



# Improving administrative data on intimate partner violence against women in the EU

Jurgita Peciuriene, 3 September 2019, Oslo

# International framework: need for harmonized reporting


**Anti-Trafficking Directive  
2011/36/  
EU**

**Directive on  
the European  
Protection  
Order  
2011/99/EU**

**Istanbul  
Convention  
CETS No.210**

**Beijing  
Platform  
for  
Action**

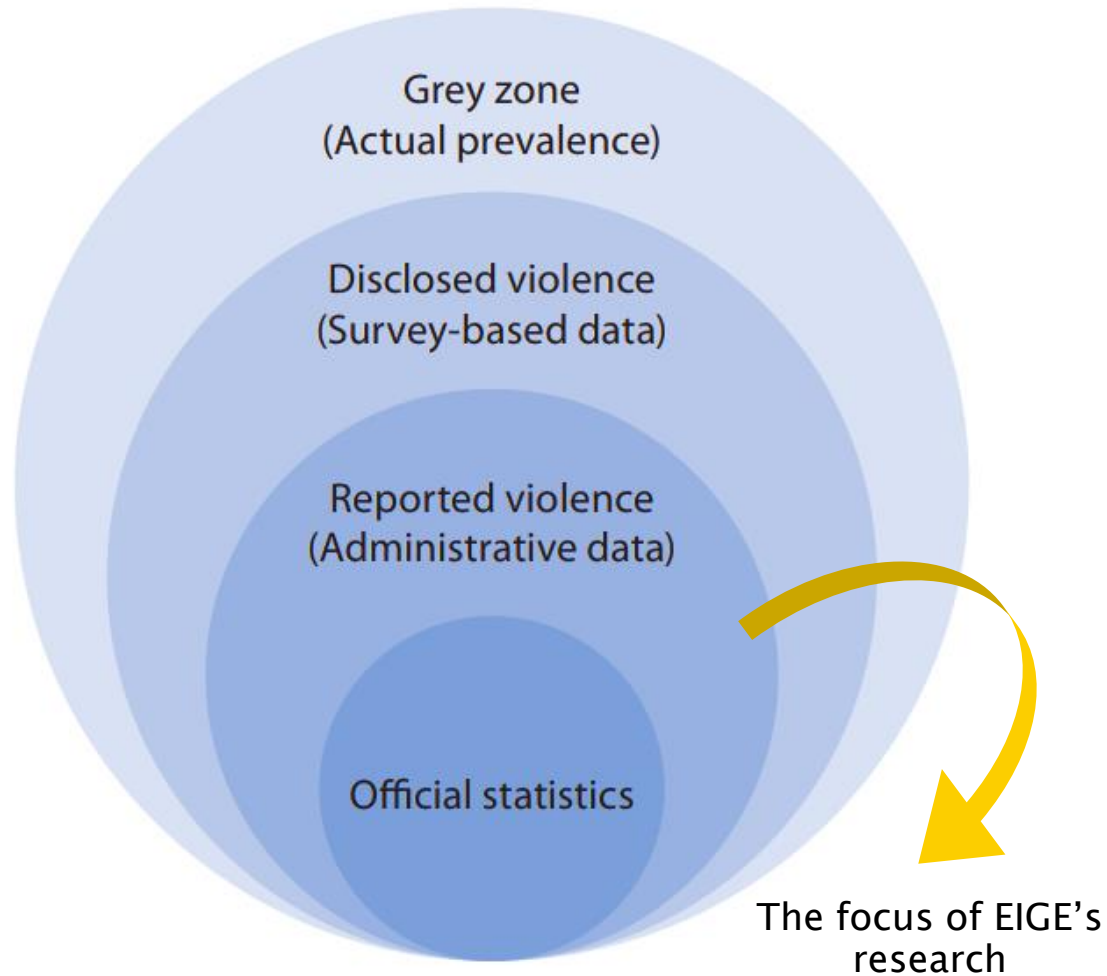
**CEDAW  
General  
Recommendations 19 and  
35**



**Key international  
and EU instruments  
on Violence against  
Women**

**Victims' Rights  
Directive  
2012/29/EU**

# Focus: Admin data



# EIGE's focus on administrative data



# EIGE's focus on administrative data

## Improving data on IPV

Definitions and indicators

Feasibility study

Support Member States



## Data collection

Data and Metadata –  
Gender Statistics  
Database

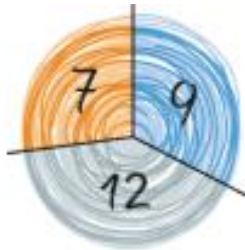


## Next steps

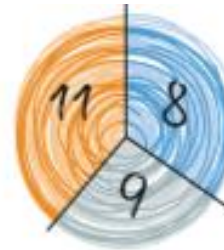
Advancing administrative data on intimate partner violence and gender related killings of women

# Feasibility to populate police indicators

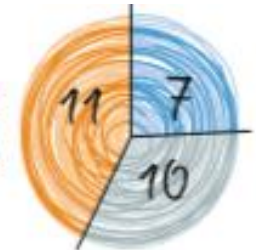
1. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police <sup>(1)</sup>



2. Annual number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence against women committed by men (aged 18 and over) <sup>(1)</sup>



3. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women (and percentage of male population that are perpetrators) <sup>(2)</sup>



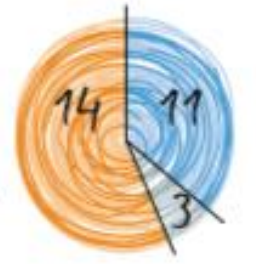
4. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of physical intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police <sup>(3)</sup>



5. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of psychological intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police



6. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of sexual intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police



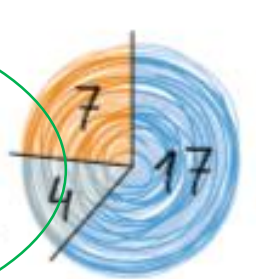
7. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of economic intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police <sup>(3)</sup>



8. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims reporting rape committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police



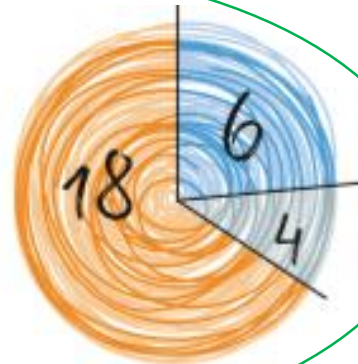
9. Women victims of intimate femicide (aged 18 and over) committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over), as a share of the women victims of homicide (aged 18 and over)



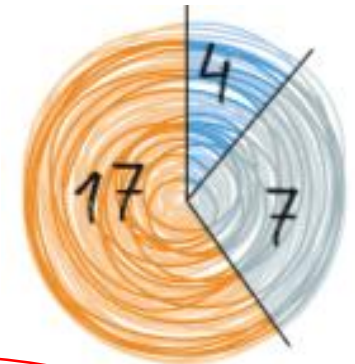
- Number of Member States that can populate with exact data
- Number of Member States that can partly populate the indicator using approximate data
- Number of Member States that cannot populate the indicator

# Feasibility to populate justice indicators

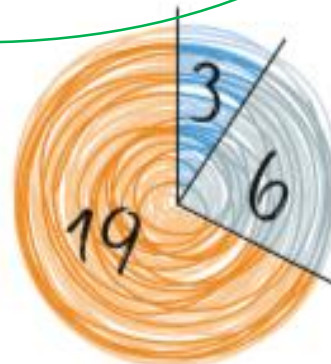
1. Annual number of protection orders applied and granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women by type of courts



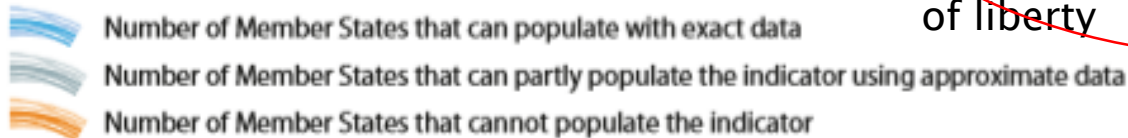
2. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women



3. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women



4. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty



# Outcomes of EIGE's 2017 study

Country factsheets for each Member State

Analysis of the **challenges and barriers** to meeting reporting requirements

23 **country meetings** to agree on indicators and recommendations

Country-specific **recommendations**

Recommendations for Eurostat to support the improvement of the **ICCS**

Report on the role of data in understanding **Intimate Partner Violence**  
Technical Report





# Country factsheets

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

**Belgium**

**Why do we need administrative data on intimate partner violence?**

Many women in some of intimate partner violence in the EU Member States remain unreported. Reasons for being unreported are to inadequate law enforcement agencies, which do not align with international human rights treaties. A gender-neutral approach to the law includes both the availability of data and existing categories used in the field of violence against women and its tolerance or normalization.<sup>1</sup> 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 law enforcement performance and reliable administrative data is crucial to monitor the police and justice sector response for violence against women. It also shows a state's willingness to improve the effectiveness of its law. High-quality administrative data is in line with the international commitments of Member States to combat violence against women as defined in Directive 2011/36/EU, the Victims Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention.

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.

EIGE's definition of intimate partner violence is in line with the definition of domestic violence of the Istanbul Convention.

**12.2 % of women have been victims of intimate partner violence over the 12 months preceding the survey**

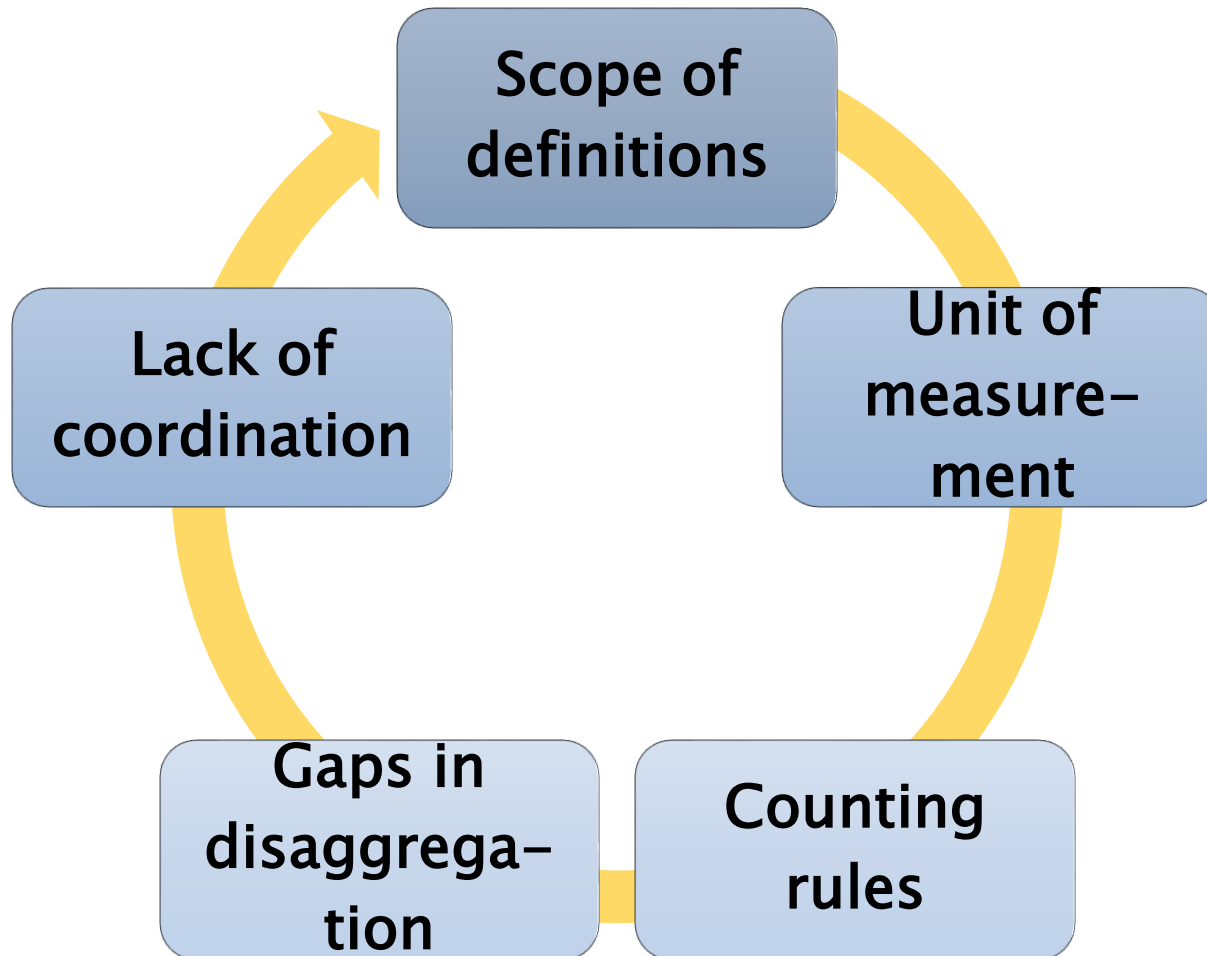
**Only 3.3 % of those women contacted the police.**

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**BELGIUM**

**Recommendations to improve data collection on intimate partner violence by the police and justice sectors**

# Challenges to achieving comparable data



# Recommendations to improve data collection

- **Ending VAW must be a key objective** of any future framework of EU actions on equality between women and men
- Applying comparable **legal definitions** of different forms of violence against women throughout the EU
- Establishing common standards of **data collection** practices at EU and MS levels



# Next steps

## 1. State of play

Analysis of data collected

Progress made

Common gaps and strenghts

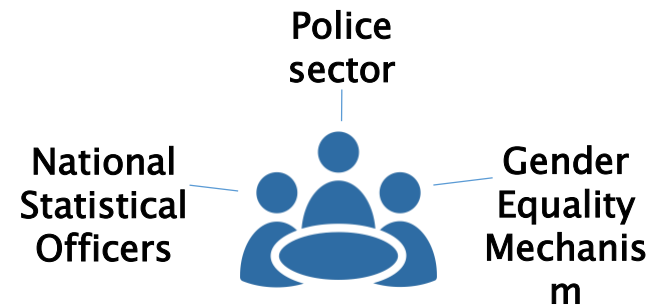
Analysis of the extent of reported IPV,  
rape and femicide

**Stakeholder engagement**

## 3. Classification system on femicide

Definitons and indicators on different  
types of femicide

## 2. Joint Member States consultation meetings



**Recommendations**  
**Statistical proposals**

# Joint Member States consultation meetings



Recommendations  
Statistical proposals

- State of play: challenges and gaps
- Reporting requirements: synergies
- Technical and statistical proposals
- Good practices
- Data collection on femicide

# Let's talk

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