

EIGE's role towards a European measurement framework on violence against women





The European Institute for Gender Equality

Our vision: Making equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans and beyond

Our mission: To become the European Knowledge Centre on Gender Equality





ElGE's focus areas

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender-based violence





Monitoring the Beijing Platform for Action

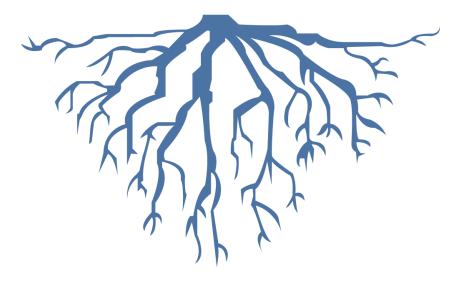


Gender Equality Index & Gender Statistics





Violence against women is rooted in unequal power relations between women and men





Strategic Framework on Violence against Women (2015–2018)

Improvement of data collection in Member States

Activities in support of Member States



Measuring violence against women

Actual prevalence and incidence of violence (grey zone)

Disclosed violence (survey-based data)

Reported violence (administrative data)

Official statistics





FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION COSTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

VIOLENCE DOMAIN of the Gender Equality Index GENDER STATISTICS, RESEARCH, METHODS, TOOLS, GOOD PRACTICES, AWARENESS RAISING

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA on intimate partner violence

MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN TERMINOLOGY & INDICATORS: RAPE, FEMICIDE & IPV



Estimating risk of FGM

Female genital mutilation in the EU (2013)



Estimation of Girls at Risk of FGM in the EU (2015) Step-by-step methodological guide Common methodological Framework

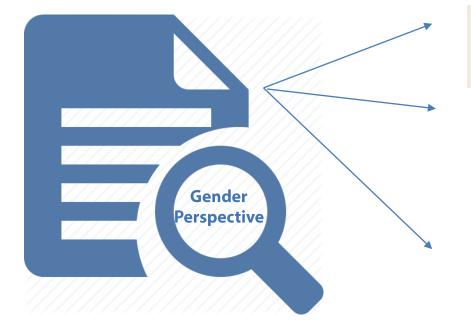
Extending to a further 6 Member States (Belgium, France, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and Italy), including new migration patterns (2017)





Analysis of Victims' Rights Directive

How does the directive protect the rights of victims of gender-based violence?



- ✓ Identified counterproductive measures
- Provided recommendations:
 - Gender-sensitive training of personnel
 - Inclusive definition of 'victim'
 - Individual assessment
 - Support and protection
 - Access to justice





Anti-trafficking directive

Assess prevention and protection measures covered from a GBV victim's perspective

Assess the differences/overlap with the Victims' Rights Directive







Intimate partner violence against women costs us all

What is intimate partner violence?

- Any act of physical/sexual/psychological/ economic violence
- The perpetrator is a former or current partner/spouse
- It can happen in a separate or shared household

11.6 %

38.9 % 48.2 %

1.3 %



euro

How o

Physical

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EIGE has estimated the cost of intimate partner violence i

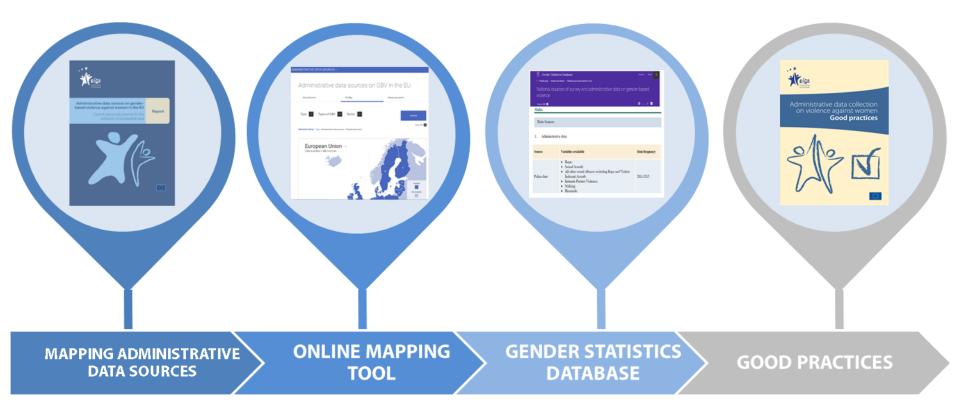




Improving administrative data collection on intimate partner violence



EIGE's work on administrative data







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Gender Statistics Database

🛞 Gender Statistics Database

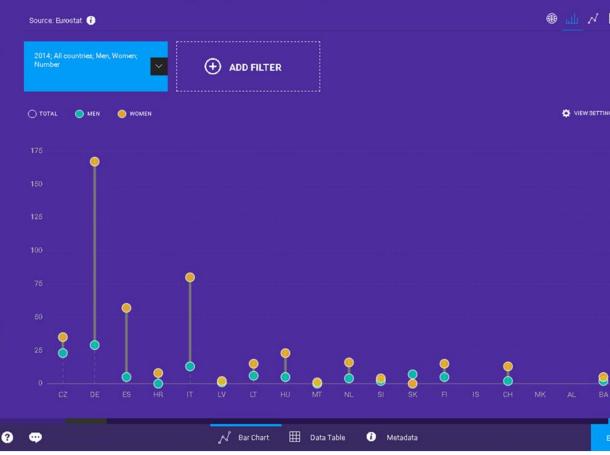
Overview About

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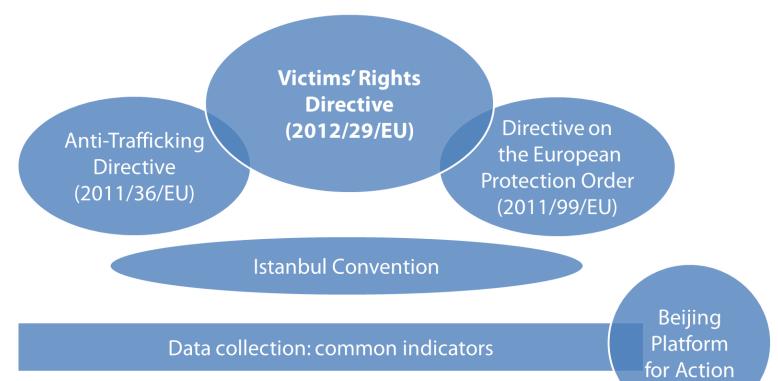
Intentional homicide committed by intimate partners - number and rat for the relevant sex group of victim [joint Eurostat-UNODC data]





International commitments to data collection







Develop

statistical

purposes

Towards regular measurement of violence against women

Propose indicators on administrative data definitions for

Present metadata and test feasibility of indicators

Assist **Member States** with meeting reporting requirements





Developed uniform definitions and indicators

European Institute			
Definitions		Indicators/units of measurement	
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE		women victims	
		offences	
		men perpetrators	
	GENERAL	protection orders	
		men prosecuted	
		men sentenced	
		men sentenced to prison	
	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	women victims	
	PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE	women victims	
	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	women victims	
	ECONOMIC VIOLENCE	women victims	

women victims



Full indicator title	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)	
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	Assassination , Homicide , Manslaughter, Murder	
<u>Numerator</u> Denominator	Women victims of homicide committed by an intimate partner in a 12-month period Total number of women victims of homicide in a 12-month period	
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the total number of women victims of homicide during the 12-month period.	
Information sources	police records of crime.	
Units of measurement	number of women victims or number of offences.	
Populations	all women victims of intimate partner-related homicide within the 12- month period.	
Disaggregation needed	Sex victim Sex perpetrator Relationship P/V = former or current spouse or partner Age victim (18 and over)	



Scope of Current Study

Assessing the quality and availability of administrative data on intimate partner violence and rape collected by police and justice in individual EU Member States

Identifying gaps and challenges to regular comparable data reporting

Developing recommendations to improve data collection methods





Research Components

Create **country factsheets** for each Member State

Provide **analysis of the challenges** and barriers to meeting reporting requirements

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

Develop country-specific recommendations

Develop **recommendations for Eurostat** to support improvement of the ICCS



To support Member States to meet data reporting commitments under international instruments



Country factsheets for 28 Member States

*** EiGE torden total

Data collection on intimate partner violence by the police and justice

Czech Republic

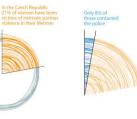


Why do we need administrative data on intimate partner violence?

Intimate partner violence is a recurrent form of violence against women that remains underreported in the European Union. Improved administrative data collection is a cost-effective way to measure as well as monitor the state response swell as monitor the state response quality administrative data is also in line with the international commitments of Member States to fight violence against Women as defined in the Victim's flights Directive 2012/29/EU and the Istanbul Convention.

Often, the police and judiciary record information and collect administrative data from different stages of the criminal justice process. However, in order to policy-making purposes, there is a need for standardised concepts and indicators and data should be collected and organised into statistical forms. The European Institute for Gender Equality 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.



aropsian Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, FRA sarvey on gender-based violence against vomen, 2012

Feige

WHAT

What does the law sav?

According to the Istanbul Convention, incidents of intimate partner violence have two main characteristics:

1. They occur between former or current partners, whether or not they share or have shared the same residence

 They can take the form of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence. In the Cacch Republic, intimate partner violence is not recognised as an offence. The Law on Protection against Domestic Violence Arto 135/2006 coll criminalises intrimate partner violence when the victim and the perpetator/line in a common dwelling This law does not only apply to cases between partners but also to cases of intergenerational violence. Domestic violence is defined as cruelly/abue of a personitiving in a common dwelling (1).



POLICE

- No data is collected on intimate partner violence as this term does not exist in administrative statistical sources. The phrase Abuse of a person living in a common dwelling by type of relationship' only covers partners living in a common dwelling it excludes partners not living together
- and ex-partners). In 2016 the police recorded 320 women victims of domestic violence (2). Available variables include age and sex of the victim, age and sex of the perpetrator, citizenship of the perpetrator and relationship between the
- victim and perpetrator. © Only some offences are included in the categories of psychological and economic violence. Offences with a clear connection to intimate partner violence or domestic violence (e.g. theft or damage to personal property) are offen not
- Data is recorded by the police using a specific code list corresponding to the general classification of offences in the Criminal Code. The code list includes physical violence and sexual violence. However, the breakdown of the data is different to what the police publish.
 - The police can decide if the offence will be recorded at the investigation stage, based on communication with the victim, perpetrator and potential witnesses.

Police Headquarters provide data to the Czech
Statistical Office for publication.

Only offences between partners living in a common dwelling are recorded as there is no offence corresponding to intimate partner violence.

JUSTICE

- Detailed data on sex, age, motives, punishment etc. is published about perpetrators but no data is published on victims.
 The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is not collected systematically and
 - not corresponding to the categories used by the police, Stages of data collection include prosecution and conviction and the counting units include offenses and perpetrators.
 - The data is recorded by the justice system using
- The data is recorded by the justice system as the same code list as the police.
 - Data controls are not systematic and standardised as each prosecutor's office quality controls its own data. No systematic or mandatory training is provided on intimate partner violence to increase awareness about the scale and importance of data collection.
- Statistical Yearbook of Criminality is published by the Ministry of Justice.

(1) § 199 of the Chrimal Code, Jane 155/208 on domestic violence (Vice se doctere rad, http://www.testiminemicen/dokumenty/histhe-cire-paragrafity/histhe-

Czech Republic

TEIGE

Czech Republic

Indicators on intimate partner violence and rape

To support Member States in reporting on intimate partner violence under the Victims Rights Directive and the Istander Convention, the European Institute for Gender Equality has developed 13 indicators based on uniform statistical definitions. These relate to administrative data from the police and justice sectors. By populating the indicators Member States will be able to meet the minimum requirements for data provision outlined in the Victims' Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention.

What data are available



necessary breakdowns



Country specific recommendations



- Ratify the Istanbul Convention
- Introduce legal/statistical definition of intimate partner violence
- Introduce or amend definition of intimate partner violence



- Recognise all forms of intimate partner violence
- Include new variable/categories
- Made the recording compulsory and systematic



- Appoint or establish institution to coordinate data collection
- Unify data collection between police and justice
- Process and publish relevant data annually



Recommendations to Eurostat



Develop methodological guidelines on minimum standards in line with the Istanbul Convention Systematic collection of **the** sex **and** the relationship ViP along all crimes



Integrate the module on intimate partner violence in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Provide a grouping of existing ICCS offences to identify the different forms of intimate partner violence



Set up a working group to reflect upon the improvement to the justice data, in light of the requirements of the Victims' Rights Directive



Preliminary results

- Considerable number of women is effected by partner but appropriate legislation is lacking
- Weak legislative recognition results in lack of data
- Only limited or no data on the victims collected
- The term 'intimate partner' recognised but not consistently



Preliminary results

- Most of the Member States (somehow) committed to improve data collection
- Expectations for further harmonisation of data

collection on violence against women

• The Istanbul Convention is an efficient tool to take action



Policewomen networks across Europe and gender equality

o European Network of Policewomen

- To function as an European Expertise Centre in the field of Gender Mainstreaming, Management of Diversity and Equality issues;
- ✓ To Stimulate and synchronise the co-operation between various police organisation as well as all relevant networks within Europe in the working field of Gender Mainstreaming, Management of Diversity and Equality issues;
- Women Police Officers Network in South East Europe (WPON)



- Addressing gender-based discrimination in police forces through effective oversight mechanisms - OSCE/ODIHR meeting in Warsaw24 September 2013
- OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights developed Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit
 Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit - Tool 2: Police Reform and Gender



National policewomen networks

- France Femmes de l'Intérieur
- **o** British Association for Women in Policing



Initiative to promote Gender equality - France

 Ministry of Interior has an active policy of promoting gender equality

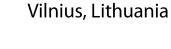
Actions:

- Gathering data on professional indicators and statistics gender equality
- Studies on the professional trajectory
- Prevention and fight against harassment:
 - ✓ new criminal provisions
 - ✓ Gendarmerie initiative
- Equal access to training
- Fight against discrimination and stereotypes









<u>eige.europa.eu</u>



https://twitter.com/eurogender

Gedimino pr. 16, LT-01103

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