



# EU commitment to eliminate violence against women

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# International framework: need for harmonised reporting



# 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

# Analysis of Anti-Trafficking Directive

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

**Assess the differences/overlap with the Victims' Rights Directive**

**Gender Analysis**

Assistance – Support  
Protection  
Compensation  
Prevention

**Comparative Analysis**

Victims' Rights Directive  
and  
Anti-Trafficking Directive

**Improve Victim protection**

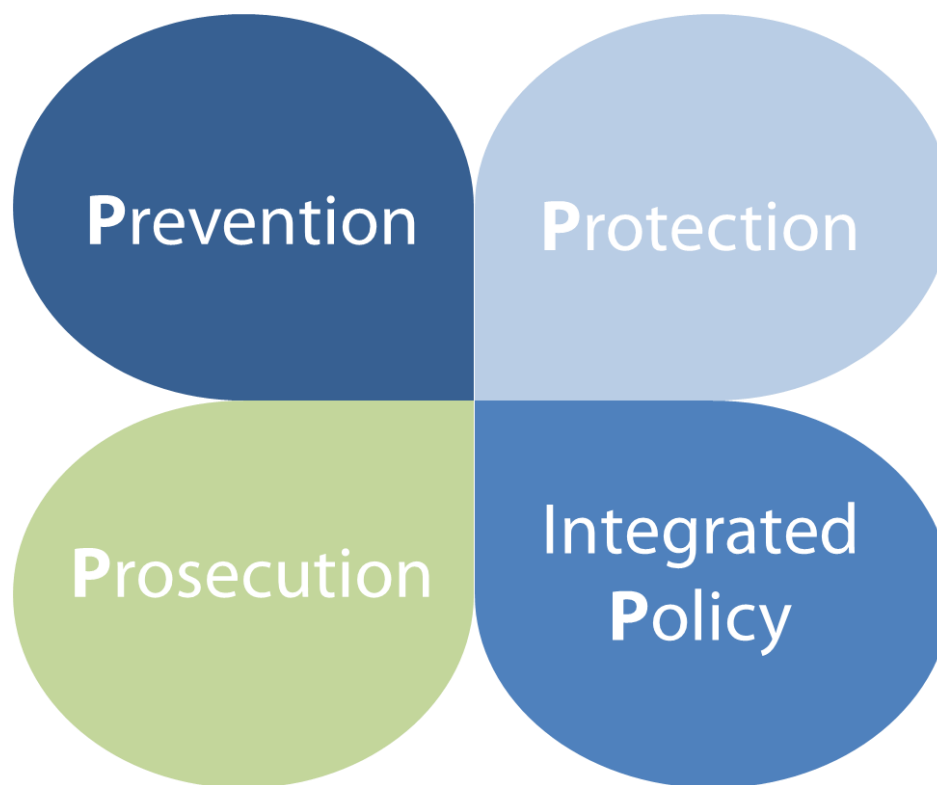
Consultation meeting  
Indicators  
Recommendations

# Why the Istanbul Convention?

**It is the most comprehensive legal framework that exists to tackle violence against women and girls**

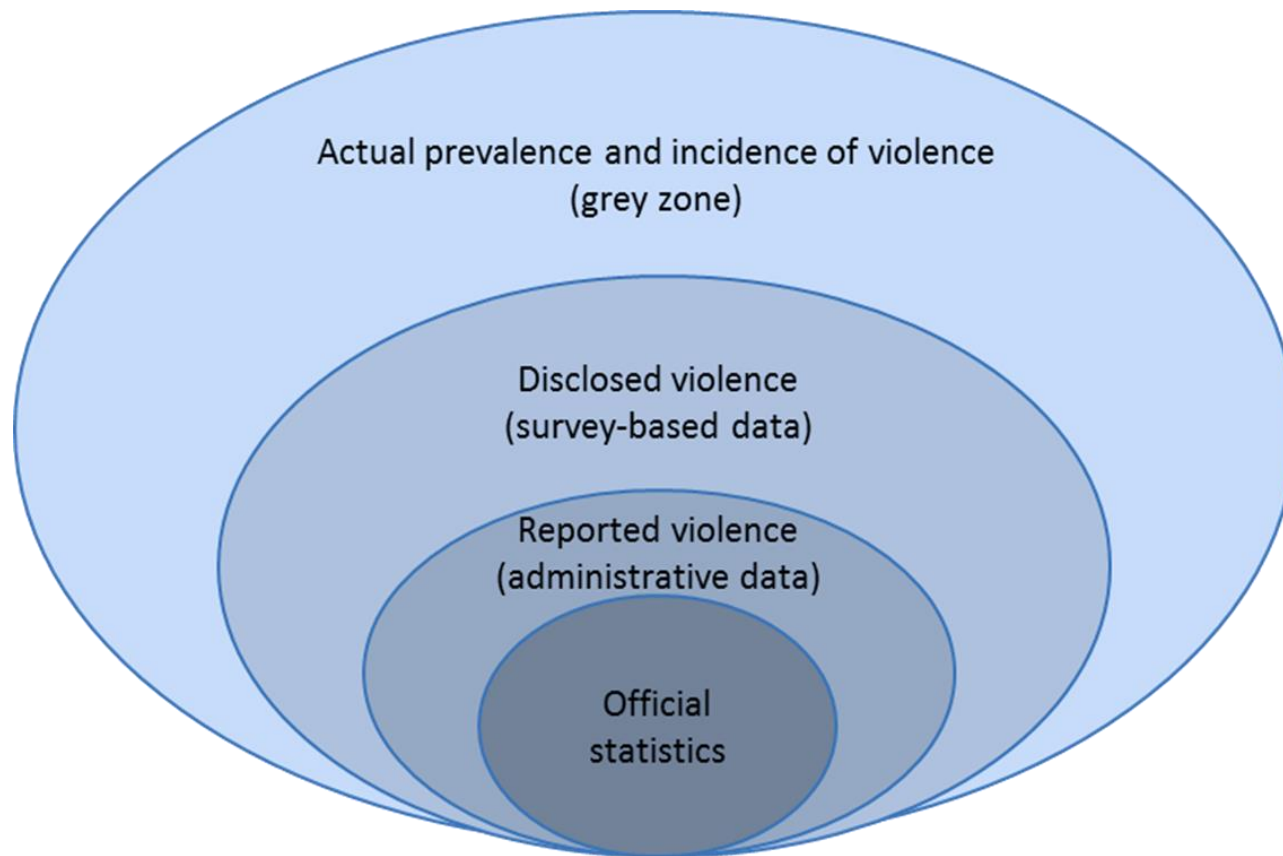
- ✓ Establishes a **legally-binding definition** of violence against women
- ✓ Sets **minimum standards** for governments to prevent and punish violence
- ✓ Takes a vital “**cross-border approach**”
- ✓ Explicitly states that it shall apply in times of **peace and conflict**

# Due diligence: the 4 'Ps' approach



# Panel

# Measuring violence against women



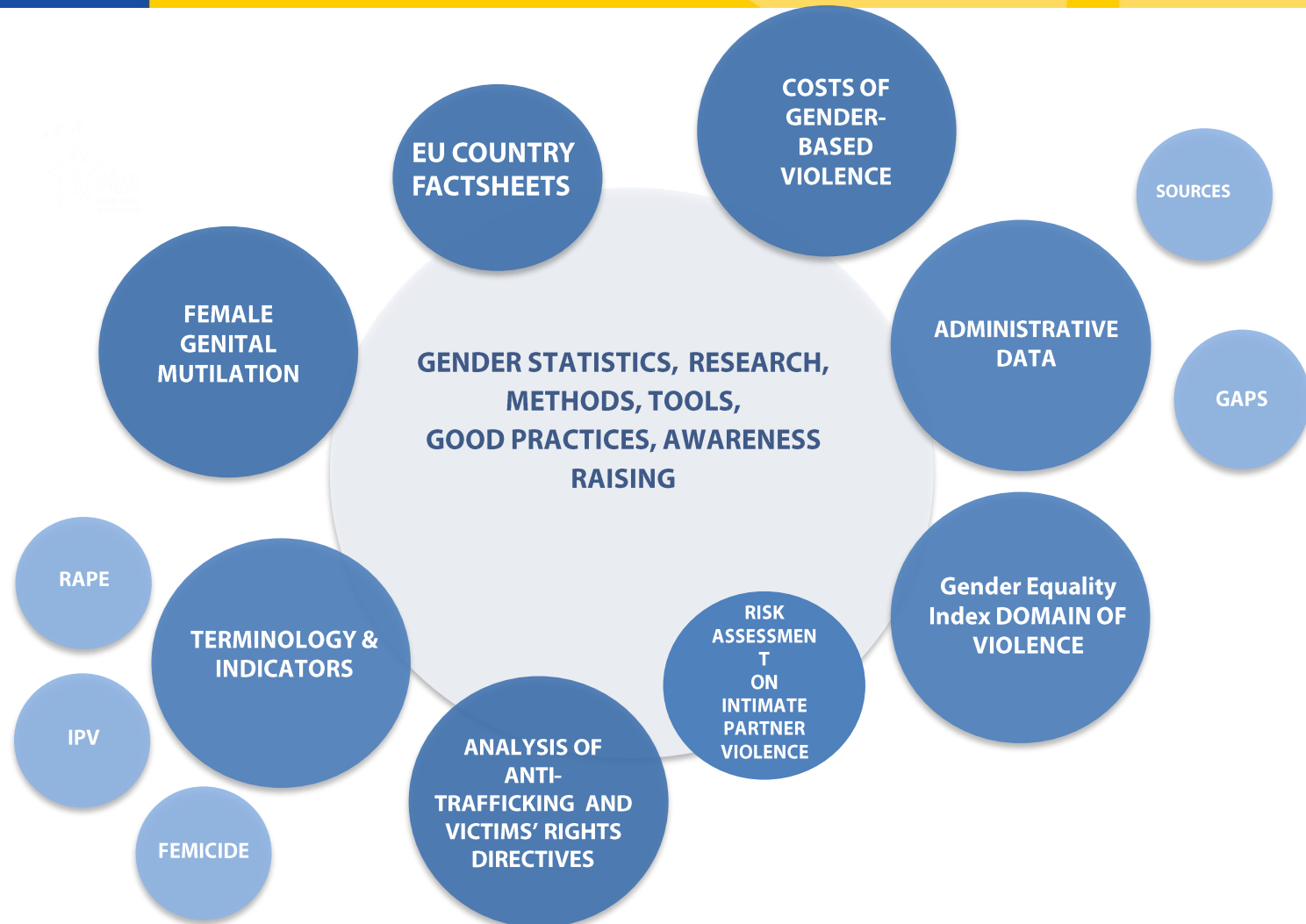


# The EU needs better data collection

## The Istanbul Convention requires State Parties to provide data on violence against women:

- ✓ Sex and age of victim and perpetrator
- ✓ Type of violence
- ✓ Relationship of perpetrator to victim
- ✓ Geographical location
- ✓ Any other factors (e.g. disability)

# EIGE's work on gender-based violence



# EIGE's work to harmonise EU data collection on violence against women



Uniform **definitions** for statistical purposes, guided by international agreements EU, UN and Council of Europe



Proposed **indicators** to regularly measure incidents in a comparable way based on administrative data



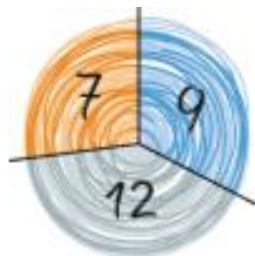
**Recommendations** to aid the improvement of data collection and of the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes

# Collecting data on intimate partner violence

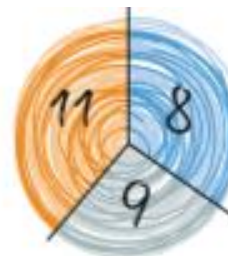
<u>Form of violence</u>		<u>Indicator</u>
<b>Rape</b>		Annual number of women victims reporting rape aged 18 years and over.
<b>Femicide</b>		Women victims of intimate femicide aged 18 and over committed by an intimate partner, as a share of women victims of homicide aged 18 and over.
<b>Intimate partner violence</b>	General	Annual number of women victims of intimate partner violence aged 18 and over as recorded by administrative services.
	Physical violence	Annual number of women victims of physical intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by administrative services.
	Sexual violence	Annual number of women victims of sexual intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by administrative services.
	Psychological violence	Annual number of women victims of psychological intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by administrative services.
	Economic violence	Annual number of women victims of economic intimate partner violence aged 18 or over, as recorded by administrative services.

# 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>



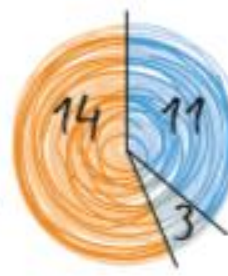
4. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of physical intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police <sup>(3)</sup>



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



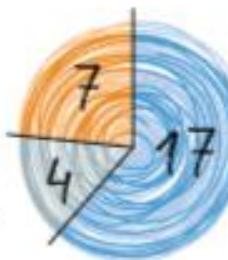
7. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of economic intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police <sup>(3)</sup>



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

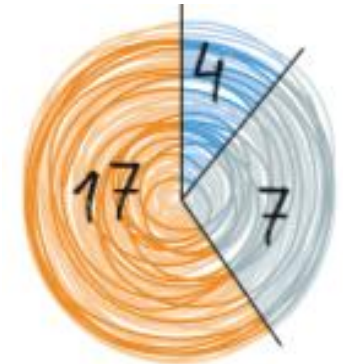


# Feasibility to populate justice indicators

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



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






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

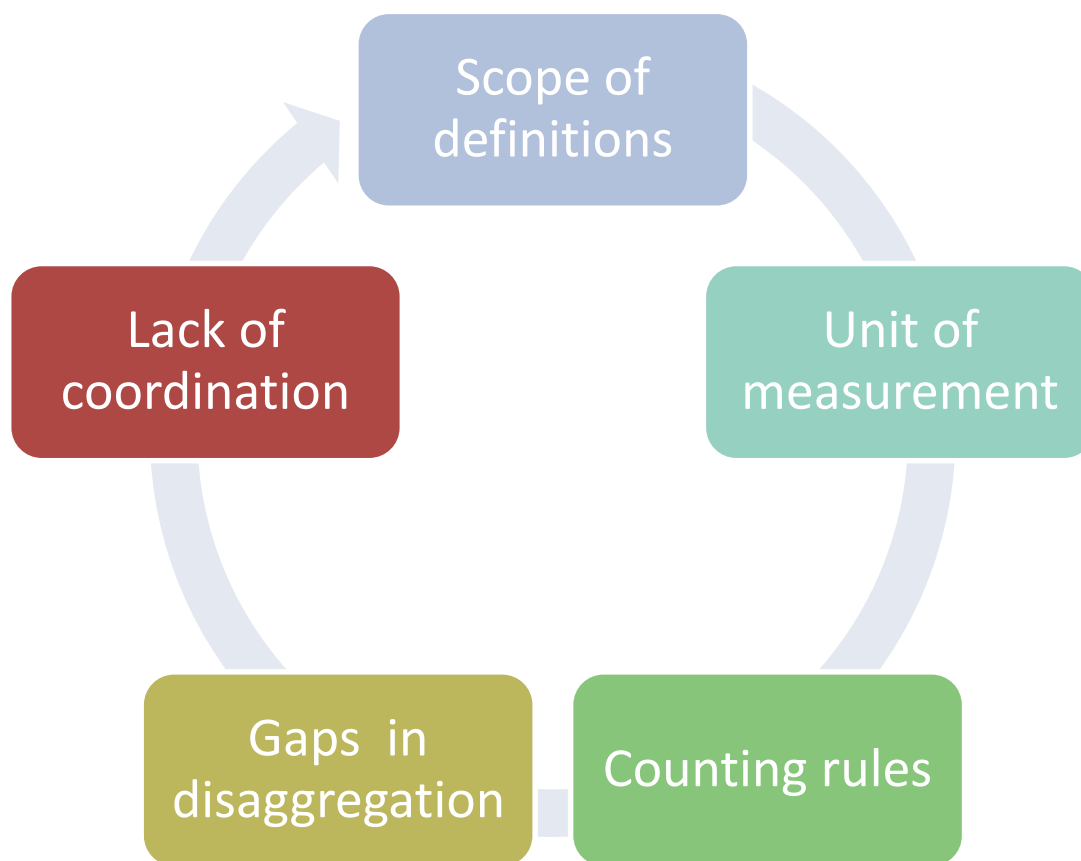


13. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty



-  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

# 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**

- 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



# Recommendations to improve data collection

## **Applying comparable legal definitions of different forms of violence against women throughout the EU**

- Amendments to existing legislation and legal definitions within Member States

## **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 (Eurostat)
- Use the ICCS codes for categorising IPV
- Comprehensive guidelines on data collection / Full integration of data collection across the police and justice sector

# Risk assessment and Risk Management of Intimate Partner Violence

**Risk assessment** is a 'decision-making process through which we determine the best course of action by estimating, identifying, qualifying or quantifying risk'

**Risk management** by the police is also defined as enforcing the law and pursuing criminal justice sanctions against the perpetrator, and undertaking safety planning with the victim



*Istanbul Convention*

# Let's talk

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