A Europe free from gender-based violence
Gender-based violence

EIGE’s role

EIGE provides access to existing statistics data and information on gender-based violence, aiming to support the institutions and experts engaged in preventing and combating gender-based violence in the European Union and beyond.

**Gender-based violence (GBV)** is violence that is directed against a person on the basis of their gender. It constitutes a breach of the fundamental right to life, liberty, security, dignity, equality between women and men, nondiscrimination and physical and mental integrity.

The European Parliament resolution on the elimination of violence against women (26 November 2009), the Council of the EU’s conclusions on the eradication of violence against women (8 March 2010), as well as the Council conclusions on Combating Violence Against Women, and the Provision of Support Services for Victims of Domestic Violence (6 December 2012) highlight the lack of available and comparable data in this area in the EU.
There is an urgent need for comparable data on gender-based violence in all of the 28 EU Member States. Through its knowledge centre, EIGE provides access to research, methods, tools and good practices in the area of combating gender-based violence.
Domestic violence

© United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe (UNRIC) – 2011 European Ad Competition, “No to Violence Against Women”, Ralph Burkhardt
EIGE’s RESEARCH SHOWS that domestic violence remains one of the most wide-spread forms of gender-based violence. All EU-Member States have implemented measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, but there are still significant differences between the EU Member States in this area.

EIGE offers you:

- information on resources, awareness-raising campaigns, support services and training in the area of combating domestic violence across the EU-28;
- good practices, methods and tools on preventing and combating domestic violence.

Find out more in:

- EIGE’s study ‘Collection of methods, tools and good practices in the field of domestic violence (as described by area D of the Beijing Platform for Action)’;
- the database of methods and tools in preventing domestic violence.

Did you know that*:

- all EU Member States assure training on domestic violence for police officers, but the quality of the training differs widely between EU Member States;
- 20% of the EU Member States have identified good practice assessment criteria for domestic violence awareness-raising campaigns;
- working with perpetrators with a focus on women’s safety and domestic violence prevention has increasingly become recognised as a key component of support services.

* Data were collected when Croatia was not a Member of the European Union

All materials available at http://eige.europa.eu
Support services for women victims of domestic violence

EIGE’s RESEARCH SHOWS that victims of violence are not effectively supported in the EU-28. Insufficient specialised services for women victims of violence and the absence of mandatory gender-sensitive training for professional supporters of victims and perpetrators are only some of the reasons.

EIGE offers you:

- the first full set of comparable and reliable data on support services for women victims of violence in all EU Member States;
- an in-depth overview of the range, extent, actual use and quality of these services;
- recommendations on how to improve services for women victims of violence, data collection, legislative and policy measures.

Find out more in:


The Report has been the basis for the Council (EPSCO) Conclusions on combating violence against women, and the provision of support services for victims of domestic violence adopted in 2012.

- Main findings of the Report available in English, French, German and Greek;
- Factsheet.

All materials available in print and at http://eige.europa.eu

* Data were collected when Croatia was not a Member of the European Union
**EIGE’s research shows** significant differences between Member States when it comes to data collection, legal solutions, action plans in place and materials and training available in the area of sexual violence. Most often, official sources of data generally do not provide information on the relationship between a perpetrator and a victim of sexual violence and criminal statistics are not sex disaggregated, or separated by types of sexual violence. This makes effective prevention and eradication of sexual violence very difficult.

**EIGE offers you:**

- **the first EU-wide database of resources related to combating sexual violence**, including:
  - contacts to civil society organisations and their resources on sexual violence;
  - list of international and national research studies focusing on different aspects of sexual violence;
  - examples of awareness-raising campaigns;
  - actors involved in combating sexual violence across the EU;
  - materials and information for victims of sexual violence;
  - guidelines, handbooks and training programmes for professionals and intervention protocols for various professional actors;
- **recommendations** to assess and evaluate the state of existing data and resources on sexual violence against women in the EU.

**Did you know that***:

- only 7 Member States have developed protocols on sexual violence for their police force and only 10 for forensic examiners or health practitioners;
- only 10 Member States have organised campaigns focused on sexual violence;
- 17 Member States have developed materials for victims of sexual violence.

*Data were collected when Croatia was not a Member of the European Union

**Find out more in:**

- EIGE’s ‘**Study to identify and map existing data and resources on sexual violence against women in the EU**’;
- The first EU-wide database of resources on sexual violence;
- The database of criminal statistical data on sexual violence.

All materials available at http://eige.europa.eu
Female genital mutilation (FGM)

EIGE’s RESEARCH SHOWS that to effectively combat FGM, the EU needs a comprehensive strategy, based on a gender-sensitive and human-rights approach, which empowers girls and women to be in control of their lives and which balances the state measures of protection, prevention and prosecution. Furthermore, improvement in data collection and intensified efforts on the behavioural change among FGM-practising communities, decision-makers and stakeholders in the countries of origin are equally important.

EIGE offers you:

- the first EU-wide overview of the situation and trends in the area of female genital mutilation;
- thorough analysis of identified data, monitoring initiatives; legislative and policy measures; support services; coordination and inter-sectoral cooperation in this area;
- good practices, methods and tools in preventing and combating FGM;
- information on guidelines and training materials for professionals working on FGM;
- information on resources compiling legal provisions, policies and action plans on FGM at national and regional level;
- recommendations on how to protect girls, women and European society from FGM.

Find out more in:

- EIGE’s ‘Study to map the current situation and trends of female genital mutilation in 27 EU Member States and Croatia’ commissioned by the Vice-President of the European Commission Ms Viviane Reding;
- Country factsheets available in all languages;
- Databases on resources, good practices, methods and tools to prevent and eradicate FGM, including prevention campaigns, policy measures, guidelines and training materials for professionals working on FGM.
Did you know that*:

- only 8 EU Member States have FGM prevalence studies;
- only 10 EU Member States have specific criminal law provision on FGM;
- only 7 Member States have hospital/medical records containing information about FGM.

* Data were collected when Croatia was not a Member of the European Union

© United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe (UNRIC) – 2011 European Ad Competition, “No to Violence Against Women”, Marta Lopez
**EIGE’s new studies**

‘Mapping the current status and potential of administrative sources of data on gender-based violence in the EU’ will provide a comprehensive map of the administrative sources of data on gender-based violence and subsequent statistical products across the EU. Three databases will be developed referring to literature and legislation, existing administrative sources and statistical products in EU. The study will also include an assessment of the feasibility of compiling comparable administrative data on GBV at EU level and recommendations for harmonising data collection in this field across the EU. The results of the research will be presented interactively in EIGE’s website and they will available in the first half of 2014.

‘Analysing methodologies to determine the economic costs of gender-based violence in the European Union’ study will examine existing methodologies used to analyse the direct and indirect economic costs of intimate partner violence against women in the EU, with the aim to provide recommendations for the EU Member States on the most effective approaches to use.

The results of the study will be available in the second half of 2014!

**EIGE’s Resource and Documentation Centre (RDC)**

RDC gives you quick and easy access to the results of EIGE’s work and more than 244 000 resources, policy documents, grey literature, books, articles, and databases on gender equality and gender-based violence from all EU Member States. Materials are available in several languages, including Dutch, English, French, German and Swedish.

http://eige.europa.eu/rdc

RDC’s EuroGender online platform connects you with policy-makers, researchers and experts from the 28 Member States and EU institutions. Use the collaborative online space to discuss and exchange expertise on gender equality and gender-based violence.

http://eurogender.eige.europa.eu
Violence – a domain of the Gender Equality Index

The domain of violence is divided into two sub-domains: direct violence which focuses on all acts that may result in physical, sexual or psychological harm and indirect violence which examines the attitudes, norms and stereotypes that underpin GBV.

No comparable and harmonised data are available at the EU level and it is therefore not possible to calculate a score for the domain of violence. This is flagged as the largest gap in measuring gender equality in the EU, calling all policy makers at EU and Member State level to ensure the collection of comparable data, to effectively support the efforts to end gender-based violence.

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.

Enter our website and join us on EIGE’s social media to find out more!

Contact details:
Gedimino pr. 16
LT-01103 Vilnius
LITHUANIA
Tel. +370 52157444
E-mail: eige.sec@eige.europa.eu
http://eige.europa.eu

Join us on
http://www.twitter.com/eurogender
http://www.facebook.com/eige.europa.eu
http://eurogender.eige.europa.eu
http://www.youtube.com/eurogender

© United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe (UNRIC) – 2011 European Ad Competition, “No to Violence Against Women”, Brune Buonomano