



EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR GENDER EQUALITY

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LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Victims'
Rights
Directive

Istanbul
Convention

CEDAW GR
35 (49)

Report of
UNODC
(2019)
& Road Map

EIGE's INDICATORS



Victims

Offences

Perpetrators

Indicator 1. Number of women **victims intimate partner violence** committed by men recorded by police

Indicator 2.
Number of reported **offences** related to intimate partner violence

Indicator 3.
Number of women victims intimate partner violence

Indicator 4. Number of women **victims of physical** intimate partner violence committed by men recorded by police
Indicator 5. Number of women **victims of psychological** intimate partner violence committed by men recorded by police
Indicator 6. Number of women **victims of sexual** intimate partner violence committed by men recorded by police
Indicator 7. Number of women **victims of economic** intimate partner violence committed by men recorded by police

Indicator 9. Number of women victims of intimate partner **femicide** committed by men

Indicator 8. Number of women victims of **rape** committed by men

EIGE's INDICATORS



Victims

Perpetrators

Indicator 10.

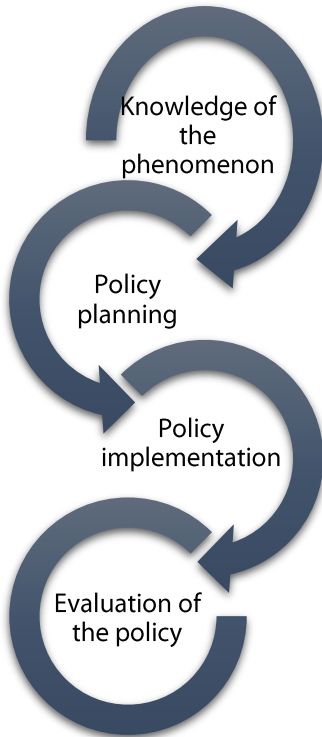
Number of **protection orders** applied for and granted

Indicator 11. Number of men prosecuted

Indicator 12. Number of men sentenced

Indicator 13. Number of men sentenced to **prison** or other forma of deprivation of liberty

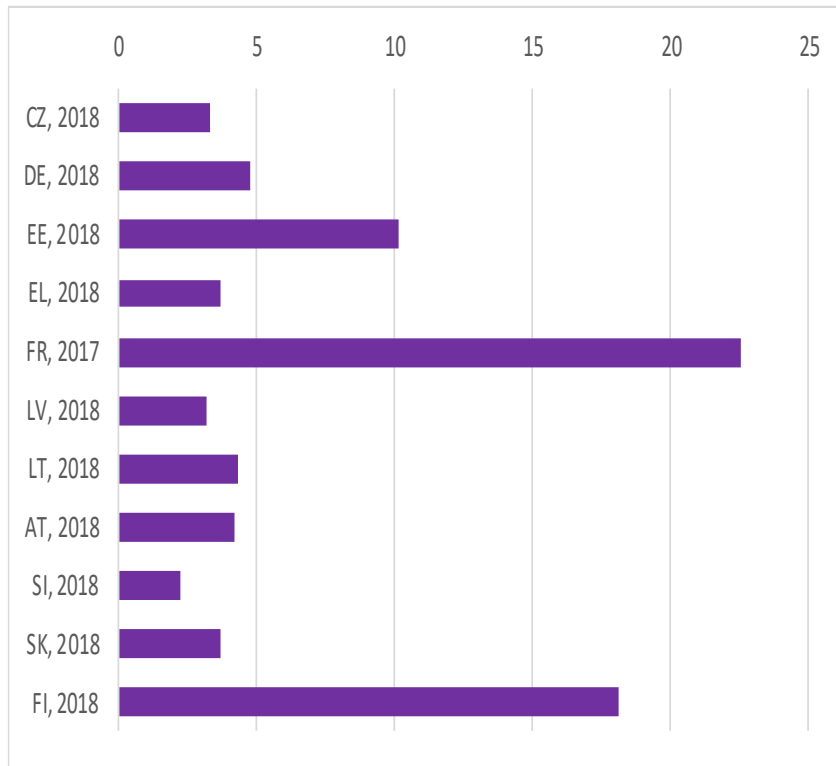
WHY IS ADMINISTRATIVE DATA IMPORTANT?



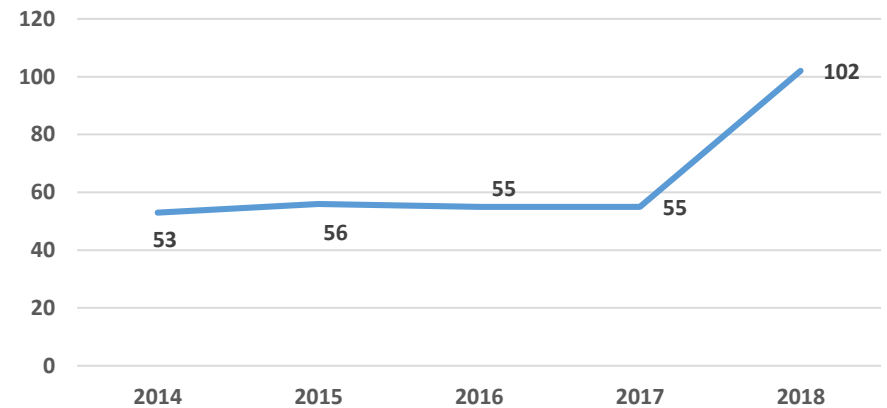
- ✓ Inform policy makers. Assess how public services respond to the needs of women who have experienced violence
 - ✓ Monitor implementation of relevant legislation and policies
 - ✓ Monitor trends over time/ between countries
 - ✓ Raise awareness
- What data should be collected?
 - ✓ How to contextualize administrative data

FINDINGS: INDICATOR 8 (RAPE)

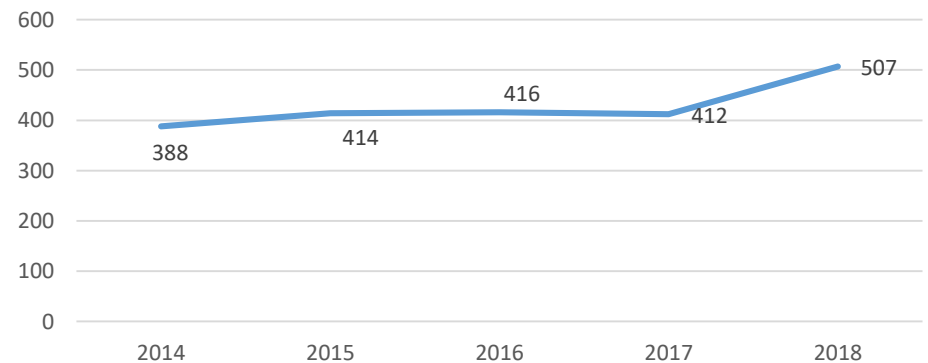
Women victims of rape (aged 18 and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over) with comparable data per 100,000 women population – latest year



Slovakia



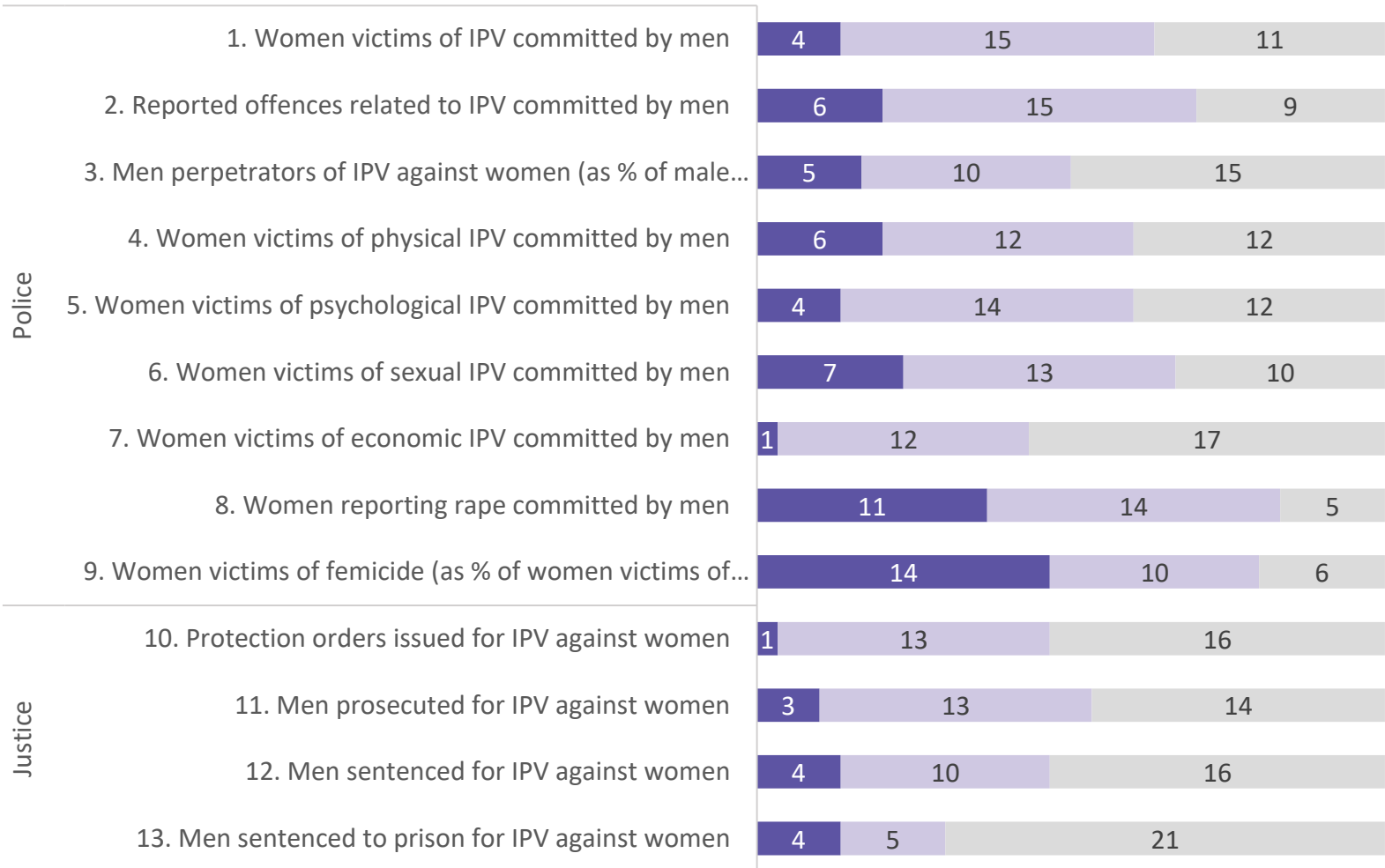
Finland



THE EFFECT OF THE 2018 RAPE LAW IN SWEDEN

*In Sweden, the legal definition of rape was changed to sex without consent in 2018. This led to a **75% rise in rape conviction rates** over two years, **from 190 convictions in 2017 to 333 in 2019**, as victims were no longer required to prove that 'force' had been used*

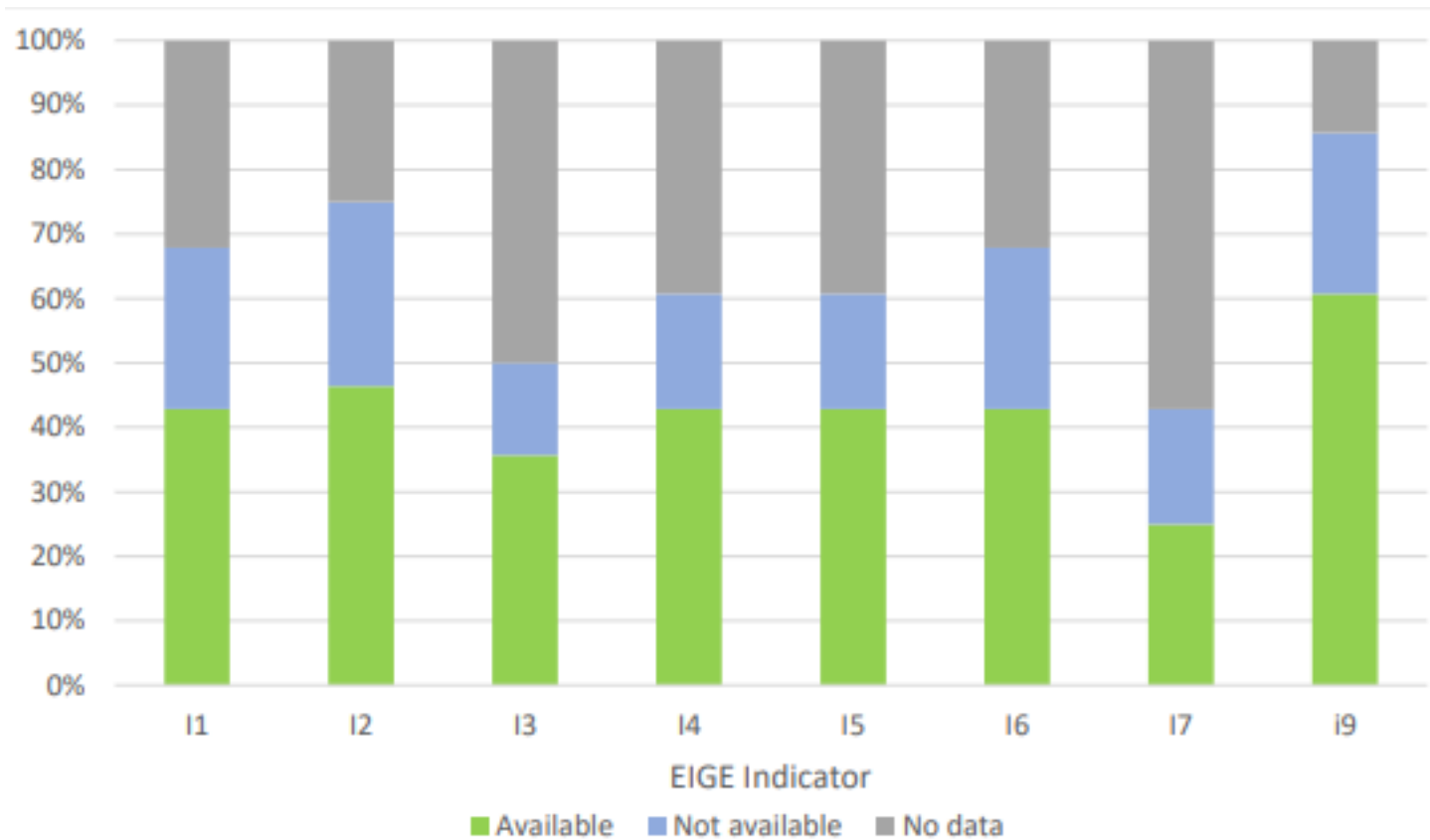
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE DATA: FINDINGS



■ Comparable ■ Not comparable ■ Not available

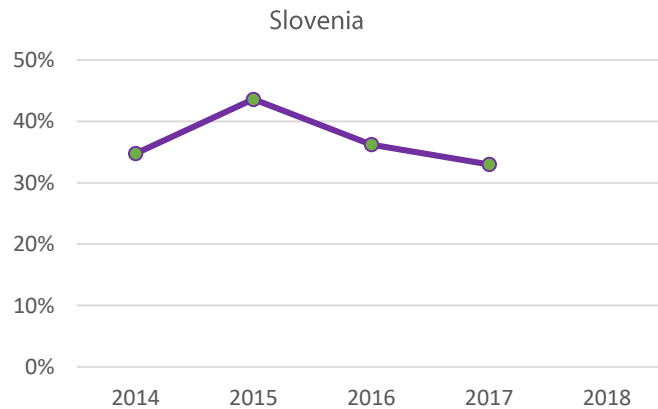
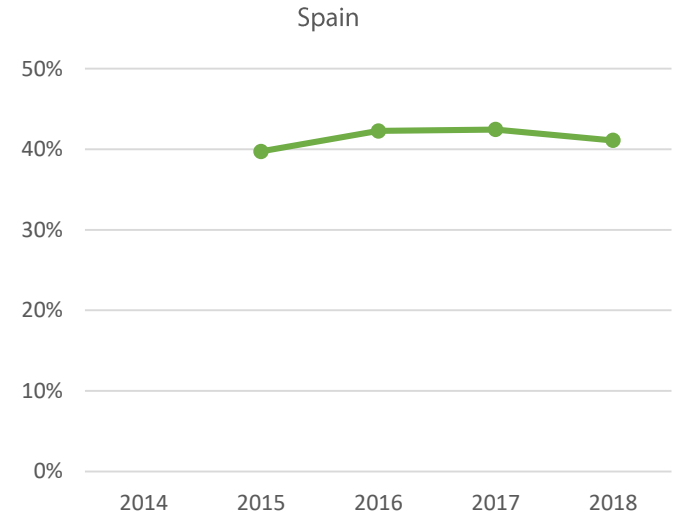
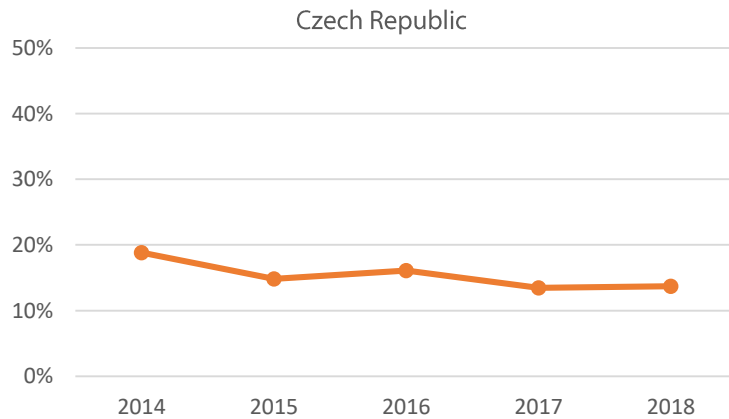
WHAT MAKES DATA COMPARABLE?

Relationship between victim and perpetrator







ATTRITION RATES

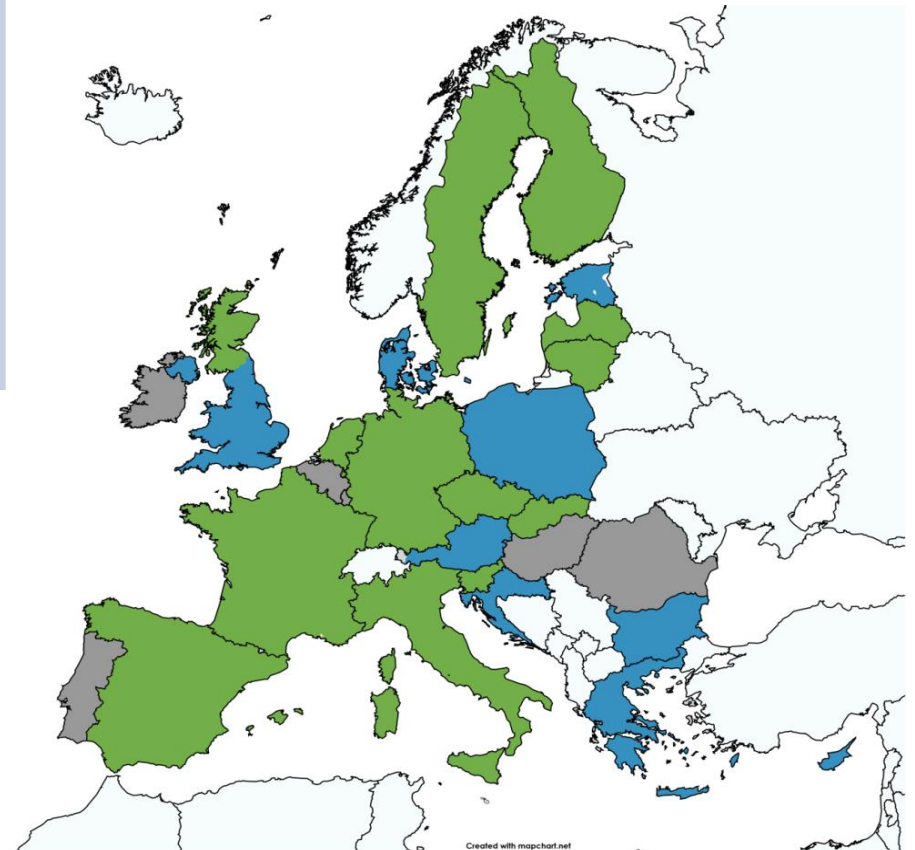
Persons convicted for IPV as percentage of persons suspected for IPV in selected jurisdictions (CZ, ES, SI), 2014-2018



DATA AVAILABILITY AND COMPARABILITY

Indicator 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

-  Data is COMPARABLE with EIGE indicator
-  Data is NOT COMPARABLE with EIGE indicator
-  Non-EU jurisdictions
-  NO available data



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE DATA: CHALLENGES

Completeness

Data are quite incomplete, particularly on the indicators based on data from the justice sector. The main reasons include:

- Jurisdictions not recognising intimate partner violence as a legal offence, instead aggregating it as part of domestic violence offences;
- Jurisdictions not systematically recording data on the victims and/or the perpetrator and /or their relationship;
- National data collection systems using different unit of measurement
- No data by victim-perpetrator relationship or for characteristics of both victim and perpetrator

Comparability

The data collection on intimate partner violence chiefly consists of non-comparable data. Differences across Member States may be the result of different legal definitions, different national practices in populating data systems



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE DATA: RECOMMENDATIONS

Ending VAW must be a key objective of any future framework of EU actions on equality between women and men

- Political commitment towards protecting victims must include measures targeted at ending IPV.
- Approaches to gathering administrative data should be uniformed

Adoption of an EU Directive on all forms of VAW that complements the implementation of the Istanbul Convention

- It could include definitions of different forms of violence and measures for data collection



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE DATA: RECOMMENDATIONS

Establishing common standards of data collection practices at EU and MS levels

- Display the available data on the sex of the victim and perpetrator across crime statistics' indicators
- Use the ICCS codes for categorising IPV
- Comprehensive guidelines on data collection / Full integration of data collection across the police and justice sector
- Standardise counting units, counting rules. Map relevant offences.



Let's talk!

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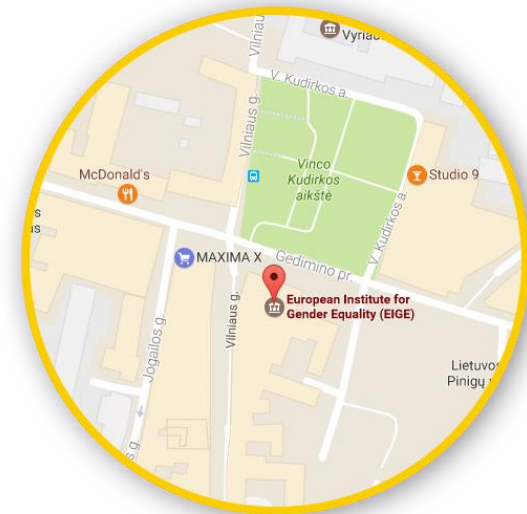
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