

Data collection on intimate partner violence by the police and justice sectors: Sweden



The infographic features the EIGE logo and title at the top. Below the title is a photograph of a woman in a courtroom setting. The main text is divided into two columns. The left column is titled 'Why do we need administrative data on intimate partner violence?' and discusses the challenges of data collection and the need for a gender-neutral approach. The right column is titled 'The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) defines intimate partner violence as all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim, it constitutes a form of violence which affects women disproportionately and which is therefore distinctly gendered.' Below the text are two donut charts. The first chart shows that 45% of all assaults reported by women were substantiated by a national police. The second chart shows that 24% of these women reported the incidents to the police.

Why do we need administrative data on intimate partner violence?

Many women victims of intimate partner violence in the EU Member States remain unprotected. Perpetrators often go unpunished due to inadequate law enforcement approaches, which do not align with international human rights treaties. A gender-neutral approach to the law, coupled with the unavailability of data and existing stereotypes result in the denial of violence against women and its tolerance or normalisation. States must ensure that they carry out the due diligence principle to investigate and punish acts of violence and provide compensation to victims. Improving data collection and providing comprehensive and reliable administrative data is crucial to monitor the police and justice sectors' response to violence against women.

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[EIGE's work on data collection on violence against women](#)



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