

OSCE-LED SURVEY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

WELL-BEING AND SAFETY OF WOMEN

Presentation of main findings

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What was measured?

- **Behaviours** and attitudes
- **Physical, sexual, psychological** violence
- **Stalking & sexual harassment**
- Perpetrated by **partners** or **someone else**
- Experiences by conflict-affected women
- Lifetime experiences and in last 12 months
- **Consequences** of violence
- **Reporting** and support



- Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia
- Moldova and Ukraine

The research was also conducted in Kosovo.¹

¹All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.

How was it measured?



COMPARABILITY

- Representative sample of **15,179** women aged **18–74**
 - **63** focus groups
 - **35** in-depth interviews
 - **114** key expert interviews
- Follows methodology of EU-wide VAW survey by **Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)** and definitions of **Istanbul Convention**
 - **Same** questions on experiences of violence, conflict, behaviours and disclosure
 - All interviews done **in private and face-to-face** by female interviewers

Comparable data –OSCE data explorer

- interactive data explorer
- comparable findings of the OSCE-led Survey
- customizable to the information by key topics, locations, and various other indicators such as age, education or household income.

<https://www.osce.org/violence-against-women>

Data Explorer: Results of the OSCE-led Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women

This interactive data explorer presents the cross-regional, comparable findings of the OSCE-led Survey, allowing users to view selected key results of the survey in an interactive v
The explorer is customizable to the information by key topics, locations, and various other indicators such as age, education or household income.

[About this survey](#) [How to use the data explorer](#)



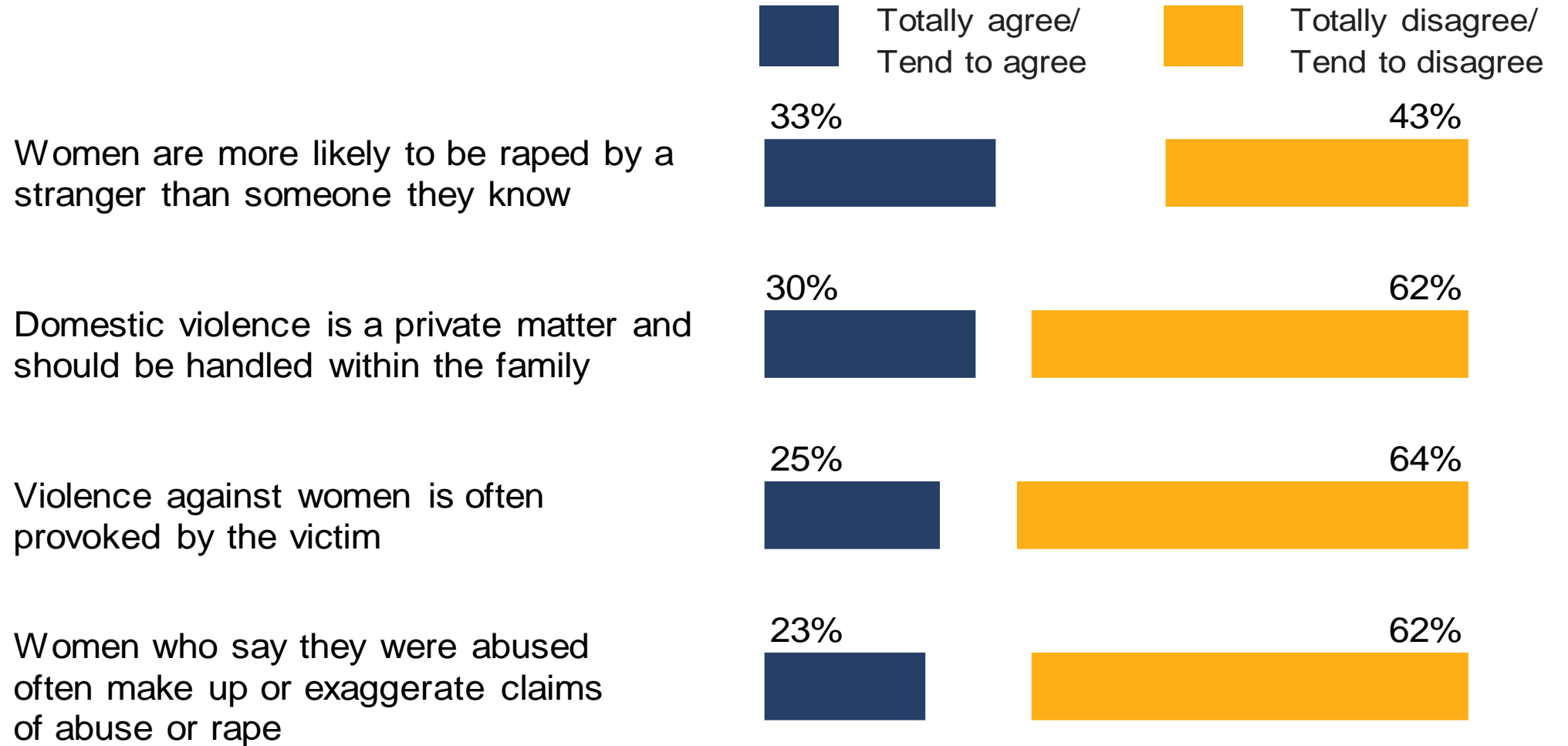
An iceberg floating in the ocean. The tip of the iceberg is above the water line, and the much larger part of the iceberg is submerged below the water line. The sky is blue with some light clouds, and the water is a deep blue.

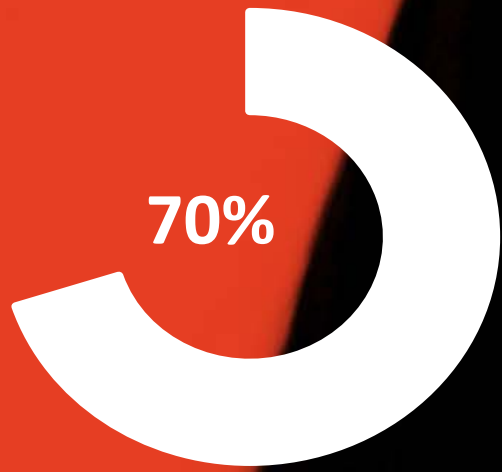
Officially reported incidents

OSCE-led survey
prevalence

Unknown because not
disclosed in survey

Underlying attitudes:





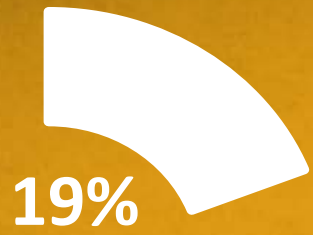
of women have experienced
some form of violence or
abuse 31% in the past 12
months



of women have been subject to
psychological violence by an
intimate partner
18% in the past 12 months

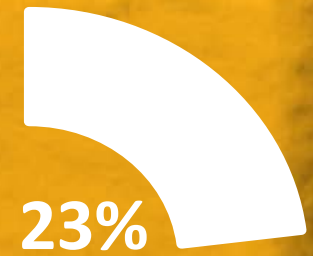


of women have suffered sexual
harassment
16% in the past 12 months



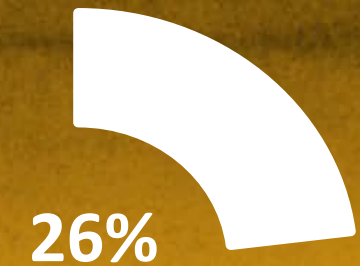
of women have experienced physical and sexual violence at the hands of someone else than their partner

5% in the last 12 months



of women experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of their current or former partner

7% in the last 12 months



of women who have been affected by armed conflict relate non-partner physical or sexual violence to conflict – long lasting effects on health and higher intimate partner violence for women whose current partner fought in an armed conflict.

Physical and sexual violence

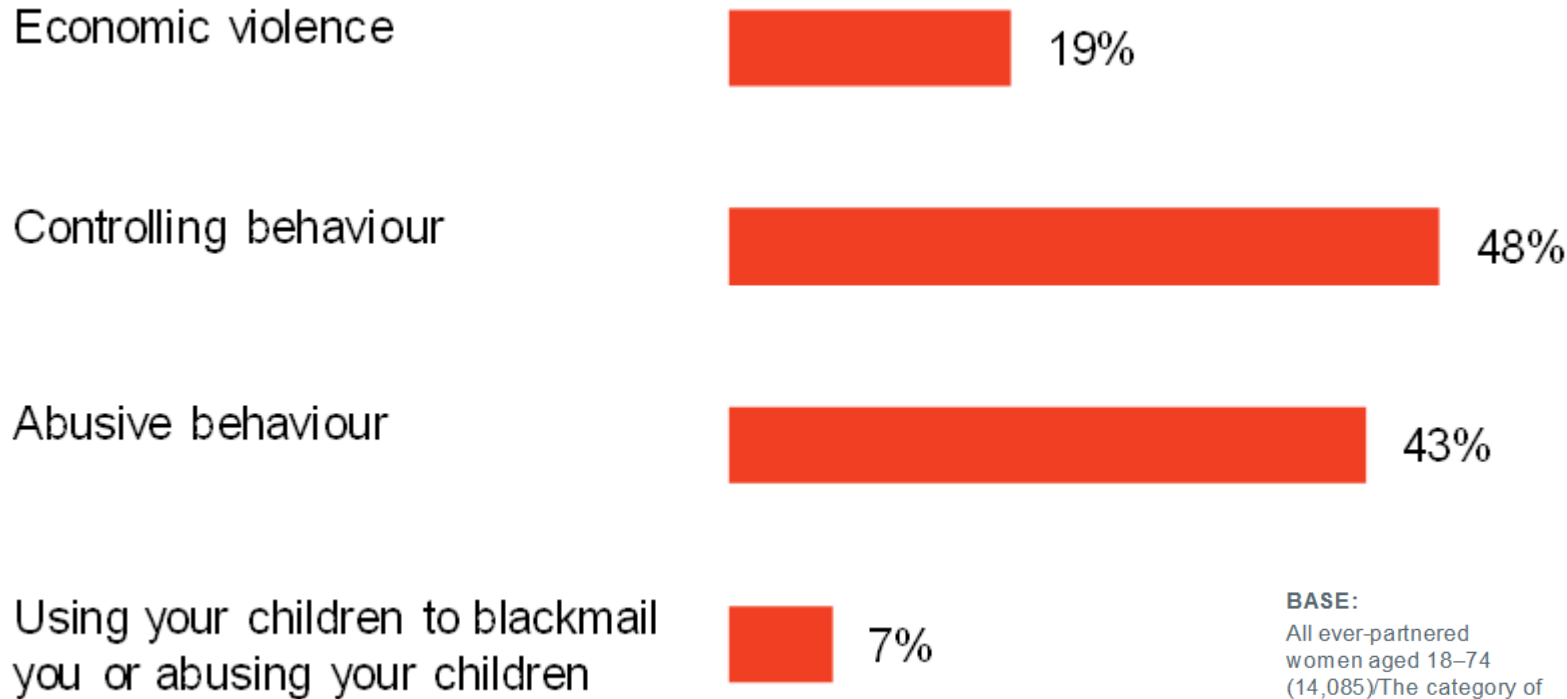
	Partner %			Someone else%		
	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and/or sexual violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and/or sexual violence
Albania	19	4	19	11	1	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	4	11	7	1	8
Montenegro	17	3	17	8	1	9
North Macedonia	9	3	10	6	2	7
Serbia	17	5	17	8	2	9
Moldova	33	9	34	15	4	17
Ukraine	23	7	26	22	5	24
OSCE-led survey average*	21	7	23	18	4	19
Data collected in Kosovo	9	4	11	7	1	8
EU average	20	7	22	20	6	22

BASE: All women aged 18–74 (15,179), those with a current partner (11,256), previous partner (6,520), any partner (14,085)

SOURCE: OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)/European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights violence against women survey (2012)

* Including data collected in Kosovo

What is psychological violence?



Economic violence : decisions about family finances/shopping independently/forbidden to work outside the home.

Controlling behaviours: restrictions in seeing friends/ use of social media/contact with her family/gets angry if she speaks with another man/suspects that she has been unfaithful/forbids the use of contraception/ education/clothes /permission to see a doctor.

Abusive behaviours: cant leave the house/takes away her car keys /locks her up/ belittles or humiliates/scares or intimidates her (e.g., by yelling or smashing things)/threatens to hurt or kill someone she cares about/threatens to hurt her.

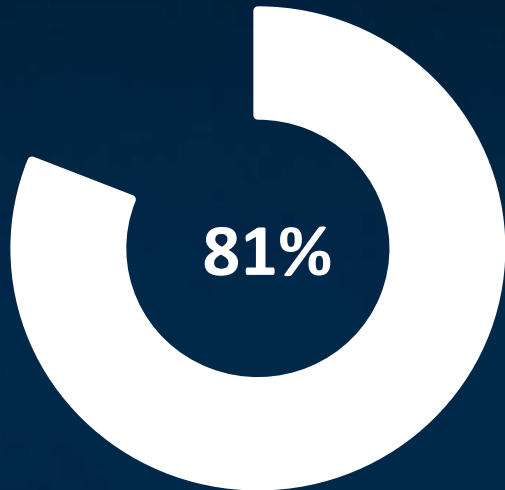
Using a woman's children to blackmail her, or abusing her children: threatens to: take her children away/ threatening to hurt her children/ hurting her children /threats concerning the custody of her children.

BASE:
All ever-partnered women aged 18–74 (14,085)The category of using a woman's children for blackmail or abusing her children is based on women who have ever had a partner and or who have ever had children.

SOURCE:
OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

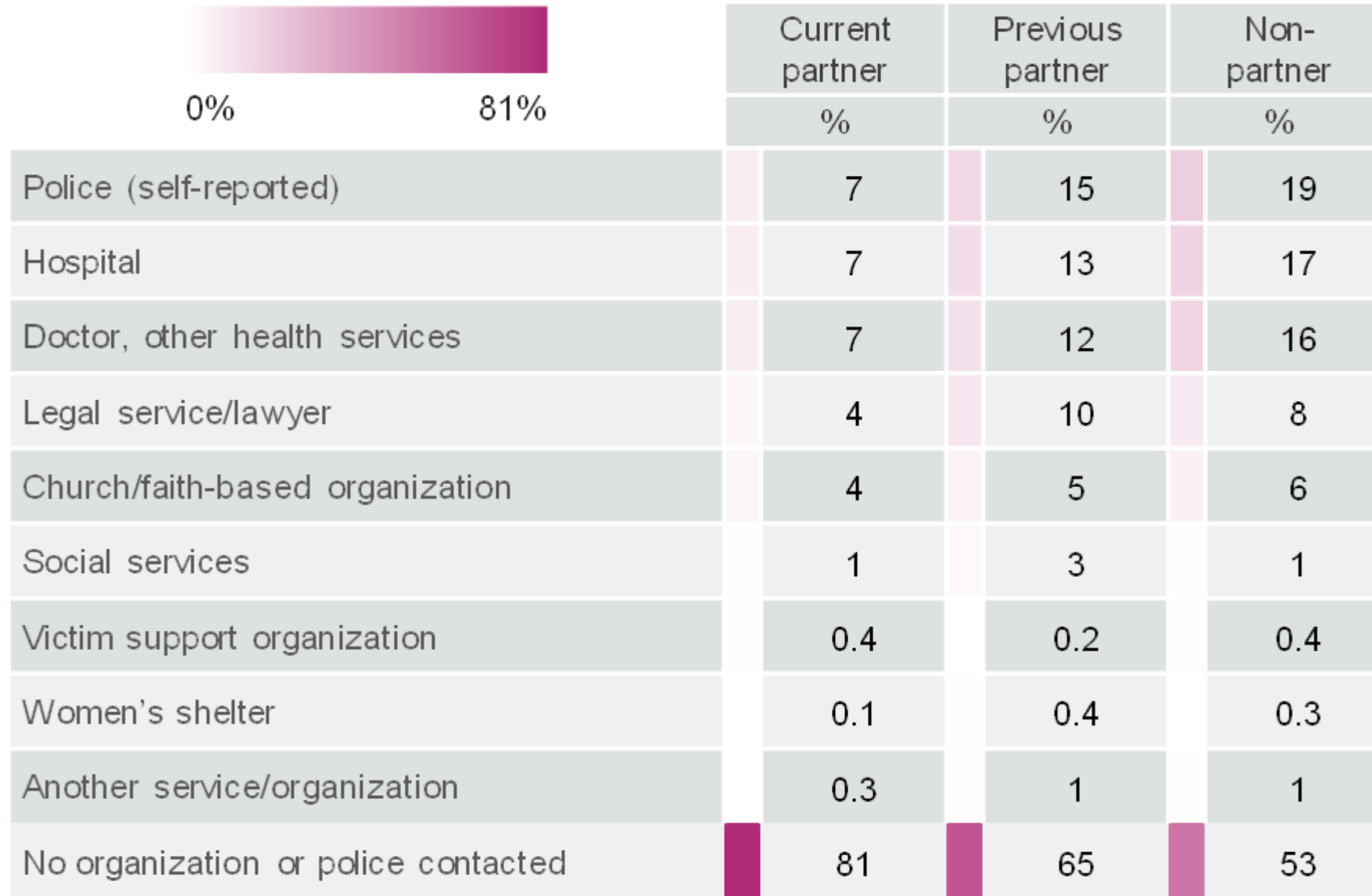


of survivors of most serious incidents of intimate-partner and non-partner physical and/or sexual violence experienced one or more physical injuries



of women who identify a most serious incident of intimate-partner or non-partner physical and/or sexual violence developed a longer-term psychological condition

Contacts after victims' most serious incident of violence :



BASE:

All women aged 18–74 who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence and who identified a most serious incident: current partner (1,068), previous partner (1,079) or non-partner violence (1,298)

SOURCE:

OSCE-led survey on violence against women (2018)

Quotes from the qualitative research:

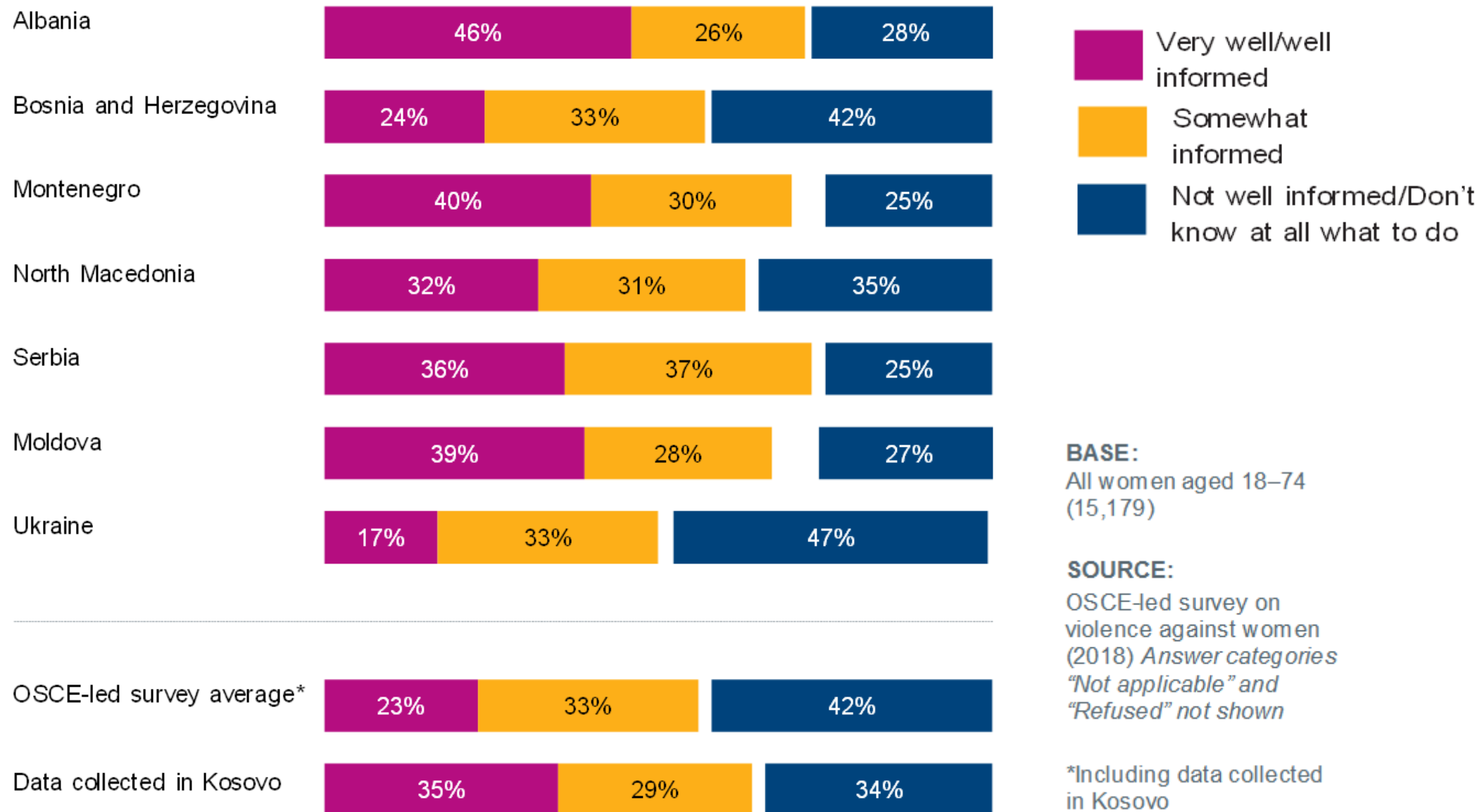
“I think that [women] don’t turn to institutions because they don’t trust them. I have never heard of a positive outcome, I have never heard of a woman being helped by an institution. I don’t trust them.”

Focus Group, aged 30–50, rural

“When [a woman] goes to the police, they first ask her for her ID card and ask questions: how, why, what ... At the very beginning, they act like she is responsible for what happened to her.”

Focus Group, aged 38–55, conflict-affected, urban

Awareness of what to do after experiencing violence:



Reports & more

<https://www.osce.org/projects/survey-on-the-well-being-and-safety-of-women>

- How to Use Survey Data
 - Main Results report and at a glance report
 - Thematic report on disadvantaged groups
 - Thematic report on conflict and
 - Technical reports
 - Country reports
- Data story on conflict and VAWG
@<https://www.osce.org/violence-against-women/story>

The screenshot displays a grid of 24 document thumbnails under the heading "Documents". Each thumbnail includes a small image, a title, and a list of available languages. The documents are organized as follows:

- Row 1: "How to Use Survey Data to Prevent and Combat Violence against Women and Girls" (English); "Well-Being and Safety of Women: Facts And Figures at a Glance" (English); "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women - Main Report" (English).
- Row 2: "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women - At a Glance Report" (English); "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women - Technical Report" (English); "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women - Violence Against Women in Conflict Thematic Report" (English).
- Row 3: "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women - Thematic Report - Experiences of disadvantaged women" (English); "Questionnaire - OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women" (English); "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women: Results Report" (English, Spanish).
- Row 4: "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women: North Macedonia - Results Report" (English, Macedonian, Montenegro); "Survey on Well-being and Safety of Women in Kosovo" (English, Albanian, Serbian); "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women: Bosnia and Herzegovina - Results Report" (English, Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian).
- Row 5: "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women: Montenegro - Results Report" (English, Croatian); "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women: Moldova - Results Report" (English, Romanian); "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women: Ukraine - Results Report" (English, Ukrainian).
- Row 6: "OSCE-led Survey on Violence Against Women - Albania Results Report" (English, Albanian); "OSCE Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women: Fifth project update, June 2018" (English); "OSCE Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women: Fourth project update, February 2018" (English).
- Row 7: "OSCE Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women: Third project update, November 2017" (English); "OSCE Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women: Second project update, January 2017" (English); "OSCE Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women: First project update, November 2016" (English).

Recommendations from the survey

Reporting and awareness-raising

- Establish coordinated multisectoral response mechanisms **with sufficient capacity** and **improve the quality of and access to** specialized services.
- **Inform** women and girls about available services.
- **Train the police and judiciary** on how to protect and support victims, apply a victim-centred approach and improve reporting systems.
- Address the **specific needs and challenges of disadvantaged groups of women** into all activities.

OSCE support

- **Promote better collaboration and coordination** between security actors, health sector and other service providers
- **Improve OSCE training manuals for security sector actors**, and include the findings from the survey and its thematic reports to better inform future projects and activities on all forms of VAWG.
- Organize **training events** for the police and judiciary on practices that enhance victim's access to justice.
- **Support pS in developing protocols** for maintaining confidentiality and providing victim support.
- **Develop innovative materials** for various target groups (with a focus on police and judiciary) to change attitudes of individuals, organizations and society at large.

WIN project – Women and men Innovating and Networking for gender equality

Aims to **accelerate the implementation** of the OSCE 2004 Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda

sustainable capacity on gender equality and comprehensive security

Ending Violence Against Women pillar:

Innovations and tools to combat violence against women and girls in the OSCE region

- Follow-up to survey:
 - Regional expert roundtables to identify good practices and lessons learned
 - Mapping of police training manuals
 - Regional-level seminars and trainings



This project is funded by the European Union



United Nations
Population Fund



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



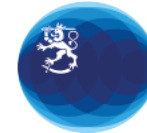
Ständige Vertretung
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to the OSCE