In order to facilitate the comparison of administrative data and statistics on gender-based violence across EU Member States, it is important to guarantee that statistical products are up to date and refer to the same year or period of years.

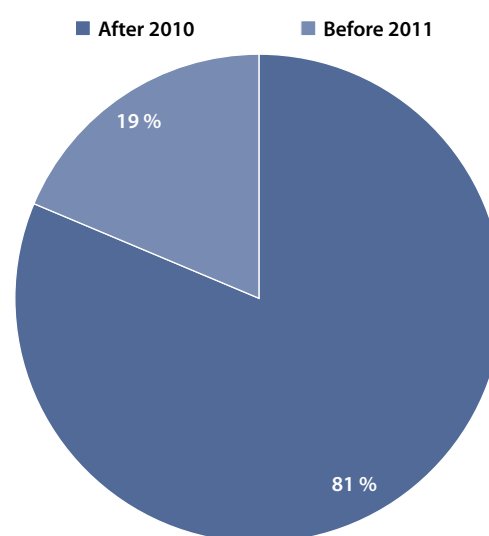
Most statistical products have been updated as last time over the past three years, this is, an 81 % of the statistical products on gender-based violence have been published after 2010 (see Figure 37).

Only in four Member States (IE, FR, CY and LU) it is not possible to find any statistical product on gender-based providing data and statistics from 2011 or more recently. In order to obtain up to date numbers at European level, efforts should be undertaken to receive data from all Member States from the last three years.

## 4.4 Quality of the data

As stressed by the European Statistics Code of Practice <sup>(26)</sup> the production of high-quality statistics depends on the *assessment of data quality*. Without a systematic assessment of data quality, any institution providing data risks to lose control of the various statistical processes they do, such as data collection, editing or weighting of data or statistics. Doing it without data quality assessment would result in assuming that the processes cannot be further improved and that problems will always be detected without systematic analysis.

(26) Available at: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-32-11-955/EN/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-32-11-955/EN/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF)

**Figure 37. Distribution of statistical products in percentage according to the last updating (criteria: after 2010 or before 2011)**

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 15 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

Data quality assessment is also a precondition for informing the users about the possible uses of the data <sup>(27)</sup>.

(27) Source: the European Statistics Code of Practice (2011). Available at: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-32-11-955/EN/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-32-11-955/EN/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF)



Therefore, in order to properly inform policy-makers about the potential use of administrative data on gender-based violence in a comparable way at EU level, an assessment of data quality of statistical products is needed.

The European Statistics Code of Practice sets out 15 key principles for the production and dissemination of European official statistics. They have been taken as reference to assess the quality of the statistical products identified in this study. The principles referred to statistical output (i.e. relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness, comparability and accessibility) have been assessed for the 90 statistical products identified in this study, main findings are described as separate subsection below.

The main drawback of the assessment of data quality of the statistical products is that the information collected for some criteria does not cover all, or at least most, statistical products. Therefore, analysis is based on estimation of general trends.

## 4.4.1 Comparability

### Key findings:

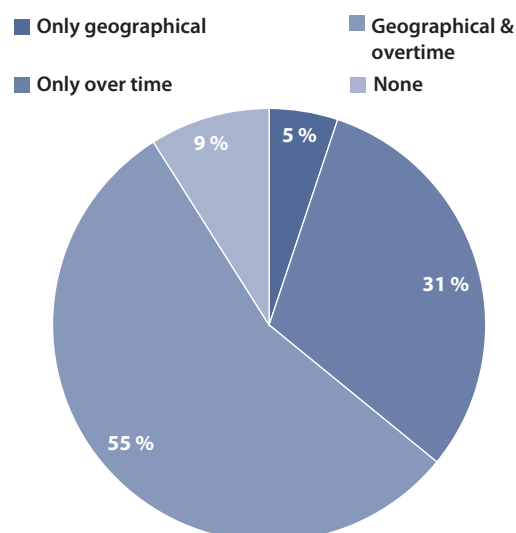
- Most statistical products identified for this report are comparable both over time and geographically.
- All Member States have at least one statistical product whose data are comparable over time, while for six countries no statistical product could be identified with data that is comparable geographically.

Data can be compared over time (e.g. each year), or geographically. Geographical comparability includes comparability between states, municipalities, jurisdictions and administrative units, not international comparability. Both types of comparison are needed to ensure collection of data at EU level in a harmonised way, not only to compare data between Member States but also to know trends.

Information on *comparability* is available for 78 out of 90 statistical products assessed, as presented in Figure 38.

The research findings suggest that most statistical products on gender-based violence assessed are generally comparable (or reconcilable) over time as well as geographically. Geographic comparability within each country of, at least, one statistical product can be regarded as a prerequisite to

**Figure 38. Distribution of statistical products in percentages according to comparability**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 12 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

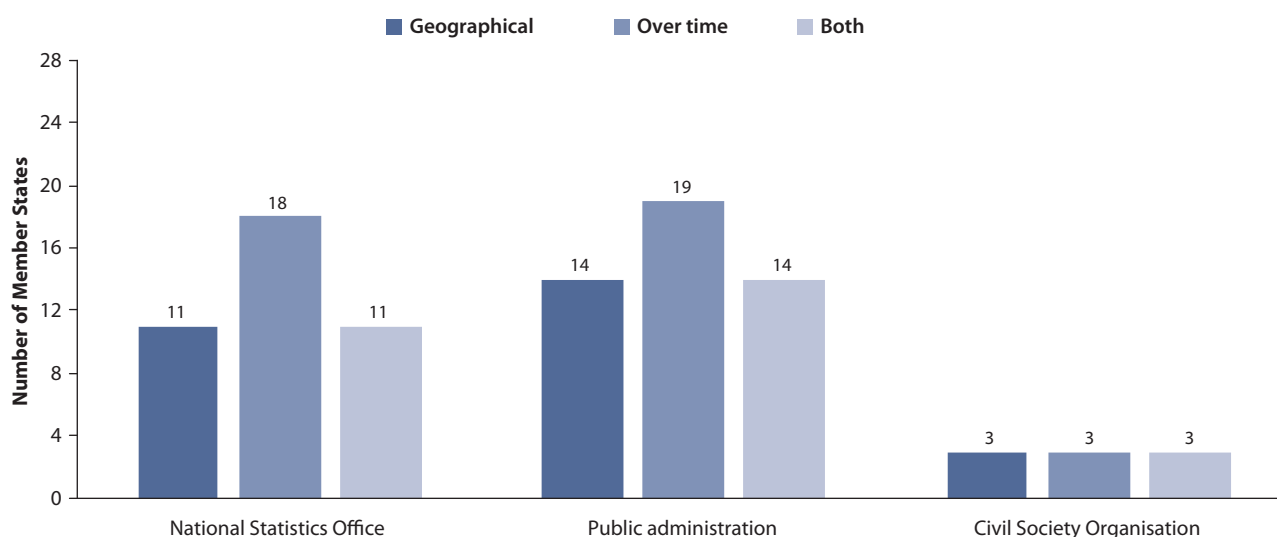
any attempt to collect data across Europe in a harmonised fashion.

An important number of statistical products (55 %) are comparable both over time and geographically; this estimation represents a total of 43 official statistics in up to 21 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI and SE). A comparison across Member States reveals that in all Member States there is at least one statistical product that is comparable over time.

Up to 31 % of the products are only comparable over time (24 statistical products in total). Lack of geographical comparability could be due to regional differences in compiling statistics within the Member State.

These findings mean that in some Member States (DK, FR, AT, SK, FI and UK) extra efforts need to be made to ensure that at least they count on one statistical product which is also comparable geographically. (Further information on geographical and over-time comparability at Member State level is provided in Table 63 in the Annex.)

**Figure 39. Number of Member States per type of comparability and data compiler (n=78)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 12 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

For information at Member State level, see **Table 63** in the Annex.

In order to use data from statistical products in a comparable way across the EU, it is important to analyse also the data compiler of the statistical products that are already comparable nationally, in terms of over-time comparability and also geographically, to know which type of data compiler produces more comparable information.

Figure 39 shows that statistical products on gender-based violence from National Statistical Offices can be comparable over time in 18 Member States (BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, HU, MT, NL, AT, SI, SK, FI and UK), while geographical and over-time comparability is possible in 11 Member States (BG, CZ, DE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LU, MT, NL and SI). In the case of official statistics from public authorities, the number of Member States is 19 (BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, HR, LV, LT, LU, HU, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, SE and UK) while the number of Member States decrease when considering also geographical comparability and it is limited to 14 Member States (BE, EE, EL, ES, HR, LV, LT, LU, HU, PL, PT, RO, SI and SE).

An important limitation to geographical comparability is the decentralisation of governments or of some administrative sectors, such as social services or health that are run sometimes regionally. This means that coordination and

standardisation of data collection is complex and makes it more difficult to guarantee geographical data comparison. For example, in the United Kingdom, the criminal justice sector regarding gender-based violence varies substantially between England and Wales on the one hand and Scotland on the other.

When some statistical products are not comparable over time (9 % of the statistical products assessed), it might be due to changes in the methodology of compiling the statistics, or changes in the penal code that affected the statistical output and distinguish it from previous years. Successes in increasing reporting by victims or detection of crimes by police may limit comparability over time as numbers of incidents go down without indicating that there is actually more crime.



### Member States - examples

As a potential good example of a mechanism to improve data comparability, the *Dutch Integrated Interactive Database of Strategic Business* of the police forces police data to follow rules, which makes it comparable with data from the National Statistical Office. This demonstrates how compiling data from various data sources forces data source holders to improve the comparability of their data.

## 4.4.2 Data validation

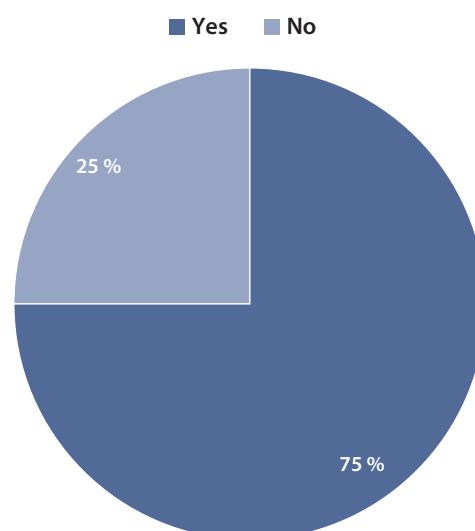
### Key findings:

- Most statistical products assessed follow a validation process of their data.
- Good examples of mechanisms to validate data are: tracking individuals through the administrative system; allowing for cross-checking of data with other database triangulation with survey data and data from previous years and/or different regions; correction of errors; re-compilation of statistics, and/or the existence of independent authorities reviewing the quality of statistics.
- Some factors identified as impairing the quality of statistical products include manual data aggregation, wrong coding, lack of willingness of local organisations to report information accurately and inaccessibility of raw data.

Validation of data is indispensable to enhance the accuracy and reliability of the data and to ensure comparability between different datasets. Information on whether the data used for statistical products undergo a validation procedure is available only for 51 statistical products which restrains strong conclusions but shows the general trend (see Figure 40).

Most of the assessed statistical products have a systematic procedure in place (71 %), while 29 % of them lack such a procedure, limiting the validity of the data. A breakdown by type of data compiler reveals that statistical products compiled by National Statistical Offices are more likely to undergo a data validation process (18 out of 28 products from the National Statistical Office) than those compiled by other public authorities (20 out of 55 products) or Civil

**Figure 40. Existence of a validation process for statistical products in percentages (n=51)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No Information provided for 39 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

Society Organisations (none). Nevertheless, the low rate of response from statistical products in this issue (n=51) must be taken into account.

The most broadly used methods of validation for the statistical products identified in the 28 Member States are:

- cross-checking of raw data with previous years;
- comparing fundamental quantities of the product with other statistical products.

Some of the most common mistakes and difficulties identified through validation process that undermine the quality and reliability of the information include:

- stating wrong information when done manually (for example, wrong sex of a person, wrong number of years for a sentence);
- lack of willingness of local organisations to report accurately;
- inaccessibility of the raw data.

**Table 8. Number of statistical products and Member States according to the existence of a validation process**

Validation process in place	Number of products	Number of MS	Member States
<b>Yes</b>	38	23	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, FI, SE, UK
<b>No</b>	13	8	DK, IT, HU, MT, RO, SI, SK, SE

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 39 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

#### Member States - examples

In case of Criminality Survey of the Greek National Statistical Office, data are systematically cross-checked with survey data <sup>(28)</sup>, and group meetings are organised amongst the stakeholders involved in the process where data are reviewed together <sup>(29)</sup>.

For statistical products from a *Danish* and a *Polish* public authority, validation is carried out at local level before data are submitted to a national data compiler (e.g. in case of the National Database on Violence against Women, National Institute of Public Health, Denmark; Report on Implementation of the National Programme Counteracting Domestic Violence, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Poland).

In the case of the *Romanian* Annual Report of the General Prosecutor's office the organisation in charge of the statistical product takes over the task of data validation, with the help of automated software <sup>(30)</sup>.

In the Diagnosis Related Groups report of the *Romanian* National Institute for Public Health. It provides an incentive to healthcare personnel to report accurately as these data are used to reimburse hospitals from the public insurance fund and the process is very elaborate.

A similar argument is made for the *Swedish* shelters' annual reports.

### 4.4.3 Accuracy

#### Key findings:

- Twenty-two statistical products can be considered accurate;
- Statistical products compiled from different sources and triangulated with prevalence surveys are regarded as more accurate;
- Receiving disaggregated data enables data compilers to verify the accuracy of data, while receiving aggregated data makes it impossible for data compilers to detect mistakes which may have occurred during the data production phase.

Other factors limiting the accuracy of statistical products include: reliance for compilation of the statistics on only one administrative data source rather than several, raw data that has been recorded on paper.

*Accuracy* refers to whether the statistical products identified are regarded in the literature and by relevant stakeholders to be accurate. Accuracy of statistical products does not refer to the real number of cases on gender-based violence, as statistical products based on administrative data do not measure prevalence, due to the high number of unreported incidents.

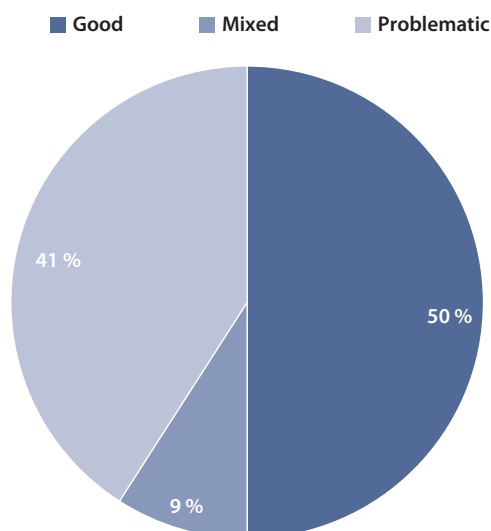
Information on accuracy is available only for 44 out of 90 statistical products, therefore, conclusions on its analysis must be considered as an estimation of general trends (see Figure 41).

(28) Prosecution Statistics, Crime Prosecution Service, United Kingdom.

(29) Gender Violence Report, Healthcare Response to Gender Violence in the National Health System, Spain.

(30) Annual Report of the General Prosecutor's Office, Romania.

**Figure 41. Type of accuracy of statistical products on gender-based violence in percentages (n=44)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: information provided for 56 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

An estimation of 50 % of statistical products can be considered to have good accuracy, while for 41 % of the statistical products, several limitations to accuracy have been identified. There is a small group where both strengths and limitations in terms of accuracy can be observed (9 %) <sup>(31)</sup>.

A statistical product with a good accuracy is linked to the existence of mechanisms that ensure this accuracy. For instance, statistical products compiled from different sources and triangulated with prevalence surveys are regarded as more accurate (for example, in the statistical product ‘Sexual assault against women’, National Crime Prevention Council, Sweden), even though it makes the compilation more cumbersome (as mentioned by the Justice Statistics, National Statistical Office, Netherlands).

(31) e.g. in case of the Lithuanian Statistics of Police Department on domestic violence, strengths include the fact that data can be filtered according to gender of victim and offender, types of incidences, procedures of investigation, allowing for an accurate depiction of the data. Limitations include the fact that the basic units are incidents, i.e. the statistics do not reveal whether there have been more than one victim and/or offender in a particular incident.

On the contrary, statistical products considered as less accurate are those that are usually compiled only from one data source, and/or use raw data that was recorded on paper by the institution providing the information, or statistical products that only reflect the cases attended by the administrative institution within a sector, which does not give the full picture of the gender-based violence for all sector.

Several limitations to the accuracy of the statistical products have been identified. Limitations are related to, for instance:

- *inconsistent flagging* by administration of incidents not criminalised in the country, such as intimate partner violence in the case of the British National Statistical Office <sup>(32)</sup>;
- *no systematic recording by staff*, as evidenced by the Lithuanian National Court Administration <sup>(33)</sup>, *lack of clear rules on how to code incidents*, as in the case of the Romanian National Institute for Public Health’s Report on Diagnosis Related Groups;
- *incomplete aggregation of data at national level*, as for example in the case of a Belgian and a Spanish statistical product <sup>(34)</sup>;
- *lack of clarity as to who is competent to enter information* at administrative level in Slovakia <sup>(35)</sup>;
- *minor computation errors*, as in the United Kingdom where the Ministry of Justice points out that for its Criminal Justice Statistics, rounded components do not always add to the totals, which are calculated and rounded independently;
- *wrong classification of incidents, when definitions or codes are not clear*. For instance a problem observed for the Swedish statistical product ‘Injuries and Poisoning’ by the National Board of Health and Welfare, is that sexual assault with arms is classified under other, non-sexual crimes,
- *stricter reporting rules* for more serious crimes can affect negatively the way incidents are recorded. For instance, the Dutch Police Statistics suffer from a registration effect where police officers record incidents in a less serious form to avoid lengthy reporting procedures which only apply to more serious crimes.

(32) Violent Crime and Sexual Offences (Part of Crime Statistics), National Statistical Office and Home Office, United Kingdom.

(33) Statistics of Courts. Reports on criminal litigation. National Court Administration, Lithuania.

(34) Statistics of convictions, suspensions and internment, Service for the criminal justice policy, Belgium; Gender Violence Report Healthcare Response to Gender Violence in the National Health System (NHS), Spain.

(35) Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Justice, Slovakia.

**Table 9. Number of statistical products and Member States according to the accuracy of their statistics**

Type of accuracy	Number of products	MS	Member States
<b>Good accuracy</b>	22	13	DK, DE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, AT, SI, SE, UK
<b>Mixed accuracy</b>	4	4	CZ, LT, NL, UK
<b>Problems in accuracy</b>	18	14	BE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, LT, HU, AT, RO, SK, FI, SE, UK

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 46 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

#### Member States - examples

The *Dutch* Statistical Office points out the importance of consistently using incident codes to classify incidents across all regions in order to ensure *geographical comparability* of data.

*Italian* statistics are limited by the fact that all types of gender-based violence are classified under the code 'Sexual Violence'. In addition, it is up to victims whether to report to the police or directly file a complaint with a prosecutor, leading to inconsistencies in terms of data held by these two organisations <sup>(37)</sup>.

The *German* Federal Crime Agency points out the importance of receiving disaggregated data from sub-national units in order to eliminate risks of over-counting (e.g. when an offender has committed crimes in more than one region or resides in one region but is being charged in another). The same can be said about comparability over time: an offender might commit a crime in one year but be convicted in another, meaning that he will show up in different years in different publications.

In *Danish* hospitals, the problem of over-counting is tackled by registering each contact with victims with that person's social security number, which makes it possible to link data with other records.

The *Hellenic* Statistical Authority <sup>(38)</sup> points out that statistical products based on administrative data, if compared to survey data, have the advantage of avoiding sample errors.

#### 4.4.4 Reliability

##### Key findings:

- Most statistical products can be considered as reliable;
- Reliability may increase when only one organisation is in charge of the entire data collection and compilation process;
- A big limitation derives from the lack of standardised recording procedures and infrequent updating of data as well as delays in which data compilers receive the data.

The term 'reliability' is in practice often defined differently for each statistical product, which makes any generalisations based on the findings obtained through stakeholder input for this research project hard to achieve. Furthermore, conclusions on its analysis must be considered as an estimation of general trends, as information on reliability of the statistical product is only available for 38 statistical products out of 90.

Despite the low rate of response, a trend towards good reliability of the statistical products identified in this study can be estimated. Seventy-four percent of the products refers to having a good reliability, while 26 % of them face limitations that affect the reliability of the information provided (see Figure 42). Therefore, it can be estimated that most of the statistical products identified can be considered as reliable.

(36) Statistics on crimes reported from the police to the judicial system, National Statistical Office, Italy.

(37) Criminality Survey, Greece.

**Table 10. Number of statistical products and Member States according to the reliability of their statistics**

Type of reliability	Number of products	MS	Member States
<b>Good</b>	28	18	BE, CZ, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LT, HU, MT, AT, RO, SI, SE, UK
<b>Limited</b>	10	8	IT, LT, HU, PL, RO, FI, SE, UK

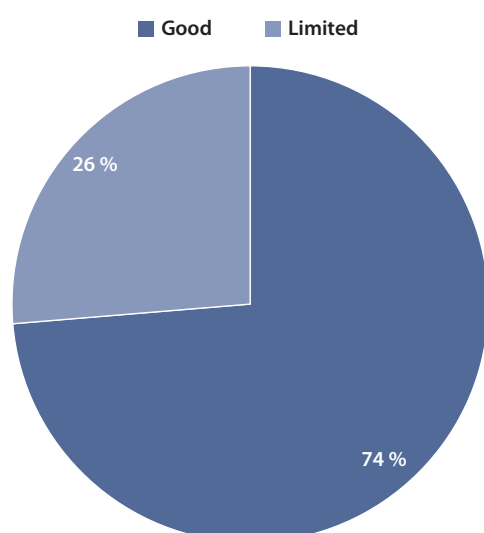
Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 52 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

Some of the factors that affect reliability of the statistical products on gender-based violence of EU Member States are:

- *Lack of accuracy* directly affects the good reliability of the statistics. For instance, storage systems based on paper forms instead of electronic databases. As an example, the Greek Police Headquarters has found that storage in computer systems has a positive impact on reliability.
- *Lack of coordination* of the data collection process. Reliability increases when one organisation is in charge of the whole data collection and compilation process.
- *Lack of standardised recording procedures*, as in the case of the Lithuanian National Court Administration's statistical product <sup>(38)</sup>. Another way to assess reliability is comparing the data in the statistical product with the raw administrative data presented by the Lithuanian police department <sup>(39)</sup>.
- *Use of monthly report documents to compile statistics rather than a 'live' database with an ongoing frequency of updating*, as is the case of the Romanian statistical product: Diagnosis Related Groups of the National Institute for Public Health.
- *Lack of effectiveness in the criminal justice sector* in swiftly dealing with crimes even during the period it takes to compile statistics, a problem observed for instance by the British Home Office's statistical products.

**Figure 42. Type of reliability of statistical products in percentages (n=38)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 52 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

(38) Statistical product: Statistics of Courts. Reports on criminal litigation.

(39) Statistical product: Statistics of Police Department on domestic violence, Police department under the Ministry of Interior, Lithuania.



### 4.4.5 Timeliness

#### Key findings:

- Most statistical products identified for this report can be considered timely;
- Ongoing registration of data positively influences the timeliness of statistics;
- Systematised electronic data collection greatly facilitates compilation of statistical products, indicating the strong link between the quality of administrative data and statistical products that build on them;
- Aggregation from sub-national data can cause delays in publishing data at national level.

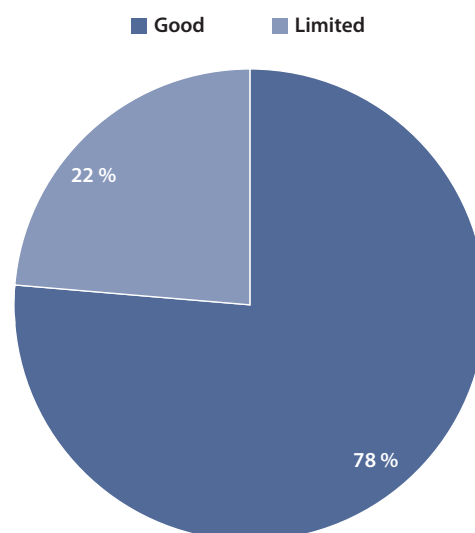
Many statistical products are updated annually, and this is also connected to timeliness. Most statistical products publish data the year after the reference year, which for the assessment of this study is considered to be timely. Where data are published more than a year after the reference year, this is considered as 'limited timeliness'.

Information on timeliness is only available for 54 statistical products, thus conclusions on its analysis must be considered as an estimation of general trends (see Figure 43).

By the definition of good timeliness provided, an estimation of 78 % of the statistical products is timely, while 22 % is not. This indicates that it may be possible to collect data at European level on an annual basis, with a good timeliness.

One of the main factors positively influencing the timeliness of official statistics is the ongoing registration of data,

**Figure 43. Type of timeliness of statistical products in percentages (n=54)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 54 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

as opposed to registration at certain intervals, for example, monthly, and the systematised electronic data collection, which facilitates compilation of statistical products. On top of this, improvements in data collection need to begin at the early stage of information recording when administrative organisations are first confronted with an incident, rather than focusing solely on improving statistical products and compilation of data at a later stage.

**Table 11. Number of Statistical products and Member States per type of timeliness**

Timeliness	Number of products	MS	Member States
Good	42	22	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, HR, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK
Limited	12	8	BE, DK, EL, ES, IT, CY, SE, UK

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 36 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.





Furthermore, some common factors affecting negatively timeliness are: the dependence of national statistics on timely reporting by sub-national entities, the space of time between the occurrence of the incident and its reporting by the victim, which might be very long, even years later, in some cases. Specifically, timeliness of criminal justice data can be negatively affected by the length of court procedures.

#### Member States - examples

Delay of two years in the case of the Crime Statistics of the *Cypriot* Statistical Service is explained by the fact that the police still fill in questionnaires in paper form. The Statistical Services receive up to 15 000 of these forms per year which must then be manually entered into an electronic database.

In contrast, the *Hellenic* Police Headquarters immediately enter their data into an electronic database, which positively ensures the timeliness of the statistical product on domestic violence (Act 3500/2006) and Statistical product on rape (PC Article 336), Hellenic Police Headquarters, Greece).

The *German* National Statistical Office penal statistics might not be representative as they are based on a cut-off date (31 March each year), which means that short-term inmates might not always appear in the statistics.

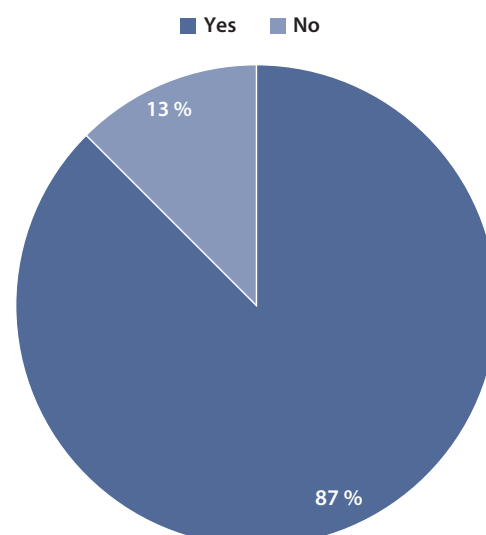
### 4.4.6 Quality assurance process

#### Key findings:

- Most data compilers have implemented a mechanism to ensure the quality of data of the statistics they produce (statistical products);
- Most frequent quality assurance processes are: exchange of information; internal audits and identification of potential risks; reviews by external experts and comparison of data over time;
- Limitations of data quality might be caused by lack of an automatic process of codification of data, significant variations of coding systems and methodology of data collection.

It is important to know whether statistical products have some *quality assurance processes* in place to ensure that criteria for data quality across the EU can be accomplished. Quality assurance processes are referred to all systematic

**Figure 44. Existence of the quality assurance process of statistical products in percentages (n=40)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information available for 50 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

activities implemented that can provide confidence that the process of compiling the statistics will fulfil the requirements for the statistical output. Implemented validation processes play an important role to ensure the quality of data; however, quality assurance can include other mechanisms.

Information on this question is only available for 40 out of 90 statistical products, therefore conclusions from its analysis are an estimation of general trends.

Looking at 40 statistical products providing information on this aspect, the trend is clear as most statistical products have some form of quality assurance process in place (87 %), while 13 % of the statistical products assessed do not count on any process to ensure quality of data (see Figure 44).

Most frequent quality assurance processes among statistical products on gender-based violence are:

- *information exchange* between statisticians from national and sub-national levels to ensure uniform regis-

**Table 12. Number of statistical products and Member States according to the existence of a quality assurance process**

Quality assurance process	Number of products	Number of MS	Member states
<b>Yes</b>	35	21	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EL, ES, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK
<b>No</b>	5	4	LU, HU, RO, SE

Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: No information provided for 50 statistical products. No information provided for Ireland.

tration, for example in the case of the Integrated Criminological Statistics of the Belgian Public Prosecution;

- *internal audits* and identification of potential risks;
- *reviews by external experts* as practised in the Netherlands by the Justice Statistics of the National Statistical Office;
- *comparison of data over time* as in case of the Dutch Police Statistics.

On the other hand, some of the most important limitations of data quality might be caused by:

- lack of an automatic process of codification of data that potentially impairs the quality of data in the short term <sup>(40)</sup>;
- significant variations in coding systems;
- different methodology of data collection across sub-national regions <sup>(41)</sup>.

(40) Statistical product: Crimes and persons Convicted 2011, National Statistical Institute, Bulgaria.

(41) Statistical product: Injuries and poisoning, National Board on Health and Welfare, Sweden.



### Member States - examples

An example for quality assurance processes in place is *Sweden*, where cross-checking of data is possible because each person is assigned an ID which makes it possible to cross-check data on an individual level from different databases <sup>(43)</sup>.

Similarly, in *Germany*, all three statistical products <sup>(44)</sup> — two from the Statistical Office and one from the Federal Police — undergo rigorous quality assurance processes including internal plausibility checks and external triangulation of the data. The data compilers of these products are very much aware of potential weaknesses, such as aggregation errors, inconsistencies due to changes in methodology etc. If grave mistakes occur, a new compilation of the statistics is created.

Comprehensive measures are also taken for the three *Greek* statistical products described <sup>(45)</sup>. Another potential good practice example is the Dutch independent Central Commission of Statistics, which monitors the independence, relevance, quality and continuity of statistical bulletins <sup>(46)</sup>.

In the *United Kingdom*, an elaborate process exists too. The Director of Public Prosecutions reviews local area reports on the quality assurance measures they take at regular intervals <sup>(47)</sup>.

In *Denmark*, the Data Protection Agency approves all data that enters the National database on gender-based violence. In *Spain*, it is emphasised as an advantage that the methodology for data collection in the health sector has been jointly developed at national and regional levels <sup>(48)</sup>. Finally, the *Croatian, Dutch, Finnish* and *Latvian* Statistical Offices all make explicit reference to the European Statistics Code of Practice, on which they base their quality assurance procedures, illustrating the importance of European efforts to harmonise data and the willingness of some national organisations to engage with it.

---

(42) Statistical product: Injuries and poisoning, National Board on Health and Welfare, Sweden.

(43) Statistical product: Penal and Prosecution Statistics, National Statistical Office; Police Crime Statistics.

(44) Survey on Offences Committed, Criminality Survey (Persons finally Sentenced), Hellenic Statistical Authority; Statistical products on domestic violence and on rape, Hellenic Police Headquarters.

(45) Emancipation Monitor, Central Statistical Office.

(46) Prosecution Statistics, Crime Prosecution Service, United Kingdom.

(47) Gender Violence Report, Healthcare Response to Gender Violence in the National Health System, Spain.

## 5. Conclusions and recommendations: feasibility of collecting administrative data on gender-based violence at EU level





## 5. Conclusions and recommendations: feasibility of collecting administrative data on gender-based violence at EU level

The main goal of this report is to provide a coherent analysis and assessment of the need the potential and challenges of collecting harmonised and comparable administrative data on gender-based violence across the EU Member States. It aims at supporting policy-makers, researchers and other relevant stakeholders across Europe in addressing gender-based violence.

Preventing and combating gender-based violence is a major priority for the EU, for which a significant commitment exists. However, to date it remains difficult to portray an accurate, reliable and detailed picture of the situation across Member States, owing mainly to difficulties in obtaining suitable data.

The sources of data for measuring gender-based violence are of two types. It is possible to extract secondary data from administrative sources (the focus of this report) or to rely on primary data collected through dedicated surveys. Both sources address only partially the issue, providing a number of advantages and shortcomings.

Administrative data on gender-based violence are not collected for statistical purposes. They serve the internal use of the institutions or agencies in a specific sector, mainly to comply with related regulation and to monitor their activities. In this sense, administrative data do not measure the actual prevalence of gender-based violence only what is recorded by an institution interacting with a victim or perpetrator. The availability of this data in all Member States makes administrative data providers a valuable source of information.

Several institutions or agencies, pertaining to different administrative sectors such as police, justice, health and social services collect administrative data. They are all presented in this report. Where there were institutions that do not fit into any of these categories, the general term 'others' was used.

This section addresses, firstly, the question of the feasibility of harmonisation of administrative data on gender-based

violence in the EU-28. Secondly, it provides guidelines and suggests methodological tools and indicators in order to improve and make administrative data on gender-based violence comparable across the European Union.

## 5.1 Conclusions

The three key aspects to consider when analysing the feasibility of administrative data collection on gender-based violence across EU Member States are: availability of data, quality of data collection process and comparability of data and information collected.

### 5.1.1 Availability of administrative data on gender-based violence

#### Availability by type of gender-based violence

Intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape are the most covered forms of gender-based violence in the administrative data sources across EU. Stalking and sexual harassment are not covered in all Member States and exist in a limited number of administrative data sources.

Intimate partner violence is the most covered form of gender-based violence in administrative data sources: a total of 117 data sources were identified and at least one data source per Member State. In the case of sexual assault, and rape, all Member States except for one (Portugal <sup>(48)</sup>) have at least one source of administrative data.

The numbers of administrative data sources collecting information on sexual harassment and stalking are few across the EU. Nevertheless, it is possible to gather information from, at least, one source of administrative data on stalking in 20 Member States, and on sexual harassment in 19 Member States.

Availability of administrative data on gender-based violence is related to the legal approach and criminalisation of gender-based violence in EU Member States.

(48) In Portugal, the Directorate-General of social reintegration (Ministry of Justice) has not been considered as a main administrative source of data as they collect most data from police, even though it is useful to know they record information on perpetrators and protective orders.

In several Member States, incidents related to the different forms of gender-based violence are defined either in their criminal laws (as a separate criminal offence or an aggravating feature), or in their civil laws (often regarding protection orders). They can also be prosecuted indirectly through other types of crimes. These circumstances have an impact on the availability of administrative data on gender-based violence, especially in police and justice sectors (as police need to act based on laws). This relationship seems clear for sexual violence, with a higher number of sources of administrative data for rape and sexual assault, incidents that are criminalised in all Member States, and very few sources scattered across the EU for sexual harassment, considered as a crime only in twelve Member States. Similarly, stalking is prosecuted as a crime in only fourteen Member States thus the low number of administrative data sources that collect such incidents.

Intimate partner violence is not considered a criminal offence in all Member States. Ten Member States treat intimate partner violence (or domestic violence/family violence, which include intimate partner violence) as a specific criminal offence under their national law (CZ, DK, ES, IT, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK and SE). In eleven Member States (BE, BG, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LU, MT, NL and RO), the intimate partner relationship between offender and victim is treated in legal terms as an aggravating feature. Nevertheless, across the EU, the number of sources collecting information on intimate partner violence is the highest, giving indications of efforts to track incidents related to intimate partner violence, as a probable result of awareness raising initiatives and policy measures both at national and international levels.

#### Availability by sector

Police and justice provide the widest coverage of administrative data for all forms of gender-based violence, mainly for intimate partner violence, rape and sexual assault. Social services are also good sources for administrative data but they do not cover such wide aspects of gender-based violence. The least consistent are health administrative data.

In each of the 28 EU Member States it is possible to find at least one nation-wide source of administrative data on gender-based violence placed in the police. With the exception of five EU Member States, it is possible to find at least one nation-wide source of administrative data on gender-based violence in the justice sector (civil and criminal



courts). For both types of sources, the most covered forms of gender-based violence are: intimate partner violence, rape and sexual assault.

The broad coverage of rape and sexual assault by police and justice sectors could facilitate the future efforts of harmonising and linking administrative sources for tracking specific incidents through the system. In all, 27 Member States have data on both rape and sexual assault in the police, 20 Member States have data on rape and 18 Member States have data on sexual assault from the justice sector.

The police provide information on intimate partner violence in all EU Member States. The situation is not as good in the justice sector of the Member States with only 16 Member States providing data on intimate partner violence. With an extra effort, these sources can be used for extracting comparable data, but improvement is required.

Despite the complex structure and organisation of social services across EU Member States, this sector accounts for a high number of nation-wide administrative data sources. All together, they are covered by up to 18 EU Member States, and they are more focused on intimate partner violence than sexual violence or stalking. Furthermore, social services data are not as influenced by the criminalisation of different forms of gender-based violence as the data from police and justice sectors are. They provide very valuable information on gender-based violence incidents not reachable by other systems. For instance, social services can be the main source of information when looking for data on whether or not a victim of gender-based violence has previously suffered any form of gender-based violence. Half of the 28 EU Member States have at least one data source in this sector.

Across the EU, administrative data sources in health sectors are very few. There are only ten EU Member States with nation-wide health data on gender-based violence covering incidents of rape and sexual violence, and some of them also cover intimate partner violence. Therefore, it is not feasible to use administrative data from health services for collection of comparable data at EU level.

The lack of centralisation for organisations within same sector may impact negatively on the coordination of comparable data collection within a country.

It is essential to ensure that the *coordination among institutions* located in each sector linked to gender-based

violence is guaranteed when aiming at comparable data. This is not happening in most Member States.

The fact that social services and health systems are mostly decentralised, administrative systems in EU Member States can be a reason for a small number of nation-wide administrative data sources on gender-based violence. This situation also makes the coordination of data collection and then comparison difficult, even within one country or sector. It also impacts on the quality of official statistics built upon administrative data.

Based on the way administrative data sources are located among sectors, it is evident that gender-based violence is more often treated as a criminal issue than a social or health problem.

## Availability by disaggregated data

Several Member States, especially their police, systematically disaggregate the information by sex and age of victim and perpetrator and their relationship. This is still not a common practice in many administrative data source across the EU.

In order to be able to identify gender-based violence incidents and to overcome the obstacle of differences in legal definitions and concepts across EU Member States, it is crucial that the data recorded by administrative sources is disaggregated by sex and age of victim and perpetrator, and the type of relationship between them is included.

Except for four Member States, all the others have at least one administrative data source collecting data on intimate partner violence (23 Member States), sexual assault (21 Member States) and/or rape (22 Member States), that systematically record the age and sex of victim and perpetrator and the type of relationship between them. Furthermore, police is the source of these data. More specifically, it is possible to find at least one police data source in all but nine Member States, who follow this systematic approach to data collection. In fifteen of these Member States, the same administrative data source covers not only intimate partner violence but also rape and sexual assault incidents.

Important initiatives at Member State level are directed towards *adding new variables* (i.e. sex, age, nationality, victim-perpetrator relationship), with the aim of collecting additional information in the administrative sources which

is extremely important to detect easily incidents of gender-based violence against women.

### Availability by data on victim and perpetrator

The administrative data collected on the victim and the perpetrator of gender-based violence incidents are neither homogeneous across Member States nor through sectors within Member States.

Apart from the disaggregation of data by sex or age, further information on victim and perpetrator of incidents related to gender-based violence is important, such as the profile of victim and perpetrator for cases of domestic violence. Administrative data should be used for this purpose.

Background information on the victim is found mainly in administrative data sources from police and social services.

Most sources in these sectors collect detailed information on victim (e.g. age, sex, nationality, ethnicity, marital status, dependants), especially for intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape. In this sense, in many Member States (all but seven) it is possible to identify at least one source of administrative data in police or social services collecting more information than the age and sex of the victim. A systematic approach, at least per sector, to agree on the minimum standard of data to collect on victims of an incident connected to gender-based violence is still missing.

For the perpetrator, background information collected by administrative data sources is not as developed as that for the victim. In general, police gather more information on perpetrators than justice, health or social services. In more than half of EU Member States, police have information on the age, sex and nationality of the perpetrator and in many cases also the relationship with the victim. Nevertheless, information on perpetrator is very heterogeneous across agencies, and it normally responds to the internal needs of the institution.

In the case of justice, administrative data sources are more orientated to the perpetrator than to the victim, affecting the kind of available data.

In order to use the administrative data on gender-based violence from the justice sector for collecting criminal statistics (and other statistical purposes), an extra effort is

needed to ensure that a minimum and similar set of information on both victim and perpetrator is collected.

For other types of information, for instance related to *recidivism*, in up to twenty-three Member States it is possible to gather information on whether a perpetrator of gender-based violence has committed a previous offence. Police record this information systematically in 14 Member States and the justice sector in 11 Member States, but not for all forms of gender-based violence. It is available mainly for criminalised incidents, that is, intimate partner violence, rape and sexual assault.

The information on *repeated victimisation* is relatively available across EU Member States, although sources are scattered in different sectors, with most of the administrative data sources located in social services. It is available in all but seven Member States and is focused mainly on intimate partner violence.

### Availability by data on witness

Across EU, information on witnesses of different forms of gender-based violence is not systematically collected by administrative agencies. Police and justice are the sectors providing this information, but the type of data collected is not homogeneous.

Information on the witness of a gender-based violence incident is very important, especially in the case of intimate partner violence. It helps to understand the context where violence takes place and to ensure that the right support and protection to other victims (i.e. children) is provided if needed. These types of data are not covered consistently by any sector. Scattered data can be found in some nation-wide administrative data sources.

For instance, administrative data on children witnessing intimate partner violence incidents is not collected systematically across EU-28 administrative agencies. It is only available from police and from social services in some Member States (seven and eight Member States respectively).

When recording the information on the witness, police are interested in the existing relationship between the witness and the perpetrator and/or victim of a gender-based violence incident. Police in more than half of the EU Member States collect such information.





Extra efforts are required in all sectors across EU Member States, and especially by police and social services to agree on a minimum set of data and information when collecting information on witnesses of gender-based violence incidents, and especially on intimate-partner violence.

### Availability by prosecution process and outcomes

Police and the justice sectors do not collect homogeneous information on the different steps of the prosecution process of the cases of gender-based violence. Because of this, it is very difficult to have a clear picture on the criminal treatment and trends in prosecution and outcomes of gender-based violence incidents in EU.

Across EU, there are differences not only in the legal definitions and criminalisation of forms of gender-based violence, but also in the application of criminal and civil laws. From a criminal law perspective, it is very important to ensure a complete analysis of data and statistics related to criminal procedures followed in gender-based violence incidents (the number of reported cases, court cases, guilty pleas and verdicts, convictions, length of imprisonment, etc.) in order to be able to detect differences, understand trends in prosecution processes and enable comparisons among Member States.

Police and justice are not systematically collecting information on the different steps of the prosecution process for gender-based violence incidents, and they do not coordinate, which would enable comparison of data on prosecution process and trends related to report cases, court cases and convictions on gender-based violence.

The number of cases reported per form of gender-based violence available at national level is available only in half of the 28 EU Member States. The number of cases referred to court is collected by agencies in many Member States (18). The number of administrative data sources recording information about *guilty pleas* related to incidents of gender-based violence is very low (only ten Member States). Administrative data available on *guilty verdicts* is more broadly recorded, at least one source placed in more than half of the 28 EU Member States. Most of these administrative data sources cover the most generally criminalised incidents, that is, intimate partner violence, sexual assault and rape.

For circumstances following a guilty verdict after an incident of gender-based violence (probation, bail or remand,

sentence suspension, type of penalty, prison sentence, reinsertion, etc.) there is insufficient information provided by the administrative data sources mapped in this study to make further analysis.

### Availability of information on protection orders

Information on protection orders is not thoroughly recorded by administrative data sources in EU Member States. Police and justice sectors need to make extra efforts in collecting this information in order to comply with the Directive of the European Protection Order.

In all 28 Member States there are legal provisions for protective orders for victims of intimate partner violence (or domestic/family violence). However, procedures to apply for them, type and duration of protective measures and conditions vary widely across the EU.

For other forms of gender-based violence (sexual violence or stalking) provisions vary within the Member States. Directive 2011/99/EU — the European Protection Order, requires Member States to provide administrative data on the number of protection orders issued in criminal matters only, by the beginning of 2015. This kind of information is useful to understand the type of protection required by and applied to victims of gender-based violence and it must be provided starting in 2015 across the EU.

Police in half of the 28 EU Member States collect data on the legal provisions of protection orders for intimate partner violence. These data sources collect the information systematically and nation-wide. There are only nine Member States that collect this kind of data by their justice sector. The number of sources is even lower in social services, representing only six Member States.

Member States that do not yet systematically collect such information need to increase their efforts, especially in order to comply with the Directive of the European Protection Order. Furthermore, information on protection orders in civil matters, identifying the number of protective orders applied for by victims, those granted by justice sector and also those breached by perpetrators need to be provided by the Member States. This information would enable a holistic overview of the situation related to protection of victims of gender-based violence across the EU.

## Availability of data on gender-related killings

Several Member States record information on the death of the victim as consequence of a gender-based violence incident and provide it through the police and justice system.

Data on the number of women killed by male perpetrators, especially in close relationships, is essential for showing the extension, severity and consequences of gender-based violence. This information is very relevant to extend knowledge about this phenomenon at EU level and to allocate the appropriate resources and policy measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence.

All but nine EU Member States have at least one administrative data source providing this information. Sources are mostly placed in police and justice systems. The most recorded types of gender-based violence in these data sources are intimate-partner violence, rape and sexual assault.

Data on homicide based on gender (in close relationships or in other context such as rape, honour killings or trafficking) from administrative agencies may be used for consensus on an EU-indicator of gender-based violence, as an indicator of homicides based on gender needs to be built upon administrative data.

### 5.1.2 Access to data from administrative sources

#### Use of relevant coding systems

Accessing administrative data sources is hampered by the lack of common coding per sector to register incidents of gender-based violence.

The use of a coding system to categorise and process the information enables easier and quicker access to and analysis of data, and can support harmonisation across agencies from any sector. There are a limited number of administrative data sources — 39 % of those analysed — that use a coding system relevant for the sector where they are located. In many cases, different terms and broad categories are used rather than specific and homogeneous codes.

Furthermore, when applying coding classifications to register data on gender-based violence, differences may exist

among organisations belonging to different sectors and even those from the same sector. This hampers not only the identification of incidents but also their comparability within and across sectors and Member States. Firstly, the legal frameworks of some Member States do not recognise some types of gender-based violence as a separate offence, which makes it difficult to detect these incidents; therefore the implementation of a specific coding system based on criminal justice or police codes is essential to enable the detection of these incidents. Secondly, efforts to use and harmonise coding systems across administrative sectors (this is police, justice, social services and health) would greatly facilitate the collection and compilation of comparable administrative data within Member States. Furthermore, the use of an agreed coding system to categorise incidents on gender-based violence within sectors and between sectors, especially police and justice, would make possible both geographical and over-time comparability.

Per sector, police and justice are the most advanced in use of relevant coding related to criminal or civil law, making it possible to identify at least one administrative data source in one or the other sector, in all but seven EU Member States.

For other sectors, the International Classification Disease (ICD-10) used in the health sector is currently applied nation-wide only in five Member States. In the case of social services, there is no common agreement for a coding system, even though, in ten Member States administrative data sources from social services are recording systematically the type of violence related to the incident (i.e. physical, sexual, psychological, economic or other type). This could serve as grounds for a common agreement to use these categories as codes to identify and classify gender-based violence incidents in social services sector.

#### Access to data

The information provided by police and justice are accessible, stored electronically and used for reporting to third parties, contributing, in many cases, to other organisations' databases. Police update its data regularly. This guarantees easier access and identification of data.

Administrative data recorded electronically are more accessible than information collected only on paper. Police, justice and health sectors store their administrative data



sources electronically. The data from social services are not yet so widely digitalised and many data sources from social services need extra effort in this sense.

The extent to which administrative data are already reported and used by third parties is very valuable information to consider for statistical analysis on gender-based violence across the EU. Dissemination of administrative data by reporting to other agencies is frequent among agencies linked to gender-based violence across the EU, as justice and police services are the systems that more often report to third parties.

The reporting and use of administrative data by third parties is always regulated by specific or general national rules and it must comply with national laws related to confidentiality of data.

Across EU, almost three quarters of the administrative data sources on gender-based violence report data to another institution. Justice locates the highest number of administrative data sources reporting to third parties, this is normally a mandatory role. Health and social services do not report data to external institutions very often. The information they collect is under data protection legislation and they also do not have a mandate for this role.

By updating information in administrative data sources on an ongoing basis, the access and use of the most recent information is guaranteed.

### 5.1.3 Comparability of data and information in sectors, between sectors and among Member States

#### Over-time and geographical comparability

Police data sources in many Member States offer the possibility of comparability over-time and geographically. Nevertheless geographical comparability is still a challenge for administrative sources in other sectors (i.e. social services) at Member State level, which might delay the collection of comparable data.

When referring to the comparability of administrative data, we mean being able to check trends in data over time but also to compare incidents by areas; regions or sectors (i.e. number of reported cases compared to court cases on

gender-based violence). This will bring very useful and practical information in order to understand better the phenomenon of gender-based violence across the EU. In order to enable geographical comparison, this report includes administrative data sources that have a national scope/coverage or coordination. The administrative data sources on gender-based violence are more likely to be comparable over time than geographically due to a certain tendency that favours annual comparability in all the sectors (police, justice, health, social services and 'other').

Over 70 % of administrative data sources analysed (police, justice and health sectors) describe their information as comparable both geographically and over time.

Distribution per sector ranks police as the sector offering the best data in terms of comparability. It is possible to find at least one source of administrative data comparable over time in 21 Member States and geographically in 18 Member States. For other sectors, both types of comparability are more limited, for instance, in justice the number of Member States with comparability over time is 17, and social services data sources have more difficulties to ensure geographical comparability.

The main difficulties are: a) the decentralised structure of social services in Member States, that make the coordination and comparability of data difficult; b) differences in the purpose and type of organisations within this sector, from general support services (covering all types of victims or services to other vulnerable groups) to more specialised services; c) data protection or confidentiality law compliance, safety of victim assurance and/or lack of mandate to coordinate data collection.

Furthermore, ELGE's report *Administrative data sources on gender-based violence against women in the EU – Current status and potential for collection of comparable data, Report 1* noted other significant drawbacks for comparability of data. Namely, the legal framework of some Member States does not recognise all five types of gender-based violence as a separate offence which make it difficult to detect these incidents, even though the administrative source has implemented a coding system based on criminal justice or police codes; centralisation of organisations affects the coordination of comparable data collection across the country.

Improvements in data collection systems from agencies (i.e. inclusion of new variables, coding system, terms, data disaggregation, etc.) can temporally affect the comparability

of administrative data (both geographically and over time). These improvements are a prerequisite to make possible the collection of comparable data from administrative institutions at EU level.

## Coordination between sectors

There is a lack of systematic cooperation in relation to data on gender-based violence between agencies from different sectors. This makes it difficult for the comparability of data between sectors, and the follow-up of individual cases across them to analyse the response to gender-based violence from all systems.

The dissemination of administrative data to third organisations takes place in agencies from many Member States, especially from police to justice, consisting mainly in reporting partial data based on a mandate. However, there is neither such exchange of information with other systems (social services, health), nor coordination mechanism implemented for data collection (EIGE, 2014). This clearly hampers the follow up of individual cases (victim and perpetrator outcomes) and the monitoring and evaluation of the holistic response to gender-based violence in any country. It may also lead to overlaps as the same victim or perpetrator can enter into the system for the same incident more than once as they might be in contact with different sectors.

The coordination of data collection between sectors guarantees the effectiveness and quality of the information recorded by the different agencies interacting with victims or perpetrators. As has been highlighted by the Council of Europe, without systematic co-ordination, progress in the quality of the information provided by administrative data is difficult (Council of Europe, 2008).

In general, a systematic coordination and exchange of information between all administrative institutions involved in addressing gender-based violence is needed in order to ensure a better response to individual cases and to gender-based violence.

### 5.1.4 Quality of data

In most administrative institutions and especially from police and justice sectors, there are systematic activities related to quality assurance of data and statistics in place, providing confidence that the data compilation processes fulfil the requirements for data outputs.

In percentages, 83 % of all administrative data sources assessed in this study inform of some type of process in place to ensure the quality of the data collected and recorded by them. Police (96 %) and health (90 %) are the systems that make most efforts to guarantee the quality of their data, followed by justice system (83 %).

Police and justice are the sectors where administrative data sources are recorded in a timely manner. In the case of police, in 18 Member States there are administrative data sources with some quality assurance process.

The data offered by the health sectors, even if limited in the number of sources and per Member States, have sufficiently good quality. The existing restrictions imposed by confidentiality and safety of victim may limit access to this information.

In some Member States new plans or strategies related to the collection of data on gender-based violence are focused on the improvement of the methodology. Coordination within and between sectors is very important as part of improvements in methodology. One important achievement in this sense is the creation of working groups or committees in some Member States specifically focused on the improvement of data collection on gender-based violence.

Furthermore, several Member States are currently improving data collection by addressing specific sectors, including regulation, methodology and quality of data across different institutions in order to improve the collection of data on gender-based violence.

### 5.1.5 Statistical products

A majority of the statistical products based on administrative data are compiled by National Statistical Offices or other public authorities covering mainly intimate partner violence, rape and sexual assault, and using justice as the main source of information.

The majority of official statistics identified are compiled by National Statistics Offices (31 %) and other public authorities (61 %) drawing primarily on administrative data sources. The products are typically updated and published annually, and most of them have quality assurance and/or data validation in place. Yet, particularly in the health sector, confidentiality rules restrict the collection of some data.



In several Member States the National Statistical Office plays an important role in the production and publication of official statistics on gender-based violence. Therefore, further efforts in developing regulations and guidelines for these institutions may make it possible to improve data collection.

Rape and sexual assault are covered by at least one statistical product in all EU Member States (except Ireland for which information is not available) while in 26 Member States (all except Bulgaria and Ireland), there are statistical products covering intimate partner violence.

The main difficulty in using some statistical products to identify incidents related to gender-based violence against women is the fact that data are not disaggregated by sex and age of victim and perpetrator. The type of relationship is also missing from most statistics impeding the detection of intimate partner violence.

The coverage of statistical products on gender-based violence built upon administrative data seems to be linked to the criminalisation of forms of gender-based violence in the Member States.

Criminal statistics on rape and sexual assault are available through official statistics in all 28 EU Member States. Their potential use for indicators related to gender-based violence needs an extra effort as they are not always disaggregated by sex and age of victim and perpetrator nor their relationship. Generally, the quality of data of official statistics is good though some extra effort is needed for comparability.

Justice followed by police are the key sectors as the data providers for statistical products on gender-based violence.

A total of 84 statistical products can be traced back to one or more of the five administrative sectors in the respective Member State. The majority of statistical products refer to administrative data sources in justice and police. In fact, in 22 Member States, it is possible to find at least one statistical product compiled from administrative data from justice and in 19 Member States statistical products collected data from police sector.

As justice is the main source of information for official statistics, systematic disaggregation of data (sex, and age of victim and perpetrator and relationship between victim and perpetrator) for both victim and perpetrator is needed to enable the production of statistics on gender-based violence.

Nevertheless, the use of administrative data from all sectors is essential for producing statistics on gender-based violence. They will provide evidence of the number of reported incidents of gender-based violence and the responses from different institutions. Without this holistic approach it will be very difficult to devise and monitor effective policies to eradicate gender-based violence.

An estimated 23 % of statistical products on gender-based violence draw on survey data in addition to administrative data. This is a very important evidence of the relevance of combining administrative data with information on prevalence when referring to gender-based violence. A comprehensive approach to data collection on gender-based violence needs to include both sources of data. The synthesis of evidence from disparate sources can enable a more accurate picture of overall prevalence of gender-based violence and fill information gaps, especially with regard to the context in which incidents of gender-based violence take place and their perception by victims.

Despite the fact that intimate partner violence (IPV) is covered by police data sources all across 28 Member States, these sources are not linked to statistical products on this form of gender-based violence in all Member States.

It is feasible to use data from police to produce official statistics on gender-based violence as police data sources are available in all 28 EU Member States. Most of them enable identification of gender-based violence incidents. However, official statistics do not use fully the potential of this information to portray accurately the situation with regard to gender-based violence in the Member State.

In all Member States but Ireland <sup>(49)</sup> official statistics related to criminal statistics on sexual violence are available. In most cases, information is not sex disaggregated and data are not comparable between Member States due to differences in the legal definitions of the crimes.

A low number of statistical products include detailed information on both victim and perpetrator. Furthermore, a very limited number of statistical products include the relationship between victim and perpetrator. Information on the sex and age of victim and perpetrator and the relationship between victim-perpetrator is not systematically provided by official

(49) No statistical products identified in this Member State.



statistics related to any of the forms of gender-based violence considered in this study.

With respect to quality, statistical products are typically updated and published annually and the latest versions used for this study usually date back no further than 2011. A majority of statistical products have some form of quality assurance process in place. An important obstacle that data compilers face in the updating process is confidentiality rules. This is particularly challenging in the health system because of the sensitivity of patient data. All Member States have at least one statistical product whose data are comparable over time, while for six countries no statistical product could be identified with data that is comparable geographically.

## 5.2 Recommendations

Eradication of violence against women is a declared goal of EU institutions and Member States.

There is a strong need to further develop tools to measure the extent of gender-based violence and increase knowledge of its consequences <sup>(50)</sup>, as comparable data are essential to monitor the effectiveness of European and national policies and actions taken to eradicate gender-based violence.

The lack of comprehensive, comparable data on violence against women in the EU has been highlighted on many occasions. The EPSCO Council conclusions of 8 March 2010 on the Eradication of Violence against Women highlighted the 'lack of timely, reliable, accurate and comparable data, both at national and EU level'. The European Parliament resolution of 25 February 2014 with recommendations to the Commission on combating violence against women (2013/2004 (inl)) called for the gathering of comparable, disaggregated, qualitative and quantitative data, covering all aspects of the phenomenon.

The collection of harmonised and comparable data is a key challenge at national and EU level. To make it possible, it is crucial to identify the main gaps so as to strengthen the required capacity and tackle the specific challenges for the improvement of data collection in the most feasible way. This has been the aim of this study.

(50) For instance in the Council Conclusions adopted during the Greek Presidency (2014), the Cypriot Presidency (2012) and the Spanish Presidency (2010) of the Council of the European Union, and by EP resolutions (2009, 2011, 2014).

Administrative data sources can be useful for collecting comparable data on gender-based violence. However, significant challenges need to be addressed both at EU and Member State level, in order to produce harmonised, comparable administrative data on gender-based violence, and eventually for their use in the monitoring of EU-wide indicators. Once identified, closing statistical gaps on gender-based violence requires close cooperation with a variety of actors both at EU and Member State level. Two of the main gaps to face are the fact that legal definitions of forms of gender-based violence vary between EU Member States; and that often administrative data are not collected disaggregated by sex.

It is important not to rely exclusively on administrative data for gathering a clear picture of gender-based violence due to the high number of unreported cases. In this sense, it is important to remark that reporting of violence by a victim is not mandatory, as it is a right not a duty of the victim. What should be achieved is that the information obtained from different institutions is correct and recorded properly.

In order to have a clear picture of gender-based violence in the EU, it is necessary to consider information from administrative sources in relation to data on prevalence from dedicated-population surveys.

It is important to *connect* the prevalence data acquired by EU-wide surveys and the information coming from administrative data sources, as only a small number of incidents are collected by administrative data sources ('the tip of the iceberg'), those that are reported and/or identified as gender-based violence by official institutions. Furthermore, without prevalence data, administrative data and its trends are very difficult to interpret.

Comparison of administrative data needs to be contextualised so as not to draw inaccurate conclusions or make incorrect statements, without having taken into account the possible influence of changes, improvements or new policies at EU or Member State level. In this sense, evaluation of information in relation to prevalence data facilitates a correct interpretation in the differences perceived between sectors, Member States or over time. As an example, misleadingly low rates of administrative data on gender-based violence may even hinder the development of policies and measures.

Therefore, EU-wide dedicated population surveys on gender-based violence are needed as well as including gender-based violence-related questions in other relevant surveys



developed at EU level. Specific and dedicated population surveys are different from other surveys because of particular methodological, ethical and safety challenges.

Furthermore, when evaluating information with prevalence data, it is a reflection at Member State or EU level on why certain instances of violence are not reported, or not reported specifically to police or justice sectors. This will support the development of more appropriate policies and measures to ensure access to rights and protection for victims of these underreported forms of violence.

There is a clear need for an EU-wide systematic and comprehensive strategy for data collection on gender-based violence.

In order to have a more comprehensive understanding and address properly gender-based violence in the EU, data on prevalence (that is the proportion of women - the victims of gender-based violence) and criminal statistics on the phenomenon are needed, together with information on the responses from all sectors and actors. Because of its nature, there are forms and incidents of violence against women that will still remain unreported and sometimes unaddressed; nevertheless, a systematic and comprehensive approach to data collection will assist in making gender-based violence against women more visible.

## 5.2.1 At European Union level

As part of an EU-wide strategy for data collection on gender-based violence, a common approach to produce statistics on gender-based violence from administrative data is essential.

A consensus needs to be reached across Member States on the terms and definitions related to gender-based violence to be used for statistical purposes.

A common understanding of the concept of gender-based violence against women and its forms, in related terms, and classifications (i.e. type of violence, setting or relationship between victim-perpetrator), is essential to define inclusion and exclusion criteria. This is a prerequisite for collecting meaningful data, and a prior condition to obtaining accurate, comparable data at EU level.

The disparity in the terms and definitions used across EU Member States, together with the differences in the legal approach towards gender-based violence, can only be overcome by working towards a common understanding in the concepts used for collecting data and producing statistics. Therefore, Eurostat technically assisted by EIGE could lead and support this process of consensus between Member States in the minimum set of terms and definitions for statistical purposes.

A standard classification of the different forms of gender-based violence is also a prerequisite to gather the essential and relevant information from the primary sources in a harmonised way. Terms, definitions and classifications need to be applied consistently at national level. Thus, a respective agreement with National Statistical Offices and other relevant statistical producers in the Member States may be facilitated by Eurostat, with the support of EIGE.

Useful references to support this consensus are: a) the Istanbul Convention that entered into force on 1 August 2014, where definitions of some specific forms of gender-based violence are included; b) the International Classification of Crime System for Statistical purposes <sup>(51)</sup> (UNODC and Eurostat project); c) the UN 'Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division of the United Nations' which makes a clear distinction between international classifications of crime for statistical purposes, as opposed to legal definitions of crimes.

A set of core indicators on gender-based violence built upon administrative data should be agreed between Member States and introduced at EU level.

The following indicators have been identified through this study as a minimum set of feasible indicators:

- the number of femicide cases in close relationships reported to police;
- the number of femicide cases in close relationships reported by justice (criminal statistics);
- the number of cases of rape and sexual assault (excluding rape) by sex and age for victims and offenders reported to the police;

(51) The project between Eurostat and UNODC for a crime classification system can ensure that gender-based violence incidents would be disaggregated by age, sex and relationship between victim and perpetrator, which would provide a better comparison of data across the EU.

- the number of definitive convictions for rape and sexual assault (excluding rape) by sex and age reported by the justice system (criminal statistics);
- the number of cases of intimate partner violence by sex and age for victims and offenders reported to the police;
- the number of definitive convictions of intimate partner violence by sex and age reported by the justice system (criminal statistics);
- the number of national and European protection orders;
  - applied, granted and breached, in civil justice;
  - issued and breached, in criminal justice.

Even though police and justice data are the most relevant for monitoring EU-indicators based on administrative data, extra efforts are essential in health and social service sectors to develop indicators based on their data. Many victims do not and will not reach police and justice sectors, but do go to social services or healthcare providers. Furthermore, it is important to avoid approaching gender-based violence only as a criminal issue. A future consensus, when feasible, of EU indicators related to health and social services data will contribute to the development not only of awareness policies but also of appropriate initiatives and strategies from a holistic perspective.

When using administrative data for monitoring indicators on gender-based violence, it is important to remember that a) administrative data can never show the real extent of the phenomenon of gender-based violence as under-reporting is significant; b) administrative data are not designed to monitor gender-based violence; c) there may also be cases of over-reporting as a victim reaches institutions from different sectors; and bias in the way information is recorded. Nevertheless, official statistics or data from administrative institutions can provide useful information to support the monitoring and assessment of the responses and actions taken by different sectors to address gender-based violence.

One of the main mechanisms to agree on feasible indicators based on administrative data is a partnership including Eurostat and EIGE, and fostering international cooperation to simplify procedures for Member States, in order to work towards the agreement and implementation of EU-wide indicators in the most efficient way.

In this sense it is important to combine this effort with the consensus in indicators built upon prevalence data and other sources of information. A comprehensive set of EU indicators should be used to reflect different aspects of the

phenomenon of gender-based violence and get a better idea of the bigger picture.

At the same time, it is important to keep things simple for the Member States, as introducing the new indicators brings with it an increased workload and the need for extra resources. It is also necessary to avoid an *overlap of indicators* at different levels (EU, Council of Europe, UN, etc.). In this sense it is important to count on EU-level initiatives for the development or agreement on existing proposed indicators. For example, using as reference the eight comparable indicators as a minimum proposed in the 'Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women through Statistical Surveys' developed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), or the twelve Indicators for monitoring the area D of the Beijing Platform for Action. UN indicators on violence against women of 2010 can be used as a way forward; these include two indicators on physical violence, two indicators on sexual violence, two indicators on intimate partner violence, one indicator on psychological violence and one on economic violence. Furthermore, the Beijing indicators can be considered relevant; yet, some of them are input indicators (e.g. state measures) and some are qualitative, which is important but will not fit statistical requirements.

A mandate at EU level (Eurostat) with minimum standards for data collection from administrative institutions, together with further development of existing regulatory instruments enhancing data collection, is needed to facilitate the collection of data in relation to gender-based violence across the EU.

In contrast to other policy areas, data collection on gender-based violence is not specifically underpinned by EU legislation. Binding European rules, such as the Victim's Directive or the European Protection Order, being broader, are not focused on measuring gender-based violence as such, but are important instruments that can enhance data collection at Member State level.

The impact of requesting Member States to provide this information as mandatory reporting will be positive not only for the availability of relevant information but also for the quality and reliability of the information provided. Furthermore, a specific mandate will ensure compliance with confidentiality and data protection laws at Member State and EU level.





At the same time, the Istanbul Convention, the Victim's Directive <sup>(52)</sup> and the European Protection Order are important instruments that can enhance data collection at Member State level. It is important to develop in this sense a set of quality criteria that must be met by administrative data which should feed into official statistical products so as to ensure that they cover aspects of gender-based violence as comprehensively as possible.

### **Institutional mechanisms for the collection of administrative data on gender-based violence at EU level**

Eurostat, as the leading provider of high-quality statistics, should coordinate the process in developing a common strategy for the collection of administrative data across EU, assisted by EIGE to support a gender-sensitive approach.

The lack of comparable data across Member States increases the importance of the role of EU organisations such as Eurostat, as the body with the main mandate to collect data across the EU. In this role, Eurostat can serve as the driving force for a common approach to administrative data collection on gender-based violence. Its role is essential to encourage, guide and technically support the harmonisation and collection of administrative data on gender-based violence across the EU.

It is essential to establish structured mechanisms of co-operation between all the actors involved in administrative data collection on gender-based violence at EU and Member-State level.

To facilitate the work of Eurostat, it is important to ensure and enhance cooperation between stakeholders at different levels, by establishing structured relations and cooperation between all the actors involved in data collection on gender-based violence at EU and Member State level. Through this, intersectorial collaboration, common challenges and solutions between Member States can be explored. One action to be considered is the establishment of an informal network of national rapporteurs to coordinate administrative data collection within and between Member States.

It is needed to develop EU guidelines for the collection of administrative data and production of statistics related to gender-based violence in a harmonised and comparable way across the EU.

As part of a common strategy, it is important to support Member States with guidelines, steps, a common methodology and criteria, taking into account the main challenges, and the specificities of each sector. This task could be developed by Eurostat with the support of EIGE, to be followed by National Statistical Offices in the gathering of data and production of statistics related to the different forms of gender-based violence from the sectors involved.

Though guidelines will be beneficial for all sectors, the guidelines that will be especially useful are those related to health and social services. It is advisable also that analysis provided by Eurostat for data collection on crimes such as homicide should be added for other forms of violent crimes where a gender perspective is not captured. Furthermore, it is necessary for administrative data to comply with the requirements established by the Victim's Directive and the Istanbul Convention.

The Victims' Directive creates minimum standards on the rights of victims and includes provisions requiring Member States to ensure they have access to support services. Article 28 of the Victims' Directive states that Member States must provide the Commission with data by 16 November 2017 and every three years thereafter, showing how victims have accessed the rights set out in the Directive. Therefore, it is triggering action at Member State level to consider collecting and disseminating reliable, regularly updated judicial, police and administrative data on victims and perpetrators of all crimes (including gender-based violence crimes). In addition, Member States are also invited to focus on the prevalence of particular forms of crimes, such as gender-based violence, and how victims of such crimes are assisted and protected.

In order to do so, clear and specific concepts, guidelines and definitions are needed for Member States to report the correct data to the European Commission. Minimum standards on gender-based violence data collection should be developed that pay special attention to the availability and quality of the data, as well as to data protection and victims' safety. In addition, through a Member State consultation process, a common set of indicators could be adopted to ensure comparison and reliability in relation to the quests of the Directive.

(52) Directive establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime of 25 October 2012.

## Priority areas and forms of gender-based violence for the collection of administrative data at EU level

The collection of criminal statistics on rape, sexual assault, femicide (gender-based killing) and intimate partner violence, disaggregated by sex, should be carried out by Eurostat on a yearly basis.

Eurostat is the institution best suited to collect systematically administrative data on gender-based violence from the National Statistical Offices (NSO) of Member States. Currently, Eurostat collects annually information from the EU Member States, on a limited number of offences such as homicide. However, these data are often not specific enough and cannot be compared across the Member States. A particularly serious challenge is that the data on crime collected by Eurostat is not sex-disaggregated, as it constitutes data on offences but not on victims or perpetrators.

It is more feasible to work on the improvements and adjustments to be accomplished by police and justice institutions, as they are the sectors more advanced in the availability, quality and comparability of administrative data. Therefore, the focus in the immediate term should be directed towards working for the establishment of a mandate for these data collection in the EU, a consensus in the concepts used for crime statistics on gender-based violence and a minimum set of guidelines to accomplish sex disaggregation, methodology and criteria. This will enable the first collection of disaggregated data on crimes of some forms of gender-based violence.

### 5.2.2 At Member State level

When providing recommendations for the collection of comparable data on gender-based violence across EU Member States, it would not be realistic to ask agencies to create new recording systems and begin using them. This would require huge efforts and would be very time-consuming, especially taking into account that the collection and recording of data has been implemented in these institutions to fit their own purposes (which is usually to register an incident). It is therefore mainly related to monitoring and evaluating their activities (i.e. crime prosecution, taking care of patients, providing shelter or support to victims of violence, etc.) rather than for statistical purposes. It would be feasible to require and to agree on minor changes in regard to: the variables collected,

the methodologies used and/or on the guidelines on quality assurance processes that are in place. These attempts will ensure that data collection is systematic and standardised across agencies and sectors.

At Member State level a common and coordinated approach for the collection of suitable, harmonised and comparable administrative data on gender-based violence needs to be implemented in line with and supported by the actions from the EU institutions in this respect.

Institutional mechanisms should be built for the collection of administrative data on gender-based violence at Member-State level.

Harmonisation of terms and definitions used within sectors and a consensus between sectors in Member States is necessary to enable both geographical and over time comparison of data.

One of the first actions for the development of a common approach at Member State level in data collection from administrative sources is the consensus on the concepts and categories to use and the definitions behind them.

To reach a common understanding between Member States on the terms and definitions to use for statistical purposes, there are a set of specific concepts that need to be previously agreed at national and regional level in each Member State. Therefore, the work on the harmonisation of terms and related concepts between sectors and within agencies of the same sector is necessary when aiming at developing comparable statistics on gender-based violence. This should refer to definitions of gender-based violence and its forms for statistical purposes. It should also include the agreement on for instance, the classification of incidents, or other terms and definitions to settle common criteria. For example, this agreement should involve the definitions of 'victim', 'perpetrator', 'shelter', 'violence', 'severity of violence', or the categories to use when defining the relationship between victim and perpetrator, the type of violence used, or the event to consider an incident as a form of gender-based violence.

The collection of a minimum set of administrative data on gender-based violence should be mandatory and centralised as to facilitate and coordinate the production of useful and comparable statistics.

It is not compulsory in all Member States to disseminate data on gender-based violence. Where it is mandated it is mostly in police and justice sectors, and has a very positive impact on the availability and quality of information shared. Therefore, it is advisable to establish a minimum set of data to share with the authority in charge of producing statistics and/or coordinating the whole process of data collection in the Member State. This will make data collection on gender-based violence a priority and will ensure a systematic collection of data. This mandate should also include the implementation of quality assurance processes.

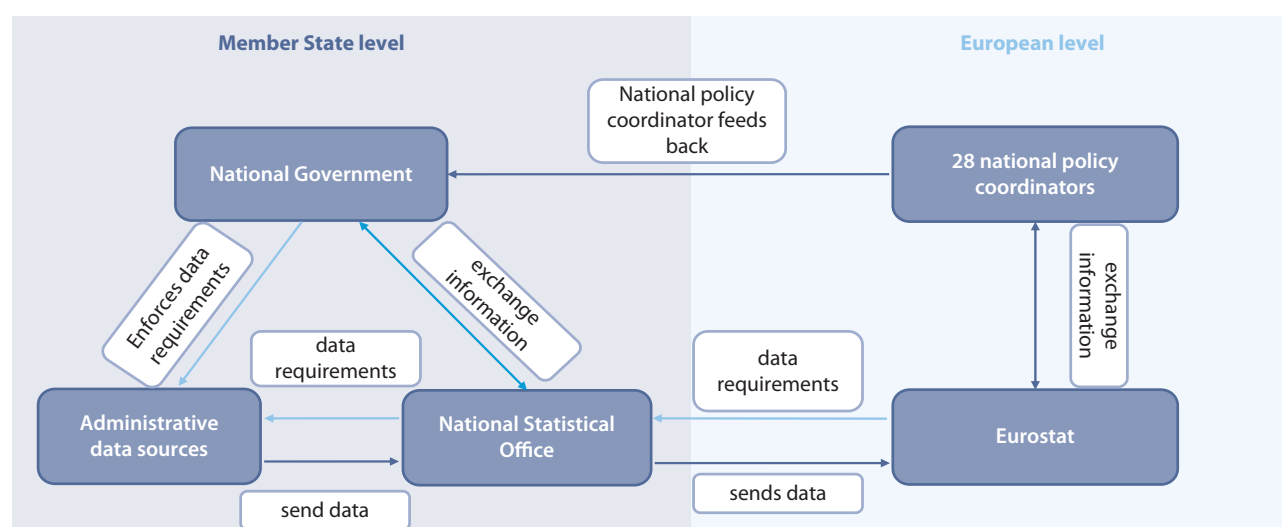
Findings from this research allow us to build upon data standards recommended by WAVE (WAVE, 2013), to define the minimum set of administrative data to record.

- For information on the victim: age, sex and nationality, plus the victim-perpetrator relationship, and whether or not the victim has previously suffered gender-based violence. It is highly recommended to also include types of violence suffered (physical, psychological, sexual or economical) and the setting where violence took place (close relationship, work, community, public sphere, other). According to this study, this recommended data seems to be more feasible to obtain in police and social services.
- With respect to data on perpetrator: sex, age and nationality of the perpetrator plus their relationship with the victim. It is highly recommended to include also types of violence suffered (physical, psychological, sex-

ual or economical) and the setting where the violence took place (close relationship, work, community, public sphere, other). It is also essential to include information on recidivism. The sectors where these standards could be agreed with fewer difficulties are police and justice.

- In connection to the type of relationship between perpetrator and victim, this study has not analysed in depth the categorisation used nationally or per sector when recording this information. Nevertheless, it must be mentioned that both the Council of Europe (Council of Europe, 2008) or WAVE (WAVE, 2013) have proposed categories to standardise the collection of this information among sources (p. 10 WAVE, 2013). In the case of the Council of Europe, they recommend up to 11 categories. And WAVE limits it to seven categories (i.e. partner, ex-partner, parent, child, other family member, other known and unknown).
- In relation to witnesses, this type of information could be more difficult to set up across the EU as in neither many of the Member States nor sectors this information is collected systematically. Nevertheless, improvements could be made in police, justice and social services to collect at minimum information on relationship of witnesses with victim and offender, as when witnesses are children in incidents of intimate partner violence, they are also direct victims. This information can be very useful in providing appropriate support and protection.

**Figure 45. Institutional cooperation mechanism**



It is essential also for the establishment of specific coordination mechanisms (bodies or working groups) to develop and implement the required actions for the collection of administrative data within and across different sectors in a harmonised and comparable way.

In some Member States there are already in place specific mechanisms for the coordination of data collection on gender-based violence, including administrative data (i.e. working groups or specific institutions the Ministry of Equality or an Observatory on Gender-based Violence). They are, therefore, key actors for making possible this task of improvement of data collection. Nevertheless, as the National Statistical Offices already exist in all Member States, and normally Eurostat requests data from these bodies, it would be advisable to involve the National Statistical Offices from the very beginning in the actions of coordination and improvements of administrative data collection. This would further support the different institutions in complying with all requirements and guidelines on statistics on gender-based violence in the Member State.

The National Statistical Office or the relevant national producer of official statistics should play a key role in the coordination and harmonisation of methodologies and criteria to follow at national level by all relevant actors when developing and improving statistics on gender-based violence built upon administrative data (and also prevalence data from surveys).

*Development and implementation of specific rules in all sectors for the collection of data and production of statistics on gender-based violence are necessary to harmonise methodologies and comply with quality standards.*

The establishment of adequate rules and proper guidance in the methodology and criteria to solve the main challenges across sectors is another key aspect for a common strategy on administrative data collection on gender-based violence at Member State level.

The existence of specific rules related to the collection of data on gender-based violence would be highly conducive to realising data that is available, accurate, reliable and comparable within a Member State. This, in turn, increases the feasibility of realising comparable administrative data across Member States.

The majority of Member States have general policies in place regarding collection of data within the police system, and some of them in the justice system, which would include data collection on gender-based violence. However, these policies often exclude data collection on incidents that are not criminalised, hence they are not all-encompassing. Furthermore, several EU Member States already have extensive binding guidelines or even legislation in place making data collection on intimate partner violence mandatory. Such guidelines and practices should be shared with relevant stakeholders within Member States in order to promote the usefulness of obligations to data collection on gender-based violence.

Within the health system and social services systems, collection and management of administrative or statistical data on gender-based violence is often carried out at local or sub-national level and national requirements do not exist.

Therefore, it is recommended to involve the National Statistical Offices in the development and implementation of guidelines and rules underpinning data collection and production of statistics on gender-based violence in all sectors and for all forms of gender-based violence (at minimum, for intimate partner violence, rape, sexual assault, stalking and harassment) and including the main challenges and difficulties to face for the different sectors involved.

In connection with the quality assurance processes to be followed by agencies in the recording process and by data compilers in the production of statistics, it is advisable for them to comply as much as possible with the European Statistics Code of Practice (53).

Guarantee of confidentiality laws and safety of the victim when recoding information and producing statistics.

An obstacle in some sectors to exchange data and information may be related to their duty to comply with confidentiality laws and also to ensure the safety of the victim or victims. Nevertheless, when referring to dissemination of data for statistical purposes it does not mean that privacy policies are being violated. As long as the disseminated data are anonymous, i.e. as long as no personal data on the individual can be extracted,

(53) Source: the European Statistics Code of Practice (2011). Available at: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-32-11-955/EN/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-32-11-955/EN/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF)



it could comply with most data protection legislation in the Member States. Therefore, processes of data collection on gender-based violence from administrative sources, including sources from health and social services, need to guarantee that no personal data are shared with third parties. Any extra measure to ensure also the safety of the victim should be addressed if needed for data collection processes in any sector.

Guidelines on improving administrative data collection on gender-based violence across the EU need also to ensure that micro and macro data are properly handled, making data collection obligatory (for example in the sectors of health or social services) without infringing upon victims' fundamental rights (including the right not to report and to remain anonymous).

Therefore, a balanced approach needs to be taken when collecting administrative data from EU Member States that respects the privacy and safety of the victim (and privacy of perpetrator data), but also allows for dissemination of meaningful information.

Use of common classification or coding system per sector for the identification of reported incidents of gender-based violence is essential.

Strongly linked to the previous recommendation is the use of a standard coding system to identify incidents. The use of appropriate coding within sectors is highly recommended to enable identification of gender-based violence incidents among the institutions recording information on these incidents. Characteristic features and specificity of each sector need to be taken into account when proposing classification or coding systems to use:

- Police and justice services: the findings from this report show the feasibility of using criminal offence codes for police and prosecutors and criminal acts for court system. For incidents not directly criminalised by the national criminal code, it is advisable to flag incidents as gender-based (or according to the code agreed).
- Social services: It is feasible to use a coding system classifying the type of violence (physical/sexual/psychological/economical and other violence) for social and support services together with the setting where violence takes place (close relationship, work, community, public space) and the relationship between victim and perpetrator. The classification based on the type of violence is also recommended by WAVE (p. 10, WAVE, 2013). There are several

Member States where agencies already systematically record this information.

- Health sector: the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) should be further explored and implemented at Member State level. It contains several codes related to gender-based violence that could be used to make data from health services more comparable at EU level.

Is it crucial to provide adequate training of staff that are in contact with gender-based violence (victims, perpetrators, witnesses) and staff that record this information.

Specific training on gender-based violence and gender-based violence data collection is necessary to ensure that the person that is in contact with a victim, a perpetrator or a witness of gender-based violence is able to identify the incident as gender-based violence. It will also ensure that the person provides the right information, while protection and support is given to the victim, guaranteeing they are safe and comfortable during the process. In many cases, when a victim does not receive a gender-sensitive response, or in other cases when she is re-victimised by reporting to police, it is more probable they will not contact the system or ask for help again, exposing themselves to a high risk of suffering, repeated violence or not to recover properly from the consequences. Proper training is essential also to make sure that information is recorded according to the guidelines and quality assurance processes settled.

### **Priority areas and forms of gender-based violence for the collection of administrative data at Member State level.**

It is feasible and necessary to implement at Member-State level a systematic collection of administrative data on, at minimum, rape, sexual assault, femicide (gender-based killing) and intimate partner violence, disaggregated by sex.

According to the current status of data collection from administrative institutions at Member State level, it is feasible to improve more easily and quickly data collection for the following forms of gender-based violence: intimate partner violence, sexual violence (especially rape and sexual assault) and gender-based homicide.

Nevertheless, other forms of gender-based violence should not be forgotten in efforts, both at national and EU level, when collecting data (administrative data or prevalence



data) to provide more visibility and a detailed picture of the extension of the phenomenon of gender-based violence in the EU. Therefore, awareness and improvement at national level to ensure the availability, access, comparability and quality of data of incidents related to other forms of violence is also important. For instance, it is possible to collect data on stalking and sexual harassment (both at the workplace and outside the work environment) in many Member States.

Other forms of gender-based violence, not addressed in this study (i.e. female genital mutilation, trafficking of human beings, sexual exploitation, honour killings, etc.) should be identified and addressed by Member States as part of a systematic collection of data on gender-based violence from agencies in all sectors. In addition, information on invisible forms of gender-based violence, such as gender norms, gender stereotypes, attitudes toward women and existence of myths related to gender-based violence in society need to be gathered (for example through attitudinal surveys). Otherwise, the real picture of the phenomenon of gender-based violence will remain incomplete in the EU including the root causes — power relations between women and men and the structures and dynamics that maintain this imbalance between the sexes.

Improvements in the availability and quality of data should be addressed, in the first instance from sources located within police and justice. Extra efforts in the quality and centralisation of data from social services and health sectors are necessary before using this information.

The sectors where the adjustments for improving data collection would be more easily accomplished are police and justice. It is advisable to agree and require minor changes in the variables collected, and/or improvements in the methodology used, and/or guidelines related to the quality assurance process they have in place. This will ensure that data are collected in a systematic and standardised way across agencies and sectors, minimising the risk caused by unrealistically set requirements.

The availability and comparability of accurate and reliable data on named forms of gender-based violence from police and justice will enable the development of the previously proposed EU-wide indicators on gender-based violence built upon administrative data.

It is important to remark that focusing on the improvement of data collection only from justice and police sector has very significant drawbacks. Gender-based violence needs to be addressed from a holistic approach including social, health, and justice and law enforcement. Otherwise there is a risk that it will be seen only as a criminal issue, with the result that only forms of gender-based violence that are criminalised by Member States would be addressed.

Following a holistic approach it is highlighted that victims can contact institutions from any sector, since many of the victims do not report their case to police or prefer not to go to court for diverse reasons (i.e. to avoid the father of their children to have criminal records, due to the social acceptance of violence in their family, community or country, or because they are immigrants with no legal residence in the country).

Therefore, without improving data collection from social services and health, an important percentage of incidents of gender-based violence might be missing, plus very valuable information related to, for instance, the nature and consequences of gender-based violence. In addition, information from social services and health is also necessary, and key, to monitor and assess the global response that Member States, and then the EU are providing when addressing gender-based violence.

Other specific information that should be recorded systematically per sector to enable monitoring, evaluation and follow-up of their different responses to gender-based violence at Member State level, and subsequently, at EU level.

Apart from the number of reported incidents, there is specific information that is very relevant to be analysed coming from the different sectors e.g. to analyse trends, gaps and best practices when addressing gender-based violence. It includes data disaggregated by sex and age of victim and perpetrator, including the relationship between them, type of violence and setting. It is advisable to gather this information systematically and in line with the minimum standards mentioned beforehand.

Table 65 shows specific information that should be available per sector, in relation to gender-based violence.



**Table 65. Specific information to be systematically recorded at Member State level per sector**

- **Crime statistics (police):**
  - Number of reported cases;
  - Number of cases resulting in arrest;
  - Number of cases resulting in death of the victim;
  - Type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual, economical, other);
  - Type of offence (criminal code/law violated);
  - Repeated victimisation (accounting for high-risk victims and repeated perpetrators).
- **Criminal justice statistics:**
  - Number of cases referred to court;
  - Number of cases brought to trial;
  - Number of cases dropped;
  - Number of guilty pleas;
  - Number of guilty verdicts;
  - Number of cases convicted;
  - Type of penalty and length;
  - Repeated victimisation (accounting for high-risk victims and repeated perpetrators);
  - Number of cases with a prison sentence.
- **Health system statistics:**
  - Type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual, economical, other);
  - Severity of violence suffered.
- **Statistics from social services:**
  - Number of demands per service (helpline, shelter, psychological support, legal advice, other);
  - Type of demand;
  - Type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual, economical, other);
  - Number of children attended (as secondary victims for intimate partner violence);
  - Repeated victimisation (accounting for high-risk victims and repeated perpetrators).
- **Statistics on protection orders:**
  - Number of protective orders (issued and broken) by criminal justice;
  - Number of protective orders (applied, granted and broken) by civil justice.
- **Statistics from prison services:**
  - Number of offenders per type of crime related to gender-based violence (including breaches of protection orders);
  - Number of offenders of gender-based violence attending intervention programmes (inside prison and as an alternative measure to imprisonment sentence);
  - Re-offending on gender-based violence crimes.

*Note: All data need to be sex disaggregated.*

**Table 66. Recommendations to improve the collection of criminal statistics on gender-based violence**

- It is feasible and necessary to collect police and justice data on forms of gender-based violence that are criminalised in Member States.
- Coordination between police and justice, including also prison services, is essential for a follow-up of the cases, and future reoffending.
- A consensus on the definitions, terms and classification used by police and justice when collecting information on a crime connected to gender-based violence is necessary. For those Member States where some forms are not specifically criminalised it is advisable to flag the incident as connected to gender-based violence to be easily identified when producing statistics.
- A minimum set of data need to be gathered by police and justice for any incident, including data disaggregated by sex, age and nationality of victim and perpetrator, plus relationship victim-perpetrator, type of violence and setting, and matching for each incident the information on victim with the information on perpetrator to more easily identify the incidents.
- Standardised methodology and criteria across agencies both from police and justice data are also essential. Difficulties that need to be overcome are, for instance, what to record — i.e. solved cases, all cases or incidents; how to record complete crimes and attempts of crimes; how to record the time — when the incident occurred or when it is reported; how to record missing information — for instance in a case of unsolved homicide.
- A systematic and comprehensive methodology for data compilers and the production of statistics on crimes related to gender-based violence is very important to define. In this case, it is important to agree on, for instance, the frequency of updating (financial or calendar year), the quality assurance processes, or the timeliness, which is problematic in the justice sector.
- Mandatory request of data disaggregated for specific crimes is necessary as it will enable the centralised analysis of information and production of statistics that can be disseminated to Eurostat for EU comparison.





# Annex





# Annex

## 5.3 Methodology

The research was undertaken by Matrix in cooperation with the Institute for Social Research (IRS), external experts and a team of 28 national researchers.

### 5.3.1 Scope of the research

A variety of forms of gender-based violence against women exist. The research was focused on the following specific forms (these are defined in the glossary):

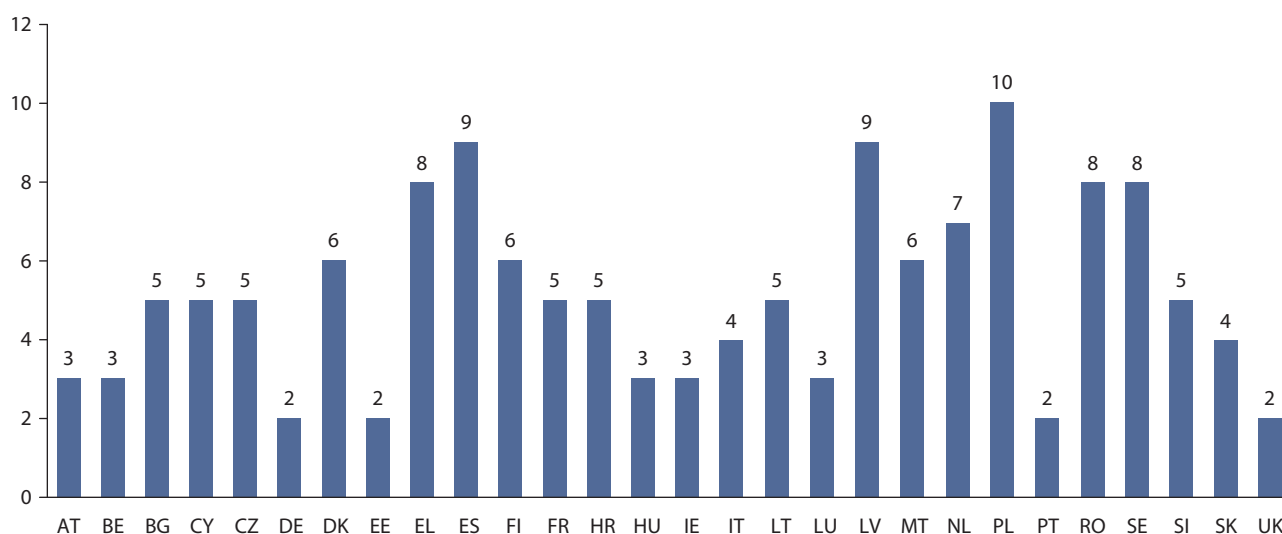
1. Intimate partner violence;
2. Sexual violence (outside intimate relationships), including
  - a) sexual assault;
  - b) rape;
  - c) sexual harassment;
3. Stalking.

Other types of VAW not taken into account by this report include human trafficking, honour-based crimes and forced marriage.

The research team focused only on administrative data sources, which are different from population-based surveys. Administrative data sources reflect only what is recorded by an agency interacting with a victim or perpetrator of VAW, and should not be used as a measure of underlying the prevalence of VAW. There will be differences between the level of incidents recorded by agencies and prevalence as measured by the experience of victims (whether reported or un-reported). The extent of these differences can only be estimated from appropriate statistical comparisons between administrative data and population-based surveys. The research did not include an assessment of the availability of data from population-based surveys undertaken within or across Member States.

For this report, 144 administrative data sources were identified at national level in 28 European Union Member States (see Figure 46).

**Figure 46. Number of administrative data sources in each Member State assessed in this study (n=144)**



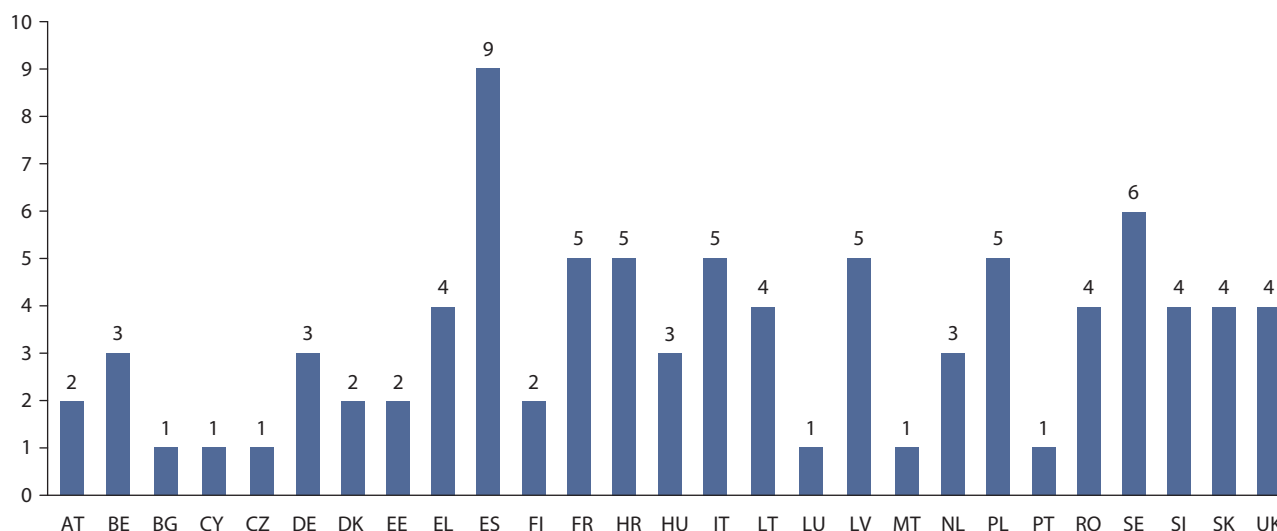
Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

Note: "n" represents the number of items included for this analysis.

In addition, 21 administrative data sources in 13 Member States were identified at regional and local level. Rather than aiming at exhaustively having described all administrative data sources at national level available in each Member State, this research project set out to identify the most relevant sources at national level in a consistent manner as well as providing anecdotal, qualitative evidence of data sources and statistical products at regional and local level. Sources sitting at regional level but feeding into a national database according to rules which apply to all regions within the country, as is the case for the police sector in Germany, for example, were treated as data sources sitting at national level.

Moreover, this research project identified 90 statistical products at national level (for a breakdown by country, see Figure 47). Each statistical product has been described by national researchers forming part of the reporting team, who have answered 23 questions related to these products. Moreover, three statistical products at regional level in Austria, Greece and Spain were identified. No statistical product has been described for Ireland, as the research undertaken for this report indicates that statistical products in Ireland are rudimentary and there is little information available on them. Instead, decision-makers mainly rely on international data from the UN and Council of Europe based on surveys in order to obtain a picture of the extent of violence against women.

**Figure 47. Number of statistical products reviewed by country (n=90)**



Source: Data collected in March–June 2013, reviewed in October 2013.

### 5.3.2 Research timeline

An overview of the various steps undertaken for this report can be found in Table 13.

**Table 13. Research timeline**

Activity	Date/Month
Designing, pilot testing and revising methodology	September 2012–February 2013
Research and data collection at national level by external national researchers	March–April 2013
Return of national research deliverables to Matrix	May–June 2013
Review/quality assurance of deliverables by Matrix	May–June 2013
Online discussion with national researchers	12 June 2013
Expert meeting, Vilnius	4/5 July 2013
Comparative analysis of findings	June–August 2013
Submission of final report	30 August 2013

In addition to this main report, the research team has produced the following deliverables, all submitted to EIGE:

1. Evidence review spreadsheet, covering 900 documents from grey literature to academic literature from all EU Member States as well as European and international levels (for further information, see Chapter 7.1.5);
2. Technical factsheets covering 164 administrative data sources at national and sub-national levels;
3. Technical factsheets covering 93 statistical products at national and sub-national levels;
4. Interview summary report summarising all the interviews carried out by national researchers in the EU-28;
5. 28 national reports;
6. 28 databases for EU-28 on criminal statistical data collected on sexual violence.

### 5.3.3 Research questions

The report was guided by a set of 31 research questions which were split up into a number of different sections (see Table 14):

- Evidence review (questions related to coverage of the topic in the literature and policy documents);
- Legal background (questions related to the legal definitions and criminalisation of types of VAW);
- Regulatory framework (questions related to the functioning of administrative data collection and how the various administrative systems interact);
- Administrative data sources (questions related to the availability and quality of administrative data sources, and plans to improve them);
- Statistical products (questions related to the availability and quality of statistical products, and plans to improve them, as well as their connection to administrative data sources).

The specific research questions can be found in the Table 14.

**Table 14. Research questions**

Research questions
Evidence review
<div>1. Which are the relevant documents discussing administrative data collection on VAW? What are their basic characteristics in each Member State?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Overview of current state of research at national level;</li><li>• Creator/author/contributor;</li><li>• Spatial coverage (sectors/activities present in the literature; national, regional, local scope);</li><li>• Document type: e.g. legal documents; policy documents (plans, protocols, rules, reports etc.); academic/technical items of literature).</li></ul></div> <div>2. Do the documents, including legal acts and semi-legal documents such as protocols, action plans, identified at national level discuss:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) VAW definitions?</li><li>b) Specific forms of VAW (which ones)?</li><li>c) The regulatory framework underpinning administrative data collection on VAW in general?</li><li>d) The quality of administrative data available in terms of i) data collection process, ii) data storage and iii) data usage?</li><li>e) The quality of statistical data available in terms of:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) Quality assurance process</li><li>ii) Accuracy</li><li>iii) Reliability</li><li>iv) Timeliness</li><li>v) Comparability</li><li>vi) Availability of raw data</li></ul></li><li>f) Administrative data collection on VAW in particular?</li><li>g) Administrative data collection in general (but mentioning administrative data collection on VAW indirectly)?</li><li>h) Main types of existing administrative data sources related to VAW (which ones)?</li><li>i) Accessibility of these data sources?</li></ul></div>



### Research questions

- j) Main types of existing statistical products related to VAW (which ones)?
- k) Main types of organisations/sectors involved (which ones)?
- l) Policies on VAW in general (where data collection on VAW is only a part of it)?

### Legal background

- 3. How can the **administrative system** of each country be **characterised** (i.e. centralised or de-centralised)? What implications does this have for the availability of administrative data sources?
- 4. What are the **legal definitions** of the five types of VAW incidents at national level?
  - a) Which are the criminal offences under which incidents of VAW are prosecuted and perpetrators charged with?
  - b) Which of these five incidents are covered by civil law?
  - c) Are some incidents grouped under one definition/offence?
  - d) What is the source of the legal definition for each incident?
- 5. What are the legal provisions (if any) for:
  - a) Protection orders regarding cases of VAW (both in criminal and civil justice)?
  - b) Social services for victims of VAW?
- 6. Are there any **current developments** at national level in terms of legal definitions and criminal offences related to the five incidents?

### Regulatory framework of administrative data collection and statistical products

- 7. What is the **regulatory framework** at national level underpinning administrative data collection:
    - a) In general?
    - b) With reference to each of the five VAW forms (if applicable)?
- Is there only one single set of rules issued by one single institution on administrative data collection on VAW?
- 8. What is the regulatory framework at national level underpinning the development of official statistics with reference to each of the five VAW forms (if applicable)
  - 9. What are the main institutions regulating administrative data collection on VAW?
  - 10. What activities carried out by administrative organisations in relation to incidents of violence against women (in general or specifically in some VAW forms) require compulsory reporting? What kind of documentation do reporting agencies have to provide to support their compulsory reporting?
  - 11. What is the logical sequence, in accordance with their rules, of such reporting activities?
  - 12. What are the main institutions regulating official statistics on VAW?
  - 13. Does the current regulatory framework in each country allow for an effective and systematic collection of data related to VAW incidents?
- Aspects to assess:
- a) Specifically to each VAW incident
  - b) Are national frameworks compatible with each other and with super-national frameworks (e.g. Beijing Declaration)?
  - c) Specific requirements facilitating the implementation of policies (e.g. monitoring systems, action plans, protocols, guidelines on recording of data, standard templates and tools)
  - d) Requirements on confidentiality/data sharing
  - e) Is there a specific obligation for organisations to exchange information?
- 14. Which codes are used in the criminal and civil justice systems, in the police and in the health system?

## Research questions

15. What are the current developments of the regulatory framework?

- a) Are relevant reforms planned/under way?
  - i) Who is leading on these initiatives?
  - ii) Where in the policy cycle are these initiatives currently?
  - iii) What is the timeline?
  - iv) How controversial are these initiatives?
- b) Other information
  - i) What are the reasons for such changes?

## Administrative data sources

16. By whom do the various administrative data sources receive their data on incidents?

- Victim
- Witness
- Offender
- Other source (which one? where does the data originate from?)

17. What are the key administrative data sources within each of the following groups? Are these located at national or sub-national level? For which of the five types of VAW do these sources collect data?

- Health (e.g. medical centres, emergency services)
- Justice (e.g. courts, prosecution offices, criminal and civil justice, prisons)
- Police (e.g. municipal, regional and national police)
- Social services:
  - Support and assistance (e.g. victim support centres, shelters, legal and psychological counselling, helplines)
  - Social welfare (e.g. subsidised housing, employment aids, welfare benefits)
- Other

18. What is the relative importance of each of the key data sources in each country?

19. What is the data collection process for each data source?

20. How is the data stored?

21. What is the purpose of collecting administrative data (besides documenting/using it as evidence of the administrative activity) with reference to each of the data sources?

22. What is the level/scope of each data source identified? (national; selected case studies at regional and local levels)?

23. What administrative data are being collected with reference to the five types of gender-based violence?

- a) Data about the victim
  - i) Background information: ID, name, age, gender, nationality, ethnicity
  - ii) Relationship with the alleged offender
  - iii) Repeated victim?
- b) Data about the alleged offender
  - i) Background information: ID, name, age, gender, nationality, ethnicity
  - ii) Relationship with the victim
  - iii) Reoffender?





## Research questions

- c) Data about the incident
    - i) Is a specific code used for the incidents covered by particular data sources or are the general codes (mentioned in the previous section) used?
    - ii) Date
    - iii) Location
    - iv) Injuries related to the incident (i.e. physical, psychological, sexual)
  - d) Data about potential witnesses
    - i) Background information: ID, name, age, gender, nationality, ethnicity
    - ii) Relationship with victim/offender (child witnesses in case of IPV)
    - iii) Description of incident
  - e) Data about support services
    - i) Type of social services used (i.e. social assistance; legal assistance; psychological assistance; psychosocial assistance; shelter; subsidised housing; employment; welfare benefits, other)
  - f) Civil justice data (e.g. domestic violence remedies, divorces, child custody, maintenance).
  - g) Data about protection orders (and non-molestation orders, occupation orders)
  - h) Data about the prosecution process
    - i) Data on withdrawals of complaints
    - ii) Data on withdrawals of prosecution support.
    - iii) Data on number of cases reported for each incident
    - iv) Data on number of cases initiated for each type of incident
    - v) Data on number of cases referred to court
    - vi) Data on types of offence(s) a defendant is prosecuted for
    - vii) Data on number of cases brought by the prosecutor resulting in
      - i) guilty pleas
      - ii) guilty verdicts
  - i) Data on outcome
    - i) Offender-specific (data on number of cases resulting in an arrest, average time it takes for a case to move through the criminal justice system)
    - ii) Data on bail and remand (extent to which defendants are released pending trial)
    - iii) Data on types of offence(s) a defendant found guilty is charged with
    - iv) Sentencing (custodial sentence, community service, treatment programme/correctional supervision, dismissal, suspended sentence)
    - v) Data on probation
    - vi) Data on prisons
    - vii) Victim-specific (data on number of cases resulting in a fatality)
24. What data are collected on the resources devoted to the combat of VAW?
- a) Human resources
  - b) Financial resources
  - c) Other

## Research questions

25. What are the strengths/limitations of existing administrative data
  - a) **In general?**
  - b) **Reliability** — the degree to which different observers agree when measuring the same phenomenon simultaneously?
  - c) **Comparability** — the degree to which incidents are recorded consistently within an administrative organisation and across similar administrative organisations?
  - d) **Timeliness** — the degree to which data are available and retrievable in a timely manner?
26. What are the current developments concerning administrative data?
27. How often are datasets/data sources updated?
  - a) Periodically (e.g. weekly, monthly, quarterly, other)
  - b) Ongoing
28. Release policy:
  - a) Is the data (including data on resources devoted to dealing with VAW) reported (disseminated) to another authority/interested party?
  - b) Which one?
  - c) What is the purpose of such reporting/dissemination?
29. How do the different administrative data sources relate to each other in the sector in each country?
  - a) How are the datasets likely to interact?
  - b) Is it possible to link the data?
  - c) What are the constraints of the different IT administrative systems in terms of technical compatibility?
30. What is the statistical potential of administrative data sources? To what extent are suitable/available administrative data sources used for statistical purposes?
31. What are the main challenges/barriers for bringing the existing administrative data sources to their maximum statistical potential? How can the situation be improved?

## Official statistical products

32. What are the key statistical products in each country at national level (e.g. coming from National Statistical Office, Government, Social Services, Health Services, Law Enforcement, and Judicial System) on VAW in general and with reference to each of the five incidents?
33. On which administrative data source(s) is the product based?
34. Is the raw data the statistical product is based on easily accessible? Are there any risks in terms of retrieving the raw data?
35. What are the procedures for compiling and validating statistical products? Are there any particular approaches worth mentioning?
36. What kind of information is collected by the statistical products?
37. Reference Period & Frequency:
  - a) What is the period of time or point in time to which the measured observation is intended to refer to?
  - b) How often is the database updated (e.g. daily, weekly, monthly, other)?
38. Are statistical products used as **indicators** for:
  - a) Monitoring (e.g. trend data);
  - b) Evaluation;
  - c) Other?



### Research questions

39. What are the strengths/limitations of existing statistical products?
  - a) Quality assurance process
  - b) Accuracy
  - c) Reliability
  - d) Timeliness
  - e) Comparability
40. What are the **current developments** concerning statistical products?
41. Are the statistical products linked to external databases?

### Criminal statistical data on sexual violence

42. In each country, which official statistics identified in the previous section provide criminal statistical data and information on sexual violence?
43. What data are collected on sexual violence by these official statistics?
44. How old is the latest data available?

## 5.3.4 Data collection and analysis

In order to understand the challenges concerning administrative data collection on VAW, the research team undertook a review of existing information/publications on administrative data collection on VAW at international, EU-28 and national level. This included identifying the national legal definitions for the types of VAW covered in this report and verifying whether the incidents were criminalised under national law or not, describing national policies targeting VAW and supporting data collection on VAW, or — where these were not available — national policies on violence/crime in general. An overview of the findings from the evidence review is provided in the Annex, section 5.3.

More than 150 in-depth interviews with national stakeholders involved in or knowledgeable of administrative data collection with regard to VAW have been carried out by the research team across the EU. This includes representatives from government, health services, law enforcement agencies, court systems and social services as well as academic experts. A list of stakeholders consulted has been provided to EIGE. Minutes taken during the interviews by national researchers have been submitted to EIGE in a separate interview summary report. For each country, this report has a designated government official who works as a first point of contact and facilitator for contacting further stakeholders.

In addition, an online discussion with all national researchers involved in the report was held in June 2013 to gain an understanding of the similarities and differences between

the countries included in the report regarding administrative data collection on VAW. Prior to the discussion, national researchers were asked to fill out a survey summarising their general assessment of the situation in their country in terms of data collection on VAW. During the discussion, national researchers could then provide feedback and respond to statements made by EIGE and other national researchers.

Finally, an expert meeting with a select number of academics, national stakeholders and representatives from international organisations working in the field of gender equality policy and/or in the field of related data collection was organised by EIGE in cooperation with Matrix in July 2013. Its purpose was to explore the feasibility of collecting up-to-date and comparable data from national administrative data sources on VAW at European level that could inform EIGE and policy-makers. The meeting produced suggestions on possible steps to overcome existing challenges in administrative data collection, including international and European initiatives, suggestions for indicators to be collected at European level and the difficulties in harmonising data across countries.

## 5.3.5 Evidence review

The research team has undertaken a review of existing information/publications on administrative data collection on violence against women at international, EU-28 and national level. References were obtained from EIGE experts and stakeholders. In total, 891 documents were identified. This chapter contains a description of the coverage of the documents and key findings.

A total of 688 documents were classified by type. The majority of documents reviewed were either academic or other reports (34 %), legal documents (10 %), statistics (7 %), guidelines (5 %), policy documents by public authorities from EU and Member State level (5 %), official reports by public authorities from EU and Member State level (5 %), or surveys (3 %). High-level information about policies driving VAW initiatives were often discussed in the grey literature.

Some of the documents reviewed date to 2000; however, the majority of documents (58 %) were published between 2010 and 2013.

The geographical coverage of documents varied, with 28 % of documents providing information at international level and European level, and the remaining documents at Member State level, with France (11 %), Greece (5 %), Denmark (4 %), Croatia and Sweden (3 % each) taking the lead in terms of number of documents included in the evidence review. On average, 23 documents have been reviewed per Member State.

Out of 302 documents for which this information is available, the majority (69 %) discussed the regulatory framework underpinning administrative data collection related to VAW. The remaining 31 % discussed the regulatory framework in terms of data collection of administrative data in general, which can still be useful to infer information that may be relevant to VAW.

In addition, 253 documents provided information on the process of data collection, 104 discussed the usage of data (the purpose of data collection, dissemination by public authorities) and 82 documents covered the storage of data (i.e. for how long it is stored, where, by which agencies or administrative organisations). Additionally, 108 (12 %) documents discussed the quality of administrative data in terms of the data analysis process, and 144 (16 %) specifically discussed data availability and how data was aggregated or disaggregated.

Moreover, 179 (20 %) of the documents reviewed provide definitions of forms of VAW, with 79 documents focusing exclusively on intimate partner violence (IPV) or domestic violence (and another 280 mentioned it amongst other forms of violence). IPV is often treated as a separate issue from other forms of violence such as rape or sexual harassment. While rape (206 documents), sexual assault (205) and sexual harassment (200) are all covered roughly equally in the literature, stalking is only covered by 149 documents.

### 5.3.6 National reports

National researchers carried out data collection for each Member State through desk and field research, compiling their findings into 28 national reports detailing the status of administrative data collection on VAW in each EU Member State. In addition, they had to fill in one questionnaire per administrative data source and statistical product they identified for their country.



## 5.4 Statistical potential of administrative data sources in Member States

The section describes briefly the current and future statistical use of the main administrative data in each Member State.

Member State	Description of statistical potential/use of administrative data
<b>BELGIUM</b>	<p>The police data are recorded in the police reports, produced by the Federal Police. The prosecution data are used by the Service for Criminal Justice Policy, to produce prosecution and conviction reports. These reports are available online.</p> <p>The Institute for the Equality of Women and Men use the police and prosecution data to produce their reports about gender indicators, where violence against women and men is clearly and comprehensively described. These reports are publicly available and are published on the Institute's website.</p>
<b>BULGARIA</b>	<p>Data of Ministry of the Interior from the RIPS is the base for several statistical products used only internally within the sector of the Ministry of the Interior. They are not public. Separately, the Ministry of the Interior provides information to the National Statistical Institute for the only one statistical product on crimes and convicted persons.</p> <p>Data of the Prosecution follows the same rule — statistics for internal needs and preparation of Annual Report of the Prosecution and information provided for the NSI statistical product on crimes and convicted persons.</p> <p>Data of Chief Directorate National Police on domestic violence does not serve any statistical product, except as information about tendencies for application of the Law on Protection against Domestic Violence and suggestion for setting priorities in the National Programme for Prevention and Protection against Domestic Violence and priorities for Ministry of Justice NGO Fund.</p> <p>Data of Commission on protection against discrimination is not a base for any statistical product.</p> <p>Data of the State Agency for Child Protection is a base for statistics on child victims of violence including sexual violence, annually published on the website of the agency.</p>
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	Data from administrative sources are used only in a very limited manner by the Czech Statistical Office, see V. Statistical product.
<b>DENMARK</b>	Data from administrative sources are used by researchers and the press.
<b>GERMANY</b>	Police and justice data are generally used for statistics compiled by the Federal Crime Agency and the National Statistical Office. In other systems, the statistical potential of data is more limited and they are exploited to a lesser extent for statistical purposes.
<b>ESTONIA</b>	Police data on rapes and physical abuse are used for statistical purposes by the Ministry of Justice. The data collected by shelters is used by the Ministry of Social Affairs for statistical purposes.
<b>IRELAND</b>	The Garda Síochána makes some of its data available to the national statistics agency in Ireland. This is the only known example in Ireland.

<b>GREECE</b>	<p>Public Prosecutor: the Supreme Court uses the data for statistical purposes and they provide data upon official request.</p> <p>Prison: the statistical potential is high. The data are used as a statistical product from the Hellenic Statistical Authority.</p> <p>Police: database is used for statistical purposes and its statistical potential is high.</p> <p>Specialised Social Services: the data are used as a statistical product from their own statistics departments and it is used to illustrate and manage their operation.</p> <p>The Greek Ombudsman: the data are used as a statistical product from its own body to illustrate and manage its operation.</p> <p>To sum up, the official statistics come from EL.STAT. These statistics are based on police, courts and prison data. All the other organisations use their own statistics mostly to illustrate and manage their operation.</p>
<b>SPAIN</b>	<p>The breadth of statistical potential and the information contained in the periodic statistical output or more widespread shows that the statistical exploitation could be more extensive.</p> <p>Police: especially the tracking system contains a large volume of detailed information that does not come to light.</p> <p>Judiciary: in this case, the existence of the Observatory of the General Council of the Judiciary which performs data processing and periodic dissemination favours the exploitation and inclusion of their data in statistical and qualitative studies by professional groups, institutions and administration.</p> <p>Health: the existence of the Observatory on Women's Health and its statistical Yearbook favours that data from these sources are used quite widely and are included in statistical products.</p> <p>Social services: mostly, local services and resources have limited availability of data, and this is reflected in their lack of use by third parties in statistical products. There are some exceptions. The data of all social benefits targeted to victims of gender-based violence are widely used. These data are derived from different ministries.</p>
<b>FRANCE</b>	<p>Rarely administrative data are used for statistics, only by certain researchers, through the QUET-ELET network.</p>
<b>CROATIA</b>	<p>Published data are most commonly used and can be found in the reports of the institutions/bodies working in the area of gender-based violence, women's rights and/or human rights. Consequently, they can be found in the annual reports of the Governmental Office for Gender Equality, Ombudswoman for Gender Equality, Office for Human Rights and National Minorities and other reports on the implementation of national policies and/or strategies that relate to the issues of violence against women. For example, the Ombudswoman for Gender Equality in its Annual Report for 2012 uses data of Central Bureau of Statistics, to be more precise-data from their statistical product 'Women and men in Croatia 2012'.</p>
<b>ITALY</b>	<p>Police forces have an own statistical product which is not public: it is only for internal use and to be sent to the highest political authorities when requested (Prime Minister, Presidency of the Republic, the Parliament). Data are available only after the treatment and validation by the SAC: SAC sends data to ISTAT for publication.</p> <p>Juridical data are not used for public information or dissemination: data have only an internal use or can be sent to the minister or other public officers. In case of a specific request by a public administrator data can be extracted in the form requested. There are no publications referred to these data, as this is the mandate of Istat.</p>



<b>CYPRUS</b>	The Cyprus Statistical Services uses the data collected by the police for the purposes of statistical analysis and for the production of its annual crime statistics. The data received by the Attorney General's Office from the police and the social welfare services on family violence is not used for statistical purposes.
<b>LATVIA</b>	Electronic Incident Journal and Criminal Procedure Information System and Injury register data are used to produce several statistical products (see D6 Crime Statistics, Health Care yearbooks). Data are used for scientific and research purposes. All the institutions are preparing reports or providing data to relevant ministries or state institutions or international agencies as per request.
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	Department of Statistics uses the data on crimes taken from the administrative sources of the Information Technology and Communication Department and reports about women and men in crimes and justice in the database on population and social statistics <sup>(55)</sup> and statistical publication 'Crime and Law Enforcement Activity' <sup>(56)</sup> .
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	For the time being there is no information as how the use of this statistical product by third parties for statistical purposes. In the last Annual Report of 2012, the Cooperation Committee announced the collaboration with a health and research centre in Luxembourg that has engaged in carrying out a scientific study for determining the causes of domestic violence. This study is carried out by Dr Laurence Fond-Harmant's team.
<b>HUNGARY</b>	With the exception of the family care system usually these data are not used by third parties for statistical purposes.
<b>MALTA</b>	It depends on the requests being submitted by third parties and also depending on their area of focus and/or the variables chosen.
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	Data from administrative data sources are used by third parties such as Statistics Netherlands (CBS) for statistical purpose; the data reported by the SHN and police forces are used by the CBS for statistical purpose. However it appears that the government does not use any of the administrative data to inform the Netherlands policy due to the fact that no data are systematically shared with them (except for a limited report from the police).
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	There is a statistical potential to generate statistics out of the database of the intervention centres including women's helplines, women's shelters and other protection centres. The police have less potential to generate statistics out of their files (barring orders). However, the main challenges to bringing the data to its maximum statistical potential are within and between all institutions to implement minimal standards of data collection in all sectors and with consistent and clear categories. Apart from these challenges, there also seems to be little interest in Austria to generate comprehensive statistics on gender-based violence. The only officially requested statistics are those documenting the activities (number of cases and services) of intervention centres in order to monitor the centres for funding purposes <sup>(57)</sup> .

55 <http://db1.stat.gov.lt/statbank/default.asp?w=1875> (RDB → Gyventojai ir socialinė statistika → Nusikalstamumas ir baudžiamoji teisena → M3170111, M3170112) statistika (Teminės lentelės) <http://web.stat.gov.lt/lt/pages/view?id=2218> (statistika (Teminės lentelės) → Gyventojai ir socialinė statistika → Moterys ir vyrai Lietuvoje → Užregistruoti asmenys, nukentėję nuo šeimos narių ir artimų giminių). Communication with the specialists at the department of Statistics.

56 <http://web.stat.gov.lt/lt/catalog/viewfree/?id=1974>

57 This information is based on interviews with the GenderSTAT working group.

<b>POLAND</b>	<p>Courts' data are used to produce several statistical products (see D6 Criminal justice statistics). Ministry of Justice administrative data have high statistical potential and are currently exploited for statistical purposes by the Ministry of Justice, General Statistics Office and Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.</p> <p>Police recorded crime data are collated by the Home General Statistics Office. Police data are also used predominantly in the yearly National Report on the Implementation of the Counteracting Violence Against women Act. All of the data collected do not refer specifically to the issue of violence against women so their statistical potential in accessing these issues should not be over-estimated.</p>
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	<p>Directorate-General for Internal Affairs: the data collected are reported to the Directorate-General for Political Justice upon demand. The data are also made available to the Ministry of Internal Administration to produce the Internal Security Annual Report's chapter on domestic violence.</p> <p>Murder Women Observatory: the data are released to promote and raise awareness and third parties often use it, as it is the only data source related to homicides in intimate/family relations. In 2011, the national campaign against domestic violence launched by the government used this data in their campaign message <sup>(58)</sup>.</p> <p>Researchers who are interested in the issue of gender-based violence often use data for articles and studies purposes.</p>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	<p>Administrative data sources are not used by third parties when generating statistics on gender-based violence incidents. This is very much an untapped resource. The National Statics Institute uses data from DRG and the justice sector to develop statistics on public health and criminality but nothing specific concerning gender-based violence.</p>
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	<p>Administrative sources are often used by third parties. Anonymised data are available on the websites of ministries, non-governmental organisations and other institutions in the field. For the special occasions (for example: International day for the elimination of gender-based violence) data are more interested for the third parties and also data sources/producers are preparing different analysis and research reports on gender-based violence. They do it for promotion and awareness-raising and there is an obligation for public institution to report to the general public. Researchers who are interested in issues of gender-based violence often use data for articles, studies, pedagogic purposes etc.</p>
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	<p>Each of the data sources compiles statistics and use it for statistical purposes, e.g. National Health Information Centre in case of health statistics. However, caution should be exercised when drawing conclusions on certain types of data (as mentioned under question 14). In addition, criminal data reflects rather on the effectiveness of respective institutions, trust to these institutions by public and their data collection methods and purposes for data collection than to estimation of the phenomenon of violence against women (it was proved that if used for performance evaluation of individual police officers, the number of crimes was under-estimated as unresolved cases were not reported).</p>
<b>FINLAND</b>	<p>Data based on offences known to the police and collected by local police officials is the main database concerning gender-based violence in Finland. It is utilised with regularity in different organisations such as National research institute on legal policy, Official Statistics of Finland and the National Police Board.</p> <p>The data collected by Prosecutor offices is reported to social officers upon request. In cases of child protection it is reported automatically.</p>

58 <http://www.youtube.com/embed/qBUSgzMSKIo?rel=0>





<b>SWEDEN</b>	<p>The main statistical production is done by central statistical authorities, BRÅ (Board of Crime Prevention) and Socialstyrelsen (Board of Health and Welfare). This is also where other institutions interested in producing statistics, such as universities and media, turn to for their data. The authorities reporting data to BRÅ or Socialstyrelsen thus rarely leaves data to other statistical producers.</p> <p>The sheltering movement data are sometimes, but due to low quality rarely, used by universities, more often by media. ROKS (the National Organisation for Women's and Young Women's Shelter in Sweden) also reports data to Wave, the international sheltering movement organisation.</p>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<p>Magistrates and Crown Courts data are used to produce several statistical products (see D6 Criminal Justice Statistics). Crown Prosecutor Service (CPS) administrative data have high statistical potential and are currently exploited for statistical purposes by the CPS itself. However, caution should be exercised when drawing conclusions related to gender and ethnicity from CPS data (for the reasons mentioned under question 14). Moreover, data on disability and religion/beliefs are not robust enough to use for statistical purposes.</p> <p>Police recorded crime data (including data from the National Police Computer) are collated and quality assured by the Home Office Statistics Unit and passed on to the ONS for inclusion in the Crime Statistics (see D6). However, it has been stated that data from police records should be used with caution, and only in the absence of other data, as they are likely to considerably underestimate the actual number of crimes committed due to the circumstance that many people do not report to the police <sup>(59)</sup>.</p> <p>Taking these findings into consideration, it appears surprising that most statistical products related to trial and sentencing do not use the administrative data collected by the CPS and the police recorded crime data, and rather rely on the Magistrates and Crown Courts even though data of the CPS and police seem to be detailed and in general more reliable.</p>

## 5.5 Key statistical products based on administrative data per Member State

This section provides an overview of the key statistical products and their relation to administrative data sources in each EU Member State.

Member State	Description of key statistical products
<b>BELGIUM</b>	<p>The Police Crime Statistics represents the most comprehensive statistical product on gender-based violence in Belgium according to the information provided during this study.</p> <p>The statistics of this product cover four types of gender-based violence (except sexual harassment) and are based on information that is reported to the police. These statistics provide trend data and information on place and time of the incident, categorised by type of crime.</p> <p>There is no specific section for gender-based violence in the Police Crime Statistics but there is a chapter on violence against physical integrity. No data on the relationship between victim and offender are made available in this statistical product, even though police at local level records this information.</p>

59 S. Walby, Improving the statistics on violence against women (2005).

<b>BULGARIA</b>	<p>The most crucial statistical product in Bulgaria is the report Crimes and Persons Convicted by the National Statistical Institute. It covers Sexual Assault and Rape and focuses on offenders and the outcome of criminal proceedings.</p> <p>This statistical product includes data on persons convicted with sentences, categorised by type of crime as well as by main socio-demographic indicators (gender, age and citizenship, inflicted penalty).</p>
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	<p>The research findings for the Czech Republic suggest that the report focused on women and men of the Czech Statistical Office is the most comprehensive statistical product. It covers IPV, sexual assault, and rape, and provides data on victims (gender, age) and offender (age, citizenship), relationship between victim and offender, type of crime and consequences of the incident.</p>
<b>DENMARK</b>	<p>The most important is the National database on violence against women of the National Institute of Public Health covers IPV, sexual assault and rape. It provides detailed victim data (age, ethnicity and socioeconomic status, civil status, level of education, occupation, and place of residence). It also provides offender data (gender, age) and data on the relationship between the victim and offender. In terms of data on incidents, this statistical product informs about the type of violence, injury, site of incident (in or outside the home) and the hour of the day at the time of the incident.</p>
<b>GERMANY</b>	<p>The Police Crime Statistics of the Federal Crime Agency can be considered the most important statistical product in Germany in terms of their potential to provide an approximation of prevalence of gender-based violence, based on the information available from this study. It covers IPV, sexual assault, rape and stalking.</p> <p>The Police Crime Statistics provide case data, suspect data (age, gender, nationality) as well as some victim data (age, gender). In addition, the prosecution and penal statistics depict the work of the justice sector and its reaction to crime.</p>
<b>ESTONIA</b>	<p>Statistics Estonia is annually compiling a database on registered crimes according to type of crime, which includes rape as one specific type of crime.</p> <p>Intimate partner violence and sexual assault are covered by the annual statistical reports of the Ministry of Social Affairs. The Ministry of Social Affairs' statistical product contains data on the reasons or types of violence for which people have turned to shelters.</p>
<b>IRELAND</b>	<p>No information provided on statistical products from Ireland.</p>
<b>GREECE</b>	<p>According to the research findings, the most crucial statistical product is the Criminality Survey of the Hellenic Statistical Authority. This product covers IPV, sexual assault and rape. The statistical product by the National Centre for Social Solidarity covers only sexual harassment and stalking.</p> <p>The Criminality Survey covers cases (both crimes committed and attempted crimes), offenders (by nationality/gender, minors/adults), and victims (by nationality/gender, minors/adults). It is compiled from two sources: the individual penal courts for crimes or indictable offences and the Hellenic Police's central system for the offences committed.</p>



<b>SPAIN</b>	<p>The report 'Domestic violence and gender-based violence' of the National Statistical Institute can be considered the most comprehensive statistical product on gender-based violence in Spain. It covers IPV, sexual assault and rape. Sexual harassment is covered by the Observatory on Women's Health. No information on any statistical products in Spain covering stalking has been obtained.</p> <p>Data on victims (gender, age, nationality) and offenders (gender, age, nationality) are provided by several statistical products in Spain.</p> <p>The 'Domestic violence and gender-based violence' report also covers protection orders. It is compiled from the central registry for the protection of the victims of gender-based violence.</p> <p>The Observatory on Women's Health data are retrieved from the General Council of the Judiciary, Home Office, General Director of the Penitentiary Institutions, Governmental Gender-Based Violence Unit, Ministry of Treasury and Administrations, Public State Employment Service.</p>
<b>FRANCE</b>	<p>Based on the information available, surveys carried out by ENVEFF (National Commission on Violence against Women France), which is affiliated with the Women's Right Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs, represent the most accurate picture of the extent of gender-based violence in France. These surveys cover IPV, sexual assault, rape and sexual harassment and provide victim data, offender data, witness data, incident data, prosecution data and data on the outcome of cases.</p>
<b>CROATIA</b>	<p>The Overview of Safety Indicators report of the Ministry of the Interior covers all five types of gender-based violence. It provides data on victims (name/surname, family name, place of birth, age, gender, nationality, ID number, relationship with the perpetrator, re-victimisation) and on offenders (name/surname, family name, place of birth, age, gender, nationality, ID number, relationship with the perpetrator, re-offending).</p> <p>Moreover, the application that the statistical product Overview of Safety Indicators is based on contains questions about time, place, and further details on the crime itself. This report is compiled from police data.</p>
<b>ITALY</b>	<p>According to the information provided, the criminal proceedings with known perpetrator, concluded or pending before the public prosecutor of the Italian Statistical Office (ISTAT) can be regarded as the most important statistical products in Italy. These cover IPV, sexual assault and rape.</p> <p>The referred report provides data on both offenders and victims (gender, age and nationality), but data on victims are not accurate or reliable since the data are based on the public prosecutor's office's description of the injured party, which does not always correspond to the victim. Data on sexual harassment and stalking are available from the requests of help to Helpline 152, a service provided by the Department for Equal Opportunities. The statistical data are produced by the public prosecutors' offices.</p>
<b>CYPRUS</b>	<p>Based on the information available, the Crime Statistics compiled by the National Statistical Office can be considered the most important statistical product in Cyprus.</p> <p>This statistical product covers IPV, sexual assault and rape. The statistics contain data on the representation of females and males as victims (age, gender, nationality) and offenders (gender, age, educational level, family status, number of dependent children, place of residence, profession, employment status, nationality) in the criminal justice sector (police, courts, prison).</p> <p>In the Crime Statistics report, these statistics present key trends over twelve months covering a range of offences, including offences against the person and sexual offences. Other data presented include incident data, data on outcome including type of sentence, data on previous convictions and relationship between offender and victim.</p>

<b>LATVIA</b>	<p>In Latvia, the statistical product named 'Women and Men in Latvia' compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics covers IPV, sexual assault and rape. These statistics inform on registered criminal offences. Sexual harassment and stalking are not covered by any statistical products according to the information available for this study.</p> <p>The Central Bureau of Statistics compiles data from reports sent by the respective state's registers (e.g. Electronic Incident Journal, Court Information System and Punishment Register) according to an annual statistical plan.</p>
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	<p>The statistics of crimes of the Ministry of Interior and the statistics of courts compiled by the National Court Administration both cover all five forms of gender-based violence.</p> <p>The statistics of crimes report on victims and on offenders, and provide incident data, prosecution data and data on outcome. The criminal code makes a distinction by gender, which allows for identification of female victims in these statistics. Moreover, information on the relationship between victim and offender are provided in the statistics of crimes.</p> <p>The statistical product of the courts, 'Reports on Criminal Litigation', provides information according to the articles of Criminal Code on the number of heard cases, resolved cases, unresolved cases, and duration of litigation. These cover the offender (age, gender), but not victims.</p> <p>In case of both statistical products, the statistical data are compiled by the same organisation that produced the raw administrative data.</p>
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	<p>In Luxembourg, the 'Violence Annual Report of the Committee of Cooperation, among professionals in the field of fight against domestic violence has been identified as the key statistical product on gender-based violence in this country. It covers IPV, sexual assault and rape but focuses on domestic violence incidents.</p> <p>The statistics are provided by the three bodies involved in domestic violence, namely the District Courts of Luxembourg and Diekirch, the Social Services for Victims of Domestic Violence (SAVVD) and the Police Grand-Ducal.</p> <p>Although these statistics overlap in some respects, the three bodies put emphasis on different aspects depending on their respective scope of activities.</p> <p>The SAVVD highlights the demographics of victims and offenders, focusing on expulsions as such; the Police Grand-Ducal provides a comprehensive picture of all police interventions in domestic violence.</p> <p>The judiciary Courts of Luxembourg and Diekirch inform on the overall judgments on domestic violence. The report is divided into three sections correspondingly: police statistics (activities of police in response to crimes), judiciary sector statistics (information on types of cases, relationship between victim and offender), and information collected by the social services (detailed demographic information on victims and offenders).</p> <p>These statistics are compiled from administrative data collected by the national police, the judiciary sector and the social services.</p>
<b>HUNGARY</b>	<p>The report 'Women and Men of the National Statistical Office' (KSH) can be regarded as the most important statistical product in Hungary. It covers intimate partner violence, sexual assault, rape and sexual harassment.</p> <p>The report provides information on the number of victims, categorised according to the type of violent crime (men/women) and on offenders (number of convictions for violent crimes by gender of offender) and prosecution data (number of cases under trial). The information is based on the figures of the criminal statistics compiled by the Ministry of Interior and the Chief Prosecution Office.</p>



<b>MALTA</b>	The Crime Statistics of the National Statistical Office cover all five forms of gender-based violence, categorised by type of crime, district where the offence occurred, gender and includes prosecution data. It reports on actual and attempted sexual offence crimes. The Crime Statistics are compiled from the Police Incident Reporting System and made available to the National Statistical Office upon request.
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	<p>The 'Police and Justice Statistics' compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics were identified as the most comprehensive statistical product in the Netherlands. Both cover sexual assault, rape and stalking. IPV is covered by the Emancipation monitor from the Central Bureau of Statistics. Sexual harassment is not covered by any statistical products for which information is available.</p> <p>The court statistics cover data on criminal cases registered with the public prosecutors, criminal cases being dealt with in court; outcome of cases; data on the (alleged) offender.</p> <p>The police statistics contain information on incidents registered by the police, including sexual offences. There is no information available on victims in these statistics.</p> <p>Victim data are available from the Emancipation monitor (Emancipatiemonitor) compiled as part of the Dutch emancipation policy by the National Statistical Office in collaboration with the Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau. These cover IPV, sexual assault and rape.</p> <p>The police statistics receive their data uniformly by the national police and the court statistics are based on data from the court and public prosecutor offices and their registration systems. Both statistics in turn feed into the report 'Crime and Law Enforcement'.</p>
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	<p>The research findings suggest that the most crucial statistical product in Austria is the criminal statistics of the police authorities, which covers all five types of gender-based violence. It provides information on victims, offenders and incidents as well as prosecution data.</p> <p>Data are available for all incidents notified to the police forces that, by being dealt with, are suspected to constitute a punishable act according to the Austrian Criminal Code or supplementary criminal laws. These statistics of recorded crimes distinguish between suspects and convicts by gender and criminal act. They also track the number of victims by gender. The information on victims is distinguished according to crime, gender and age group. The statistics also cover the relationship between victim and offender.</p>
<b>POLAND</b>	According to the information provided, the crime statistics is the most important statistical product. It reports on crimes recorded by the police, covers all five types of gender-based violence and publishes extensive statistics on domestic violence and related interventions. Data are broken down by gender and age. Other gender-based violence data are published separately and grouped by criminal offence.
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	<p>The most important statistical product for Portugal appears to be the report 'Statistics Justice — Hermes Project of the Directorate-General for Political Justice, Ministry of Justice'. It covers IPV and rape and contains data on crimes registered by the police, by type of crime (offences against persons, offences against property, offences against cultural identity and personal integrity, offences against life in society, offences against state and offences contained in secondary legislation), disaggregated by gender, age group and geographical location. There is also data about the crime, registered by suspects (gender and age group) and victims (gender and age group).</p> <p>The report is compiled from data from the police, courts and other organisations active in penalty execution and its monitoring.</p>

<b>ROMANIA</b>	<p>The General Prosecutor's Annual Report provides information on IPV and rape. The domestic violence statistics of the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly provide victim data on IPV and sexual assault. Sexual harassment and stalking are not covered by any of the statistical products for which information is available.</p> <p>The General Prosecutor's Annual Report provides data on victims of family violence (including minors). Data are presented with a sub-indicator accounting for family ties; there is no reference to gender of either the victim or the offender.</p> <p>The report is compiled from the data from the prosecutor's offices working in each county court. The domestic violence statistics are based on data collected by county court offices.</p>
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	<p>Both SI-STAT (National Statistical Office) and ITSPol (Criminal Police Directorate, Centre for Crime Analysis) provide data on IPV, sexual assault and rape. Sexual harassment and stalking are not covered by any of the statistical products for which information is available.</p> <p>SI-STAT provides information on offender data, prosecution, gender, age, permanent place of residence, location of the offence, previous sanctions, detention and year of the offence, and outcome of the prosecution. ITSPol provides data on victims, offenders, and physical damage.</p> <p>The Statistical Office sends questionnaires out to the courts at the end of each year to receive data. The other data are directly entered into the respective statistical products.</p>
<b>SLOVAKIA</b>	<p>The 'Report on violence against women' of the Institute for Labour and Family Research covers all five forms of gender-based violence. It provides the most complex set of data in Slovakia on gender-based violence, as it uses all administrative data available (including health statistics) and surveys.</p> <p>The mentioned report elaborates on data on victims, offenders, outcome of criminal procedure, re-offending, prosecution data, substance abuse related to gender-based violence and health data. In certain cases (e.g. in cases of rape and sexual assault), it distinguishes whether an incident happened in an intimate partnership or was committed by a stranger.</p>
<b>FINLAND</b>	<p>According to the information available, the report 'Offences known to the Police', Statistics Finland is the most important statistical product in Finland. This report covers IPV, sexual assault, rape and sexual harassment. Stalking seems not to be covered by statistical products in Finland.</p> <p>The report 'Offences known to the Police' provides statistics on the representation of females and males as victims and offenders, on the number of violent incidents against women by crime category, the proportion of women who were victims of violence by type of violence, number of violent incidents against women by violence category, the prevalence of family violence, and the number of homicides recorded for all victims by relationship of victim to suspect. Moreover, it informs about the offences detected, solved and reported to the prosecutor. Offender data includes age and gender.</p>
<b>SWEDEN</b>	<p>The Annual Report from the National Organisation of Women's Shelters and Young Women's Shelters covers all forms of gender-based violence except for Sexual harassment. This report reviews the number of women contacting the shelters but does not collect any background data in a systematic way.</p> <p>The Annual Report of the National Organisation of Women's Shelters and Young Women's Shelters is compiled from data from local shelters.</p> <p>Two reports of the Board of Crime Prevention discuss rape and sexual crimes and gender-based violence and, taken together, cover IPV, sexual assault and rape. They represent brief reviews on crime statistics like prevalence and reported crimes, gender of the offender and victim and surrounding facts helping to understand the strengths and limits of the data.</p> <p>The two reports of the Board of Crime Prevention are based on the national database on crime held by this organisation.</p>

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The report 'Focus on: violent crime and sexual offences', a part of the Crime Statistics created in collaboration by the Home Office and the National Statistical Office, represents the most extensive statistical product on gender-based violence in the UK as they cover all forms of gender-based violence except for sexual harassment.

Data are mainly based on police recorded crimes, but also draw on survey data, hospital data and the Home Office Homicide Index.

This report is more specific than the other statistical products for which information is available and it is structured in a way that highlights the victim's experience, the role of the police in recording and detecting the crimes, how various criminal justice agencies deal with an offender once identified, and the criminal histories of sex offenders.

## 5.6 Administrative data sources on gender-based violence: tables

### 5.6.1 Number of administrative data sources per sector

Table 15. Number of administrative data sources per sector

Sector	Total	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Police	43	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Justice	36	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	6	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	3	1	2	1	3	-
Health	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-
Social services	32	-	2	3	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	4	1	1	-	1	3	-	2	-	2	1	-	2	2	-
Other	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>

### 5.6.2 Number of administrative data sources per type of gender-based violence

Table 16. Number of administrative data sources per type of gender-based violence

Type of gender-based violence	Total	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Intimate partner violence	117	2	1	5	4	1	2	4	7	8	5	5	2	3	7	3	2	2	5	5	3	9	2	6	5	4	5	8	2
Sexual assault	95	3	3	3	6	2	1	3	5	3	4	4	2	1	7	5	2	3	5	6	3	3	-	1	3	4	4	8	1
Rape	103	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	6	3	4	4	3	1	7	5	2	3	5	6	3	4	-	6	3	4	5	8	1
Sexual harassment	50	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	6	2	3	2	2	2	4	3	1	3	3	-	2	3	-	6	1	-	2	-	-
Stalking	55	2	-	3	-	2	-	1	5	-	4	2	3	-	1	5	1	1	4	6	2	3	-	-	1	3	-	5	1

### 5.6.3 Administrative data sources on intimate-partner violence per sector

Table 17. Administrative data sources on intimate-partner violence per sector

Sector	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	HR	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Police	37	28	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Justice	27	16	x		x	x			x	x	x	x			x					x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	
Health	10	8													x				x		x			x	x		x	x	x	
Social services	26	16			x	x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x		x		x	x	
Other	17	12						x	x	x		x		x				x	x			x	x	x		x				x

### 5.6.4 Administrative data sources on sexual assault per sector

Table 18. Administrative data sources on sexual assault per sector

Sector	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	HR	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Police	31	23	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	x
Justice	24	18	x	x	x	x	x		x		x				x	x		x		x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	
Health	11	10				x					x				x				x		x			x	x		x	x	x	
Social services	20	13		x	x	x			x	x			x		x	x	x		x	x								x	x	
Other	9	7						x		x		x						x	x					x		x				

### 5.6.5 Administrative data sources on rape per sector

Table 19. Administrative data sources on rape per sector

Sector	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	HR	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Police	36	27	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Justice	28	20	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Health	12	10				x					x						x		x		x			x	x		x	x	x	
Social services	18	12		x	x				x	x			x		x	x	x		x	x								x	x	
Other	9	7						x		x		x						x	x					x		x				

### 5.6.6 Administrative data sources on sexual harassment per sector

Table 20. Administrative data sources on sexual harassment per sector

Sector	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	HR	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Police	14	11				x					x	x	x			x		x	x		x	x		x	x					
Justice	12	10				x					x				x	x		x			x	x		x	x			x		
Health	0	0																												
Social services	13	9		x					x	x			x		x		x		x						x			x		
Other	10	6								x				x	x			x	x							x				





## 5.6.7 Administrative data sources on stalking per sector

Table 21. Administrative data sources on stalking per sector

Sector	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	HR	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Police	21	15	x		x		x					x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x		x			x		x	x
Justice	17	11	x		x		x					x				x				x	x	x		x			x		x	
Health	0	0																												
Social services	11	9			x				x	x			x		x	x			x	x									x	
Other	6	4								x								x	x							x				

## 5.6.8 Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Police sector

Table 22. Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Police sector

Police	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	25	23	x		x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Sex of victim	28	24	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Nationality of victim	18	17				x				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x
Further information on victim	27	23	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	7	7	x						x			x		x				x					x	x						
Age of perpetrator	26	24	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Sex of perpetrator	28	24	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Nationality of perpetrator	20	18			x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		
Further information on perpetrator	25	21	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x
Reoffending on gender-based violence	14	13	x		x		x	x			x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	24	21	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	12	12	x							x	x		x		x	x		x	x			x	x	x					x	
Children witnessing IPV incidents	13	11	x							x	x				x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x					

## 5.6.9 Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Justice sector

**Table 23. Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Justice sector**

Justice	Num- ber of sources	Num- ber of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	10	9	x		x					x											x	x	x		x		x		x	
Sex of victim	13	9	x		x					x	x					x							x		x		x		x	
Nationality of victim	9	6								x	x										x	x			x		x			
Further in- formation on victim	14	9	x							x	x					x					x	x			x		x		x	
Gender-based violence re-victimisa- tion	6	3									x											x	x							
Age of perpe- trator	16	13	x		x	x				x	x					x					x	x	x		x	x	x		x	
Sex of perpe- trator	21	13	x		x	x				x	x					x					x	x	x		x	x	x		x	
Nationality of perpetrator	14	9	x		x	x				x	x										x	x			x		x			
Further in- formation on perpetrator	19	11	x		x	x				x	x					x					x				x	x	x		x	
Reoffending on gender- based violence	14	9	x		x	x					x										x	x	x		x		x			
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	16	9	x		x						x										x	x	x		x		x		x	
Relationship of witness with victim/ perpetrator	6	5									x										x		x		x				x	
Children wit- nessing IPV incidents	4	2														x						x								



## 5.6.10 Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Health sector

**Table 24. Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Health sector**

Health	Num- ber of sources	Num- ber of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	8	7														x				x		x			x		x	x	x	
Sex of victim	8	7														x				x		x			x		x	x	x	
Nationality of victim	5	5														x				x					x			x	x	
Further information on victim	8	7														x				x		x			x		x	x	x	
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	1	1																				x								
Age of perpetrator	1	1														x														
Sex of perpetrator	1	1														x														
Nationality of perpetrator	0	0																												
Further information on perpetrator	0	0																												
Reoffending on gender-based violence	0	0																												
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	5	4														x						x			x				x	
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	1	1														x														
Children witnessing IPV incidents	0	0																												

### 5.6.11 Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Social services sector

**Table 25. Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — Social services sector**

Social services	Number of sources	MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	20	14			x	x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x					x		x		
Sex of victim	21	14			x	x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x					x		
Nationality of victim	12	11			x	x			x	x				x	x		x	x		x	x							x		
Further information on victim	18	14			x	x			x	x			x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x			x		x		
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	15	14			x	x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x				x		x	
Age of perpetrator	13	11			x	x			x	x			x		x		x	x		x						x		x		
Sex of perpetrator	15	12			x	x			x	x			x		x	x	x	x		x			x					x		
Nationality of perpetrator	7	6				x			x	x					x			x										x		
Further information on perpetrator	14	11			x	x			x	x			x		x	x		x		x							x		x	
Reoffending on gender-based violence	10	10				x			x	x			x		x	x	x	x					x							x
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	19	14			x	x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x				x		x	
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	6	6			x					x			x		x	x												x		
Children witnessing IPV incidents	11	7			x				x	x			x			x	x			x										



## 5.6.12 Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — ‘other’ sector

Table 26. Type of administrative data available for intimate-partner violence — ‘other’ sector

Other	Num- ber of sources	Num- ber of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	11	7						x		x		x			x					x				x		x				
Sex of victim	13	10						x		x		x	x		x				x	x			x	x		x				
Nationality of victim	7	4								x					x					x				x						
Further in- formation on victim	12	8						x		x		x			x				x	x				x		x				
Gender-based violence re-vic- timisation	8	6						x		x					x				x					x		x				
Age of perpe- trator	7	5								x			x		x									x		x				
Sex of perpe- trator	8	6								x			x		x								x	x		x				
Nationality of perpetrator	5	3								x					x									x						
Further information on perpetrator	9	7								x			x		x				x	x				x		x				
Reoffending on gender- based violence	5	5											x		x				x				x			x				
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	9	6								x					x				x	x				x		x				
Relationship of witness with victim/ perpetrator	4	2								x													x							
Children witnessing IPV incidents	3	2								x													x							

### 5.6.13 Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Police sector

Table 27. Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Police sector

Police	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	23	20	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x
Sex of victim	23	21	x	x	x	x	x				x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x
Nationality of victim	17	15		x		x					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x				x
Further information on victim	23	20	x	x	x	x	x				x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	5	5	x								x		x					x				x								
Age of perpetrator	22	19	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	
Sex of perpetrator	22	19	x	x	x		x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	
Nationality of perpetrator	18	15		x	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x			
Further information on perpetrator	21	18	x	x	x	x					x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x
Reoffending on gender-based violence	12	12	x	x	x		x				x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x								
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	18	18	x	x	x		x				x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	9	9	x								x		x		x	x		x	x			x							x	



## 5.6.14 Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Justice sector

**Table 28. Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Justice sector**

Justice	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	12	10	x	x	x												x				x	x	x				x	x	x	
Sex of victim	12	9	x	x	x											x	x					x					x	x	x	
Nationality of victim	6	5															x				x	x					x	x		
Further information on victim	11	9	x								x					x	x				x	x					x	x	x	
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	2	2																				x	x							
Age of perpetrator	18	14	x	x	x	x	x									x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x	x	
Sex of perpetrator	18	15	x	x	x	x	x				x					x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x	x	
Nationality of perpetrator	11	10	x		x	x	x				x					x					x	x					x	x		
Further information on perpetrator	15	11	x		x	x	x				x					x	x				x					x	x		x	
Reoffending on gender-based violence	10	10	x	x	x	x					x					x					x	x	x				x			
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	11	8	x		x						x										x	x	x				x		x	
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	4	4														x					x		x						x	

## 5.6.15 Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Health sector

**Table 29. Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Health sector**

Health	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	10	9				x					x					x				x		x			x		x	x	x	
Sex of victim	9	8				x										x				x		x			x		x	x	x	
Nationality of victim	7	7				x					x					x				x					x			x	x	
Further information on victim	10	9				x					x					x				x		x			x		x	x	x	
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	2	2									x											x								
Age of perpetrator	1	1														x														
Sex of perpetrator	1	1														x														
Nationality of perpetrator	0	0																												
Further information on perpetrator	1	1									x																			
Reoffending on gender-based violence	0	0																												
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	6	5									x					x						x			x				x	
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	2	2									x					x														





## 5.6.16 Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Social services sector

**Table 30. Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — Social services sector**

Social services	Num-ber of sources	Num-ber of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	16	12		x	x	x			x	x				x		x	x	x		x	x							x		
Sex of victim	16	12		x	x	x			x	x				x		x	x	x		x	x							x		
Nationality of victim	10	9				x			x	x				x			x	x		x	x							x		
Further in-formation on victim	14	11		x	x	x			x	x						x	x	x		x	x							x		
Gender-based violence re-vic-timisation	10	9				x			x	x				x		x	x	x			x							x		
Age of perpe-trator	10	8			x	x			x	x							x	x		x								x		
Sex of perpe-trator	11	9			x	x			x	x						x	x	x		x								x		
Nationality of perpetrator	6	5				x			x	x								x										x		
Further information on perpetrator	10	9		x	x	x			x	x						x		x		x								x		
Reoffending on gender-based violence	7	7				x			x	x						x	x	x											x	
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	15	11		x	x	x			x	x				x		x	x	x		x								x		
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	5	5		x	x					x						x												x		

## 5.6.17 Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — ‘other’ sector

Table 31. Type of administrative data available for sexual assault — ‘other’ sector

Other	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	7	5						x		x		x								x						x				
Sex of victim	8	6						x		x		x	x						x							x				
Nationality of victim	4	2								x										x										
Further information on victim	8	6						x		x		x							x	x						x				
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	6	4						x		x									x							x				
Age of perpetrator	5	3								x			x													x				
Sex of perpetrator	5	3								x			x													x				
Nationality of perpetrator	3	1								x																				
Further information on perpetrator	6	4								x			x						x							x				
Reoffending on gender-based violence	3	3											x						x							x				
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	6	4								x									x	x						x				
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	3	1								x																				



## 5.6.18 Type of administrative data available for rape — Police sector

Table 32. Type of administrative data available for rape — Police sector

Police	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	26	23	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
Sex of victim	27	24	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
Nationality of victim	19	17		x		x				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		x		x
Further information on victim	25	22	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	6	6	x					x			x		x				x					x								
Age of perpetrator	25	22	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	
Sex of perpetrator	25	22	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	
Nationality of perpetrator	21	18		x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		
Further information on perpetrator	23	20	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x		x	x
Reoffending on gender-based violence	13	13	x	x	x		x	x			x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x								
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	20	20	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	10	10	x							x	x		x		x	x		x	x			x							x	

## 5.6.19 Type of administrative data available for rape — Justice sector

**Table 33. Type of administrative data available for rape — Justice sector**

Justice	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	14	12	x	x	x									x		x					x	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Sex of victim	14	11	x	x	x									x		x	x						x		x		x	x	x	
Nationality of victim	7	6														x					x	x			x		x	x		
Further information on victim	12	10	x								x					x	x				x	x			x		x	x	x	
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	2	2																				x	x							
Age of perpetrator	20	16	x	x	x	x	x							x		x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Sex of perpetrator	21	17	x	x	x	x	x				x			x		x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Nationality of perpetrator	14	12	x		x	x	x				x			x		x					x	x			x		x	x		
Further information on perpetrator	17	12	x		x	x	x				x					x	x				x				x	x	x		x	
Reoffending on gender-based violence	12	11	x	x	x	x					x					x					x	x	x		x		x			
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	12	9	x		x						x										x	x	x		x		x		x	
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	5	5														x					x		x		x				x	



## 5.6.20 Type of administrative data available for rape — Health sector

Table 34. Type of administrative data available for rape — Health sector

Health	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	10	9				x					x					x				x		x			x		x	x	x	
Sex of victim	9	8				x										x				x		x			x		x	x	x	
Nationality of victim	7	7				x					x					x				x					x			x	x	
Further information on victim	10	9				x					x					x				x		x			x		x	x	x	
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	2	2									x											x								
Age of perpetrator	1	1														x														
Sex of perpetrator	1	1														x														
Nationality of perpetrator	0	0																												
Further information on perpetrator	1	1									x																			
Reoffending on gender-based violence	0	0																												
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	6	5									x					x						x			x				x	
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	2	2									x					x														

## 5.6.21 Type of administrative data available for rape — Social services sector

Table 35. Type of administrative data available for rape — Social services sector

Social services	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	14	11		x	x				x	x				x		x	x	x		x	x							x		
Sex of victim	14	11		x	x				x	x				x		x	x	x		x	x							x		
Nationality of victim	9	8							x	x				x			x	x		x	x							x		
Further information on victim	12	10		x	x				x	x						x	x	x		x	x							x		
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	9	8							x	x				x		x	x	x			x							x		
Age of perpetrator	9	7			x				x	x							x	x		x								x		
Sex of perpetrator	10	8			x				x	x						x	x	x		x								x		
Nationality of perpetrator	5	4							x	x								x										x		
Further information on perpetrator	9	8		x	x				x	x						x		x		x								x		
Reoffending on gender-based violence	6	6							x	x						x	x	x											x	
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	13	10		x	x				x	x				x		x	x	x		x								x		
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	5	5		x	x					x						x												x		



## 5.6.22 Type of administrative data available for rape — ‘other’ sector

**Table 36. Type of administrative data available for rape — ‘other’ sector**

Other	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	7	5						x		x		x							x							x				
Sex of victim	8	6						x		x		x	x						x							x				
Nationality of victim	4	2								x									x											
Further information on victim	8	6						x		x		x							x	x						x				
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	6	4						x		x									x							x				
Age of perpetrator	5	3								x			x													x				
Sex of perpetrator	5	3								x			x													x				
Nationality of perpetrator	3	1								x																				
Further information on perpetrator	6	4								x			x						x							x				
Reoffending on gender-based violence	3	3											x						x							x				
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	6	4								x									x	x						x				
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	3	1								x																				

## 8.6.23 Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Police sector

**Table 37. Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Police sector**

Police	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	8	8				x							x	x			x		x	x		x	x							
Sex of victim	8	8									x		x	x			x		x	x		x	x							
Nationality of victim	8	8				x					x		x	x			x		x	x		x								
Further information on victim	8	8				x					x		x				x		x	x		x	x							
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	3	3									x		x									x								
Age of perpetrator	8	8				x			x				x	x			x		x	x		x								
Sex of perpetrator	8	8							x				x	x			x		x	x		x	x							
Nationality of perpetrator	6	6				x								x			x		x	x		x								
Further information on perpetrator	7	7				x					x		x				x		x	x			x							
Reoffending on gender-based violence	6	6									x		x				x		x	x		x								
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	7	7									x		x				x		x	x		x	x							
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	4	4									x		x						x			x								





## 5.6.24 Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Justice sector

**Table 38. Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Justice sector**

Justice	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	6	5															x					x	x		x			x		
Sex of victim	6	4															x						x		x			x		
Nationality of victim	5	4															x					x			x			x		
Further information on victim	6	5									x						x					x			x			x		
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	2	2																				x	x							
Age of perpetrator	7	6				x											x					x	x		x			x		
Sex of perpetrator	8	7				x					x						x					x	x		x			x		
Nationality of perpetrator	7	6				x					x						x					x			x			x		
Further information on perpetrator	6	4				x					x						x								x					
Reoffending on gender-based violence	7	6				x					x						x					x	x		x					
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	5	4									x											x	x		x					
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	3	3															x						x		x					

## 5.6.25 Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Social services sector

**Table 39. Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — Social services sector**

Social services	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	9	8							x	x				x		x		x		x					x			x		
Sex of victim	10	8							x	x				x		x		x		x					x			x		
Nationality of victim	8	7							x	x				x				x		x					x			x		
Further information on victim	12	8		x					x	x						x		x		x					x			x		
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	7	6		x					x	x				x		x		x												
Age of perpetrator	6	5							x	x								x		x								x		
Sex of perpetrator	9	7							x	x						x		x		x					x			x		
Nationality of perpetrator	6	5							x	x								x							x			x		
Further information on perpetrator	11	8		x					x	x						x		x		x					x			x		
Reoffending on gender-based violence	5	5		x					x	x						x		x												
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	10	8							x	x				x		x		x		x					x			x		
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	2	2								x						x														



## 5.6.26 Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — ‘other’ sector

Table 40. Type of administrative data available for sexual harassment — ‘other’ sector

Other	Num- ber of sources	Num- ber of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	8	4								x					x					x						x				
Sex of victim	8	4								x					x				x							x				
Nationality of victim	7	3								x					x					x										
Further in- formation on victim	10	6								x					x	x			x	x						x				
gender-based violence re-vic- timisation	6	3								x									x							x				
Age of perpe- trator	6	3								x					x											x				
Sex of perpe- trator	7	3								x					x											x				
Nationality of perpetrator	6	2								x					x															
Further information on perpetrator	8	5								x					x	x			x							x				
Reoffending on gender- based violence	3	3								x									x							x				
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	9	5								x					x				x	x						x				
Relationship of witness with victim/ perpetrator	6	2								x					x															

## 5.6.27 Type of administrative data available for stalking — Police sector

Table 41. Type of administrative data available for stalking — Police sector

Police	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	16	14	x		x		x						x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x				x		x	x
Sex of victim	16	14	x		x		x						x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x				x		x	x
Nationality of victim	10	8											x	x			x	x		x	x	x								x
Further information on victim	15	13	x		x		x						x				x	x		x	x	x	x				x		x	x
gender-based violence re-victimisation	4	4	x										x					x				x								
Age of perpetrator	15	12	x		x		x						x	x			x	x		x	x	x					x		x	
Sex of perpetrator	16	13	x		x		x						x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x				x		x	
Nationality of perpetrator	12	9			x		x							x			x	x		x	x	x					x			
Further information on perpetrator	14	11	x		x								x				x	x		x	x		x				x		x	x
Reoffending on gender-based violence	9	9	x		x		x						x				x	x		x	x	x								
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	12	12	x		x		x						x				x	x		x	x	x	x				x		x	
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	5	5	x										x					x				x							x	



## 5.6.28 Type of administrative data available for stalking — Justice sector

Table 42. Type of administrative data available for stalking — Justice sector

Justice	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	10	8	x		x												x				x	x	x				x		x	
Sex of victim	9	6	x		x												x						x				x		x	
Nationality of victim	5	4															x				x	x					x			
Further information on victim	8	6	x														x				x	x					x		x	
gender-based violence re-victimisation	2	2																				x	x							
Age of perpetrator	13	9	x		x		x										x				x	x	x				x		x	
Sex of perpetrator	12	9	x		x		x										x				x	x	x				x		x	
Nationality of perpetrator	8	7	x		x		x										x				x	x					x			
Further information on perpetrator	11	7	x		x		x										x				x						x		x	
Reoffending on gender-based violence	7	7	x		x												x				x	x	x				x			
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	10	7	x		x																x	x	x				x		x	
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	4	4															x				x		x						x	

## 5.6.29 Type of administrative data available for stalking — Social services sector

**Table 43. Type of administrative data available for stalking — Social services sector**

Social services	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	9	8			x				x	x				x		x	x			x	x									
Sex of victim	9	8			x				x	x				x		x	x			x	x									
Nationality of victim	6	6							x	x				x			x			x	x									
Further information on victim	8	7			x				x	x						x	x			x	x									
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	7	6							x	x				x		x	x				x									
Age of perpetrator	6	5			x				x	x							x			x										
Sex of perpetrator	7	6			x				x	x						x	x			x										
Nationality of perpetrator	2	2							x	x																				
Further information on perpetrator	6	5			x				x	x						x				x										
Reoffending on gender-based violence	5	5							x	x						x	x												x	
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	8	7			x				x	x				x		x	x			x										
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	3	3			x					x						x														



## 5.6.30 Type of administrative data available for stalking — ‘other’ sector

Table 44. Type of administrative data available for stalking — ‘other’ sector

Other	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Age of victim	5	3								x										x						x				
Sex of victim	5	3								x									x							x				
Nationality of victim	4	2								x										x										
Further information on victim	6	4								x									x	x						x				
Gender-based violence re-victimisation	5	3								x									x							x				
Age of perpetrator	4	2								x																x				
Sex of perpetrator	4	2								x																x				
Nationality of perpetrator	3	1								x																				
Further information on perpetrator	5	3								x									x							x				
Reoffending on gender-based violence	2	2																	x							x				
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	6	4								x									x	x						x				
Relationship of witness with victim/perpetrator	3	1								x																				

### 5.6.31 Number of Member States and sources with administrative data on protection orders

**Table 45. Number of Member States and sources with administrative data on protection orders**

Data on protection orders	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Intimate partner violence	39	16	x	x	x	x				x	x		x		x		x		x		x	x	x	x		x			x	
Sexual assault (excl. rape)	28	13	x		x	x				x	x		x		x		x		x		x	x	x			x			x	
Rape	29	14	x		x	x				x	x		x		x		x		x		x	x	x			x			x	
Sexual harassment	14	8				x				x	x						x		x				x							
Stalking	21	10	x		x					x			x				x		x		x	x							x	





## 5.6.32 Administrative data available on the description of the incident in EU Member States per sector

**Table 46. Administrative data available on the description of the incident in EU Member States per sector**

Police	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Date/time	25	18	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x			
Harm/injuries	21	19	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x			
Location	26	19	x	x	x	x				x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			
Type of violence	10	8								x	x				x	x	x	x					x	x						
Death of victim as result of incident	15	14		x	x	x				x			x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x					x		x	
Other information	29	21	x	x	x	x				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x
Justice	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Date/time	13	10			x	x	x				x			x		x	x	x			x				x					
Harm/injuries	11	8			x	x				x	x						x	x			x				x					
Location	15	9			x		x				x			x		x	x				x		x	x						
Type of violence	5	4									x												x		x		x			
Death of victim as result of incident	17	12	x	x	x	x					x					x	x					x			x		x	x	x	
Other information	18	12	x		x	x					x			x			x				x	x	x		x		x		x	
Health	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Date/time	2	2				x																x								
Harm/injuries	2	2				x																x								
Location	2	2				x					x																			
Type of violence	1	1																					x							
Death of victim as result of incident	7	6				x										x				x		x					x	x		
Other information	8	7				x					x					x				x		x			x				x	
Social services	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Date/time	15	11		x	x	x				x			x		x	x	x	x		x			x							
Harm/injuries	15	11		x	x	x			x	x			x		x	x	x	x		x										
Location	13	9		x	x	x				x			x			x	x	x		x										
Type of violence	14	10		x	x	x				x				x	x	x		x			x		x							
Death of victim as result of incident	0	0																												
Other information	20	14		x	x	x				x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x		x	x				

### 5.6.33 Administrative data available on prosecution processes and outcomes — Police sector

**Table 47. Administrative data available on prosecution processes and outcomes — Police sector**

Police	Num- ber of sources	Num- ber of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Withdrawals of complaints	7	6		x									x		x		x											x	x	
Withdrawals of prosecution support	7	6		x	x								x		x		x										x			
Number of cases reported for each type of incident	11	11		x	x					x			x		x	x	x				x			x		x		x		
Number of cases initiated for each type of incident	9	9		x	x								x		x		x				x					x		x	x	
Number of cases referred to court	11	10		x	x								x		x		x	x			x	x	x						x	
Number of cases resulting in arrest	11	11		x	x					x			x			x	x	x	x			x				x			x	
Guilty pleas	4	4		x		x							x																x	
Guilty verdicts	6	6		x	x	x							x		x								x							
Average time per case through criminal justice system	4	4				x							x						x								x			
Types of offence(s)	17	15		x	x	x				x			x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x		x	
List of offences	16	14		x	x	x				x			x		x	x	x		x		x	x	x				x		x	
Data on pro-bation	4	4		x									x						x				x							
Data on bail/remand	4	0																												
Data on prison	3	3		x	x								x																	



## 5.6.34 Administrative data available on prosecution processes and outcomes — Justice sector

**Table 48. Administrative data available on prosecution processes and outcomes — Justice sector**

Justice	Num-ber of sources	Num-ber of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Withdrawals of complaints	12	7	x								x					x	x				x	x			x					
Withdrawals of prosecution support	8	8	x	x	x												x				x	x					x		x	
Number of cases reported for each type of incident	6	6	x		x					x	x						x					x								
Number of cases initiated for each type of incident	9	8	x		x												x				x	x			x	x			x	
Number of cases referred to court	20	15	x	x	x	x				x	x						x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x		x	
Number of cases resulting in arrest	10	9	x		x	x					x						x					x			x		x		x	
Guilty pleas	9	7		x												x	x				x	x				x			x	
Guilty verdicts	24	15	x	x	x	x					x			x		x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x		x	
Average time case through criminal justice system	11	9		x	x											x	x						x		x	x	x		x	
Types of offence(s)	24	16	x	x	x	x	x			x	x					x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x		x	
List of offences	20	15	x	x	x	x	x			x	x					x	x				x	x			x	x	x		x	
Data on pro-bation	12	9	x	x		x											x					x	x		x	x			x	
Data on bail/ remand	13	1	x																											
Data on prison	11	9		x		x	x										x					x	x		x	x			x	

### 5.6.35 Purpose of administrative data collection on gender-based violence in EU Member States

**Table 49. Purpose of administrative data collection on gender-based violence in EU Member States**

	Num- ber of sources	Num- ber of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
<b>Monitoring</b>	88	26		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Ensure victim protection from perpetrator</b>	51	19		x	x	x		x		x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x
<b>Inform/evaluate policy</b>	55	22	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Plan capacity</b>	36	16		x	x		x	x		x					x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Professional indemnity</b>	18	14		x	x	x				x					x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				
<b>Accountability</b>	30	10		x	x	x		x							x		x		x			x			x	x				
<b>Contribute to other organisation database</b>	15	18		x		x		x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x		x	x



## 5.6.36 Type of coding system used for recording administrative data on gender-based violence in EU Member States per sector

Table 50. Type of coding system used for recording administrative data on gender-based violence in EU Member States per sector

Police	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Criminal justice	9	9		x		x	x		x	x					x	x	x												x	
Heath	0	0																												
Police	13	13	x		x	x					x			x	x				x	x		x	x				x		x	x
Specific	3	3		x									x								x									
No code	7	7						x			x					x	x		x				x				x			
Justice	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Criminal justice	17	14	x	x	x	x				x				x		x	x				x	x	x		x		x		x	
Heath	0	0																												
Police	4	2												x															x	
Specific	1	1								x																				
No code	11	6									x					x	x					x				x		x		
Health	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Criminal justice	0	0																												
Heath	6	5				x					x					x									x				x	
Police	0	0																												
Specific	1	1																		x										
No code	2	2																									x	x		
Social services	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Criminal justice	1	1																					x							
Heath	0	0																												
Police	1	1																					x							
Specific	7	6							x	x										x	x		x			x				
No code	18	11		x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x							x			x	x	

**Table 51. Dissemination of administrative data to third parties per sector**

Reporting	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
All sources	84	26	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Police	26	21	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	
Justice	23	16	x	x	x	x	x			x	x					x	x	x			x		x		x		x	x	x	
Health	6	6				x					x					x				x		x					x			
Social services	17	13		x	x	x			x	x					x	x		x		x	x		x					x	x	
Other	12	7						x		x					x	x			x	x						x				
Total use upon request	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
All sources	31	12	x			x		x						x		x		x		x			x			x	x	x	x	
Police	8	7	x			x												x					x				x	x	x	
Justice	8	6	x			x								x		x		x											x	
Health	4	4				x										x				x							x			
Social services	8	5				x								x		x		x					x							
Other	3	3						x								x										x				
Partial use upon request	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
All sources	45	22		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x
Police	20	17		x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x						
Justice	13	10		x	x		x				x										x	x	x		x			x		x
Health	2	2									x											x								
Social services	10	8		x	x	x			x	x							x			x	x									
Other	0	0																												



## 5.6.37 Comparability of administrative data in EU Member States: geographical and over time

Table 52. Comparability of administrative data in EU Member States: geographical and over time

All sources	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Geographical	77	24	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x
Over time	97	27	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Police	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Geographical	25	18	x	x	x	x		x		x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x				x
Over time	28	21	x	x	x	x		x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
Justice	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Geographical	18	15	x	x	x	x				x	x			x		x	x	x			x	x			x	x			x	
Over time	22	17	x	x	x	x				x	x			x		x	x	x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
Health	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Geographical	6	5				x					x										x				x				x	
Over time	6	5				x										x					x				x				x	
Social services	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Geographical	18	13		x	x				x	x					x		x	x			x	x			x	x		x	x	
Over time	26	16		x	x	x			x	x				x	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x		x	x	
Other	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Geographical	10	5						x		x			x		x							x								
Over time	15	8						x		x		x			x					x			x	x		x				

## 5.6.38 Quality of administrative data in EU Member States per sector

Table 53. Quality of administrative data in EU Member States per sector

Police	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Comparability: geographical and over time	23	16	x	x	x	x		x		x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x							x
Good timeliness	17	15	x	x	x	x				x			x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x			
Ongoing updating	27	22	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
Quality assurance process	24	18	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x		x			x	

Justice	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Comparability: geographical and over time	17	15	x	x	x	x				x	x			x		x	x	x			x		x		x	x			x	
Good timeliness	3	3				x														x		x								
Ongoing updating	16	13	x			x				x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x		x		
Quality assurance process	17	12	x	x	x	x					x					x	x	x				x			x		x		x	

Health	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Comparability: geographical and over time	5	4				x																x			x				x	
Good timeliness	5	4		x	x				x												x									
Ongoing updating	7	7				x					x					x				x		x						x	x	
Quality assurance process	10	9				x					x					x				x		x			x		x	x	x	

Social services	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Comparability: geographical and over time	16	12		x	x				x	x					x			x			x		x		x	x		x	x	
Good timeliness	9	6								x		x			x					x			x			x				
Ongoing updating	18	13		x	x	x			x	x				x	x	x		x			x				x	x		x		
Quality assurance process	16	11		x		x			x	x					x	x	x			x					x	x		x		





## 5.7 Statistical products on gender-based violence: tables

### 5.7.1 Distribution of statistical products according to data compiled in EU Member States

Table 54. Distribution of statistical products according to data compiled in EU Member States

Type of organisation	Number of products	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
National statistical office	28	19		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x
Public body	55	22	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Civil society organisation	7	6								x	x	x		x					x										x	

### 5.7.2 Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per type of gender-based violence

Table 55. Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per type of gender-based violence

Type of gender-based violence	Number of sources	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
IPV	74	26	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sexual assault	68	27	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rape	70	27	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sexual harassment	21	14								x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x		x
Stalking	25	13	x				x			x			x			x			x	x	x	x		x			x		x	x

### 5.7.3 Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per sector where the administrative data used are located

Table 56. Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per sector where the administrative data used are located

Sector	Number of products	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
Police	30	19	x		x		x	x		x			x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x
Justice	42	22	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Health	12	7				x					x				x								x	x		x			x	
Social services	13	11				x				x	x		x			x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x				
Other	14	9		x		x		x			x				x					x		x		x					x	

### 5.7.4 Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per form of gender-based violence and administrative systems

Table 57. Statistical products on gender-based violence distributed per form of gender-based violence and administrative systems

Type of organisation	IPV		Sexual assault		Rape		Sexual harassment		Stalking	
	Number of sources	Number of MS	Number of sources	Number of MS	Number of sources	Number of MS	Number of sources	Number of MS	Number of sources	Number of MS
Police	23	18	22	16	26	17	9	8	13	9
Justice	34	19	13	19	32	20	8	6	11	6
Health	11	7	10	7	9	7	3	3	2	2
Social services	13	11	9	9	7	7	4	4	3	3
Other	12	8	10	8	9	7	2	2	2	2

### 5.7.5 Distribution of statistical products on gender-based violence per form of gender-based violence and data compiler

Table 58. Distribution of statistical products on gender-based violence per form of gender-based violence and data compiler <sup>(60)</sup>

	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
<b>IPV</b>																													
National Statistical Office	17			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x		x
Public Authority	19	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Civil Society Organisation	4							x				x			x													x	
<b>Sexual Assault</b>																													
National Statistical Office	20		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x
Public Authority	19	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Civil Society Organisation	4							x	x						x													x	
<b>Rape</b>																													
National Statistical Office	19		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x
Public Authority	20	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Civil Society Organisation	5							x	x	x					x													x	
<b>Sexual harassment</b>																													
National Statistical Office	6									x		x			x				x		x						x		
Public Authority	9								x		x	x			x	x				x	x					x			x
Civil Society Organisation	3							x	x						x														
<b>Stalking</b>																													
National Statistical Office	5														x				x	x	x								x
Public Authority	8	x				x					x				x					x	x					x			x
Civil Society Organisation	3							x							x													x	

(60) No information available for Ireland.



## 5.7.6 Statistical products on gender-based violence linked to external databases by EU Member States

**Table 59. Statistical products on gender-based violence linked to external databases by EU Member States (n=79)**

	Number of products	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
<b>YES</b>	26	18	3	1		1	1	1		1		1		1	1	3	2		1		2			1	1	2			1	3
<b>NO</b>	52	22			1	1	1	1	4	8	3	2		4		1	2	1	1	1	1	2	4		3	2	4	1	4	
<b>Total</b>	79	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	9	3	3		5	1	4	4	1	2	1	3	2	4	1	4	4	4	1	5	3

## 5.7.7 Statistical products on gender-based violence and their reliance on survey data by Member State

**Table 60. Statistical products on gender-based violence and their reliance on survey data by Member State (n=57)**

	Number of products	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
<b>YES</b>	29	17	2			1			2	7				1	1	1	2		1	1			2	1	2		1	1	2	1
<b>NO</b>	28	16	1	1	1	1	2		1	2	4	2		1					1			2			2	3			3	1
<b>Total</b>	57	24	3	1	1	2	2		3	9	4	2		2	1	1	2		2	1		2	2	1	4	3	1	1	5	2

## 5.7.8 Content of statistical products on gender-based violence in EU Member States

**Table 61. Content of statistical products on gender-based violence in EU Member States**

	Number of products	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
<b>Victim data</b>																														
<b>Victim age</b>	25	15	x		x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x		x						x	x	x		x			x
<b>Victim sex</b>	28	18			x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x			x	x	x
<b>Victim nationality</b>	10	6								x	x		x	x	x		x													
<b>Perpetrator data</b>																														
<b>Perpetrator age</b>	25	15	x		x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x		x						x	x	x		x			x
<b>Perpetrator sex</b>	35	20	x	x		x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x
<b>Perpetrator nationality</b>	18	9	x		x		x			x	x		x	x	x		x													
<b>Other data</b>																														
<b>Sex of both victim and perpetrator</b>	17	13					x			x	x		x	x	x		x		x				x	x				x	x	x
<b>Relationship between victim and perpetrator</b>	19	11			x	x				x	x	x	x		x										x		x	x		x
<b>Information on incident</b>	18	14	x		x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x					x			



## 5.7.9 Content of statistical products on gender-based violence per data complier in EU Member States

Table 62. Content of statistical products on gender-based violence per data complier in EU Member States

	Num- ber of MS	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK
<b>National statistical offices</b>																													
<b>Background information</b>																													
Victim age	6				x	x		x									x								x			x	
Victim sex	8				x	x		x				x		x	x		x								x				
Victim nationality	2				x												x												
Offender age	9			x	x	x	x			x	x			x			x										x		
Offender sex	13			x	x		x			x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x						x	x	
Offender nation- ality	6				x	x	x			x	x						x												
Incident data	6	x			x	x							x				x					x							
Relationship be- tween victim and offender	5				x	x						x	x												x				
<b>Other public authorities</b>																													
<b>Background information</b>																													
Victim age	11		x				x	x		x	x			x				x					x	x	x				x
Victim sex	12						x			x	x		x	x			x		x				x	x	x	x			x
Victim nationality	4									x	x			x			x												
Offender age	11		x				x	x		x	x			x				x					x	x			x	x	
Offender sex	13		x				x	x		x	x			x				x					x	x		x	x	x	x
Offender nation- ality	6		x				x			x	x			x				x											
Incident data	7	x	x					x		x				x				x											x
Relationship be- tween victim and offender	7							x			x		x	x											x			x	x
<b>Civil society organisations</b>																													
<b>Background information</b>																													
Victim age	2									x	x																		
Victim sex	2									x					x														
Victim nationality																													
Offender age	1									x																			
Offender sex	1									x																			
Offender nation- ality																													
Incident data	3										x				x		x												
Relationship be- tween victim and offender	2									x	x																		

### 5.7.10 Comparability of statistical products on gender-based violence in EU Member States

**Table 63. Comparability of statistical products on gender-based violence in EU Member States**

	Number of products	Number of MS	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE <sup>(61)</sup>	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
<b>Geographical</b>	47	21	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	
<b>Over time</b>	67	27	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Geographical &amp; over time</b>	43	21	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	
<b>None</b>	7	5										x		x					x						x				x	

61 No information available for Ireland.



### 5.7.11 Link between statistical products on gender-based violence and administrative systems in EU Member States

Table 64. Link between statistical products on gender-based violence and administrative systems <sup>(62)</sup> in EU Member States

Member State	Statistical product	Health	Justice	Police	Social services	Other
<b>Total</b>		12	42	30	13	14
BE	Statistics of convictions, suspensions and internment		X			
	Integrated criminological statistics		X			
	Police crime statistics			X		
BG	Crimes and persons convicted 2011		X			X
CZ	Focused on women and men		X	X		
DK	Victims of violence and their contacts to hospitals, 2006–12	X				
	National database on violence against women and the report 'Violence in close relationships'	X	X		X	X
DE	Prosecution criminal court statistics convicted (Germans and foreigners) by type of offence and age, and by type of verdict (e.g. acquittal, criminal conviction, sentence) since 2007		X			
	Penal prison statistics (prisoners and persons in preventive custody with demographic and criminological characteristics)		X	X		
	Police criminal statistics			X		
EE	Women's shelters and mothers' and children's shelters					X
	JU001: recorded offences by degree/type			X		
EL	Survey on offences committed			X		
	Emergency social support — help line: 197				X	
	1. Statistical product on domestic violence (Act 3500/2006) 2. Statistical product on rape (PC Article 336)			X		
	Criminality survey (persons sentenced)		X			

62 No information available for Ireland.

Member State	Statistical product	Health	Justice	Police	Social services	Other
ES	Gender violence and domestic violence				X	
	Gender violence report	X				
	The Annual Report of Public Prosecutor's Office		X			
	Crimes against sexual freedom					X
	IV Annual Report		X		X	X
	Monthly statistical bulletin		X			X
	The data on complaints, registered civil and criminal proceedings and requested protection orders at competent VAW courts and sentences issued by justice bodies on this subject in 2012		X			
	The latest data about gender-based violence		X			X
	Gender-based violence fatal victims					
FR	ENVEFF					
	ENVEFF					
	CVS Quality of life and safety					
	Survey on life events and health					
	Statistics of CFCV					
HR	Overview of safety indicators (annually)	X			X	X
	Data according to the Law on the protection from domestic violence	X	X	X	X	
	Domestic violence: legal framework and forms of appearance 2007–10 Women and men in Croatia (annually)		X			
	Women and men in Croatia (annually)					
	Misdemeanour, municipal, and county courts		X			
IT	Criminal proceedings with known author, concluded or pending before the Public Prosecutor's		X			
	Statistics on crimes reported from the police to the judicial system			X		
	Judicial statistics on convictions by crime — Ministry of Justice		X			
	Report helpline 1522				X	
	Crimes reported to the police			X		
CY	Crime statistics		X	X		





Member State	Statistical product	Health	Justice	Police	Social services	Other
LV	Statistical yearbook of health care in Latvia	X				
	Public health monitor	X				
	Women and men in Latvia					X
	Statistical yearbook of Latvia					X
	Crime statistics		X			
LT	Statistics of Courts. Reports on criminal litigation.		X			
	Social map of Lithuania (SPIS)				X	
	Statistics of police department			X		
	Statistics of crimes		X	X		
LU	Violence Annual Report of the Committee of Cooperation		X	X	X	
HU	Unified system of criminal statistics of the investigative authorities and of public prosecution		X			
	Women and men		X			
	Monthly, yearly reports				X	
MT	Crime statistics			X		
NL	Justice statistics		X			
	Police statistics			X		
	Emancipation monitor			X	X	X
AT	Criminal statistics of the police authorities			X		
	Statistics on convictions			X		
PL	Report on the Interventions conducted as a collaboration between PARPA with Ministry of Justice and national police		X	X		
	Domestic Violence. Diagnosis of the phenomenon and reaction of the justice system		X			
	Domestic violence statistics			X		
	Crime Statistics					
	Report on implementation of the national programme counteracting domestic violence		X	X		X
PT	Justice statistics		X	X		

Member State	Statistical product	Health	Justice	Police	Social services	Other
RO	Annual Report of General Prosecutor's Office		X			
	Annual Report of the Child Protection Direction within the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly				X	
	Annual Report of the National Institute of Forensic Medicine	X				
	Diagnosis Related Groups (DRG)	X				
SI	Information system for criminal justice		X			
	SI-STAT		X			
	ITSPol			X		
	IS-CSD, module JP_BSP				X	
SK	Statistical yearbook of the Ministry of Justice		X			
	Statistical yearbook on prosecution offices' activities		X			
	Gender Equality		X	X		
	Report on violence against women	X	X	X		
FI	Offences known to the police			X		
	Domestic violence in Finland					
SE	Rape and sexual crimes		X			
	Annual Report from the National Organisation for women's shelters and young women's shelters					X
	National register of cause of death	X				
	Injuries and poisoning	X				
	Yearly compilation					X
	Assault against women		X			
UK	Focus on: violent crime and sexual offences (part of crime statistics)			X		
	Prosecution statistics		X			
	An overview of sexual offending in England & Wales		X	X		
	Criminal justice statistics		X	X		



# Bibliography





# Bibliography

## Legislation

### European Union

European Parliament and Council (2004), *Directive 2004/113/EC of 13 December 2004 on implementing the principle of equal treatment between men and women in the access to and supply of goods and services*.

European Parliament and Council (2006), *Directive 2006/54/EC of 5 July 2006 on the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation*.

European Parliament and Council (2011), *Directive 2011/36/EU of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, replacing the Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA*.

European Parliament and Council (2011), *Directive 2011/99/EU of 13 December 2011 on the European Protection Order*.

European Parliament and Council (2012), *Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA*.

### Council of Europe

Council of Europe (2011), *Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence*

(*Istanbul Convention*), Council of Europe Treaty Series — No 210, Istanbul.

### United Nations

United Nations (1970), *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)*, 18 December 1979.

### National Legislation

Law 226/2009 regarding the Organisation and Functioning of Official Statistics in Romania and Law 677/2001 Regarding management of personal data, 2009.

Order of the Minister of Health Care, Minister of Interior and Prosecutor General on *Exchange of Information about Injured Persons whose Body Injuries Could be Related to a Crime*, No 55/42/16, 28 January 2002.

## Publications from international organisations

### European Union

Council of the European Union (2002), *Press release, 2470th Council meeting*, Brussels, 2–3 December 2002.

Council of the European Union (2002), *Draft Council conclusions on the review of the implementation by the Member*

- States and the EU institutions of the Beijing Platform for Action, Permanent Representatives Committee (Part I), 22 November 2002.
- Council of the European Union (2004), *Draft Council conclusions on sexual harassment at the workplace*, Permanent Representatives Committee (Part I), 25 November 2004.
- Council of the European Union (2009), *Report from the Swedish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, Beijing +15: The platform for Action and the European Union*, 2009.
- EIGE (2012), *Overview of the current situation on domestic violence against women in the EU, Member States and Croatia*, 2012.
- EIGE (2012), *Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU Member States: Violence against Women — Victim Support*, 2012.
- European Commission (2006), *Communication on Developing a comprehensive and coherent EU strategy to measure crime and criminal justice: An EU Action Plan 2006–10*, COM (2006) 437 final, Brussels, 7 August 2006.
- European Commission (2010), *The Stockholm Programme — An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens*, OJ C 115, 4 May 2010.
- European Commission (2010), *Delivering an area of freedom, security and justice for Europe's citizens: Action Plan Implementing the Stockholm Programme*, COM (2010) 171, Brussels, 20 April 2010.
- European Commission EGGSI (2010), *Violence against women and the role of gender equality, social inclusion and health strategies*, September 2010.
- European Commission (2010) *Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence*, DG Justice, 2010.
- European Commission (2010), *Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015, drawn up on the basis of COM (2010) 491 final, SEC (2010) 1079 and SEC (2010) 1080*.
- European Commission (2011), *Proposal for a Regulation on European Statistics on Safety from Crime*, COM (2011) 335, 2011/0146 [COD], 2011.
- European Commission (2012), *European Network of legal experts in the field of gender equality, Harassment related to Sex and Sexual Harassment Law in 33 European Countries: Discrimination versus Dignity*, 2012.
- European Commission (2012), *Staff Working Document, Report on Progress on equality between women and men in 2012*, SWD (2013) 171, 2012.
- European Commission (2012), *Communication on Measuring Crime in the EU: Statistics Action Plan 2011–15*, COM/2011/0713 final, Brussels, 18 January 2012.
- Council of the European Union (2008), *Conclusions on the Review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action by the Member States*, Brussels, 17 December 2008.
- Council of the European Union (2010), *Conclusions on the Eradication of Violence Against Women in the European Union, 3000th Employment and Social Policy Council meeting*, 8 March 2010.
- Council of the European Union (2010), *The Stockholm Programme: an open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens*, 2010/C 115/01, 4 May 2010.
- Council of the European Union (2011), *Conclusions on the European Pact for gender equality for the period 2011–20, 3073rd Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council meeting*, 2011/C 155/02, 7 March 2011.
- Council of the European Union (2012), *Conclusions on Combating Violence Against Women, and the Provision of Support Services for Victims of Domestic Violence, 3206th Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council meeting*, 6 December 2012.
- European Parliament (2006), *Resolution on the current situation in combating violence against women and any future action*, 2004/2220(INI) P6\_TA (2006)0038, 2006.
- European Parliament (2009), *Resolution on the elimination of violence against women*, P7\_TA (2009)009, 26 November 2009.



European Parliament (2011), *Resolution on priorities and outline of a new EU policy framework to fight violence against women* (P7\_TA (2011)012), 5 April 2011.

European Parliament (2011), *How could the Convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) be implemented in the EU legal framework?* Note prepared by Violeta Neubauer, June 2011.

European Parliament (2012) *Report on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics on safety from crime* (COM (2011) 0335, 2012.

Eurostat (2013), *Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice Working Group Meeting*, Doc. CR/WG2018/8, 2013.

Eurostat (2013), *Trafficking in human beings, Methodologies and Working papers*, 2013.

European Statistical System (2009), *EURO-SDMX Metadata Structure*, release 3, March 2009.

Fundamental Rights Agency (2012), *Violence against women — an EU-wide survey*, 2012.

## Council of Europe

CEDAW-Committee (1989), *General Recommendation No 12 of the CEDAW-Committee (eighth Session)*, 1989.

CEDAW-Committee (1992), *General Recommendation No 19 of the CEDAW-Committee (IIth Session)*, 1992, specific recommendation 24 (c).

Council of Europe (2002), *Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the protection of women against violence*, Rec (2002)5.

Council of Europe (2006), *Combating violence against women — Stocktaking study on measures and action taken in Council of Europe Member States*, CDEG (2006), Strasbourg, 2006.

Council of Europe (2007), *Protecting women against violence — Analytical study on the effective implementation of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5 on the protection of women against*

*violence in Council of Europe Member States*, CDEG (2007)3, 2007.

Council of Europe (2008), *Analytical Study of the Second Round of Monitoring the Implementation of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5*, CDEG (2008), Strasbourg, 2008.

Council of Europe (2008), *Administrative data collection on domestic violence in Council of Europe Member States*, EG-VAW-DC (2008) Study, 2008.

Council of Europe (2010), *Protecting women against violence. Analytical study of the results of the third round of monitoring the implementation of Recommendation Rec (2002)5 on the protection of women against violence in Council of Europe Member States*, CDEG (2010), Strasbourg, 2010.

Council of Europe (2011) Explanatory report, *Convention on preventing and combating Violence against Women and domestic violence*, 2011.

## United Nations

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (2003), *Manual for the Development of A System of Criminal Justice Statistics of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs*, Statistics Division of the United Nations, 2003.

UN Economic and Social Council, Statistical Commission (2008), *Report of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on the indicators on violence against women*, E/CN.3/2009/13, 11 December 2008.

UN Economic and Social Council Statistical Commission (2012), *International Statistical Classifications*, E/CN.3/2013/28, 20 December 2012.

UNECE (2011), *Conference of European Statisticians, Principles and framework for an international classification of crimes for statistical purposes: Report prepared by the UNODC/UN-ECE Task Force on Crime Classification*, ECE/CES/BUR/2011/NOV/8/Add.1, 11 October 2011.

UNECE (2012), *Report of the 60th plenary session of the Conference of European Statisticians* (6–8 June 2012, Paris, France), ECE/CES/83, 2012.

UNECE Statistical Commission (2012), *Towards International Standards for Data Collection and Statistics On Violence Against Women* (Invited paper submitted by Lancaster University), ECE/CES/GE.30/2006/7, United Kingdom.

UNECE (2012), *Gender Statistics: report by the Secretary-General*, E/CN.3/2013/10, 19 December 2012.

UN General Assembly (2006), *Resolution on the Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women* [adopted on the report of the Third Committee (A/61/438)], 61/143, 2006.

UN General Assembly (2010), *Resolution on the Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women* [adopted on the report of the Third Committee (A/65/457)], 2010/15, 22 July 2010.

UN General Assembly (2011) *Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*, Annex, A/RES/65/228, 31 March 2011.

UN Human Rights Council (2008), *Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Its Causes and Consequences, Yakin Ertürk: indicators on violence against women and State response*, A/HRC/7/6, 29 January 2008.

UN Office for Drugs and Crime (2005), *Eighth United Nations survey of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems covering the period 2001-2002*, 2005.

UNODC/UNECE (2012) Task Force on Crime Classification to the Conference of European Statisticians, *Principles and Framework for an International Classification Of Crimes for Statistical Purposes*, June 2012.

UN Statistical Commission (2008), Report on the thirty-ninth session (26 to 29 February 2008), E/2008/24 (Decision 39/116), February 2008.

UN Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe: Conference of European Statisticians (2009), *Terms of reference of UNECE/UNODC Task Force on Crime Classification*, ECE/CES/BUR/2009/OCT/12, 16 October 2009.

UN Women (2012), *Expert Group Meeting Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls, Prevalence surveys on violence against women Challenges around indicators, data collection*

*and use*, Expert Paper prepared by Henrica A.F.M. (Henriette) Jansen, EGM/PVAWG/INF.9, September 2012.

UN World Health Organisation (2013) *Global and regional estimates of violence against women. Prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence*, 2013.

## Other organisations

ELGE (2014) Administrative data sources on gender-based violence against women in the EU -- Current status and potential for collection of comparable data, Report 1

ELGE (2013), *Study on international activities in the field of data collection on gender-based violence across the EU*, November 2013.

ELGE (2012), *Violence against women: victim's support-Report*, December 2012.

WAVE (2013), *Country Report 2012: Reality Check on Data Collection and European Services for Women and Children Survivors of Violence — A Right for Protection and Support?* Vienna, 2013.

WAVE (2013), *PROTECT II: Guidance Report. For the improvement of data on gender-based violence against women in the European Union*, Vienna, 2013.

## General publications

Aromaa, K., Heiskanen, M., Laaksonen, S., and Viuhko, M. (2007), *Final Report for Action Entitled 'Crime and Victimisation Survey'*, Helsinki, 2007.

Crepaldi, C., Samek Lodovici, M. and Corsi, M. (2010), *Violence against women and the role of gender equality, social inclusion and health strategies for the DG Employment of the European Commission*, Expert Group on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, Health and Long-Term Care Issues (EGGSI), Luxembourg, 2010.

Van Dijk, J.J.M., Mayhew, P., Van Kesteren, J., Aebi, M. and Linde, A. (2010), *Final Report on the Study on Crime Victimisation*, Eurostat, Tilburg, 2010.





Mennens, A., De Wever, W., Dalamanga, A., Kalamara, A., Kazlauskaitė, G., Vermeulen, G. and De Bondt, W. (2009), *Developing an EU level offence classification system: EU study to implement the Action Plan to measure crime and criminal justice*, Antwerpen. 2009.

Ruuskanen, E. and Aromaa, K. (2008), *Administrative data collection on domestic violence in Council of Europe Member States*, Council of Europe, EG-VAW-DC (2008) Study, Strasbourg, 2008.

Err, L. (2012), *Advancing Women's Rights*, Report prepared for the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, Doc 12065, Strasbourg, 2012.

Human European Consultancy — Hagemann-White, C., Meysen, T., with Kavemann, B., Schindler, G. and Trunk, Number (2010), *Feasibility report national legislation on gender violence and violence against children — Report on Germany*, 2010.

Kelly, L., Hagemann-White, C., Meysen, T. and Römken, R. (2011), *Realising Rights, Case studies on state responses to violence against women and children in Europe*, 2011.

Müller, U. and Schröttle, M. (2004 & 2011), *Lebenssituation, Sicherheit und Gesundheit von Frauen in Deutschland. Eine repräsentative Untersuchung zu Gewalt gegen Frauen in Deutschland*, 2011.

Van Dijk, J. (2012), *The International Crime Victims Survey 1988–2010; latest results and prospects*, 12 April 2013 (based on Newsletter of the European Society of Criminology, December 2012).

Walby, S. and Allen, J. (2004), *Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey*, Home Office, 2004.



## HOW TO OBTAIN EU PUBLICATIONS

### Free publications:

- one copy:  
via EU Bookshop (<http://bookshop.europa.eu>);
- more than one copy or posters/maps:  
from the European Union's representations ([http://ec.europa.eu/represent\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/represent_en.htm));  
from the delegations in non-EU countries ([http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/index_en.htm));  
by contacting the Europe Direct service ([http://europa.eu/europedirect/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/europedirect/index_en.htm)) or  
calling 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (freephone number from anywhere in the EU) (\*).

(\*) The information given is free, as are most calls (though some operators, phone boxes or hotels may charge you).

### Priced publications:

- via EU Bookshop (<http://bookshop.europa.eu>).

### Priced subscriptions:

- via one of the sales agents of the Publications Office of the European Union  
([http://publications.europa.eu/others/agents/index\\_en.htm](http://publications.europa.eu/others/agents/index_en.htm)).



<http://eige.europa.eu>



Publications Office