

EIGE's initiative to improve administrative data collection on intimate partner violence in EU 28 & discussion on how to transpose the results in IPA countries









Structure of the session

- EIGE's role towards a European measurement framework on violence against women
- Situation in data collection on intimate partner violence by police and judiciary in IPA countries
- Introduction to the developed comparable indicators and the standardised tool
- Would your country be able to populate the comparable indicators?
- IPA countries benefiting from EIGE's initiatives in the area of administrative data on violence against women





Situation in data collection on intimate partner violence by police and judiciary in IPA countries

- Collection of facts on the data collection in all EU 28
- Based on national expertise and secondary data
- To provide in-depth description of the situation at the national level
- Including critical analysis on the main problems
- Identification of the key challenges
- To propose recommendations to overcome the challenges





Situation in data collection on intimate partner violence by police and judiciary in IPA countries

- Examples of the key challenges:
 - Missing legal concept of intimate partner violence but concept of 'domestic family' could be used;
 - The relationship between victim and perpetrator not collected in standardised way;
 - No adequate offences for economic violence (but substituted by the existing)

Recommendations:

- Strengthen the commitment
- Coordination body and clear responsibilities
- Specific technical recommendations, e.g. options how to standardised the missing variables





Situation in data collection on intimate partner violence by police and judiciary in IPA countries

- 1. Is there a separate legal concept of the intimate partner violence in your country?
- 2. Are there any regulations related to data collection on IPV or related offences in your country (in general, in police, in judiciary)?
- 3. Who or what institutions are responsible to collect data and/or coordinate data collection on IPV in your country?
- 4. Is the data collected on IPV by police and judiciary analysed and published in your country?
- 5. What data is collected on IPV or VAW in general?
 - Units of measurements: persons (victim, perpetrator), cases, incidents, etc.
 - Stage of recording: reported by victim, investigated cases, suspicious persons, prosecuted, sentenced persons, etc.
 - Desegregations: sex of victim and perpetrator, relationship ViP, age (what categories).
 - Another variables: nationality, use of weapon, place of crime, children in household, etc.





Introduction to the monitoring requirements and related indicators

Why are data collected?

To understand the scale of the problem and assess the effectiveness of policies aimed at preventing violence and supporting survivors

What are the minimum data requirements according to international legal instruments?

- Victims' Rights Directive:
 - Number and type of crimes reported
 - Number of victims, their age and sex.

Istanbul Convention:

- Type of violence
- Sex of the victim and the perpetrator
- Relationship between victim and perpetrator
- Age of the victim and the perpetrator
- Geographical location
- Number of victims (and percentage of population that are victims)
- Number of events (crimes or incidents) (and proportionate to the population size)
- Number of perpetrators (and percentage of population that are perpetrators).





Introduction to the monitoring requirements and related indicators

What are the minimum data requirements (cont.)?

Beijing Platform for Action:

- Profile of female victims and male perpetrators
- Victim support
- Training of professionals
- Measures to eradicate domestic violence against women and evaluation.
- What has EIGE done to support Member States' reporting process?

Developed 13 indicators to guide and support the reporting process of Member States in order to meet their European and International commitments in relation to the fight against violence against women.





Introduction to the developed comparable indicators and the standardised tool

- Title
- Definition
- Type of criminal behaviour and/or offences
- Numerator (denominator)
- What does it measure
- How it is measured
- Population
- Disaggregations needed
- Reference period





List of EIGE's indicators on intimate partner violence (police)

No	Title
1	Annual <u>number of women victims</u> of intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by police
2	Number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence against women committed by men
3	Number of perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women (and percentage of population that are perpetrators)
4	Annual number of women victims of <u>physical intimate partner violence</u> aged 18 and over, as recorded by police
5	Annual number of women victims of <u>psychological intimate partner violence</u> aged 18 and over, as recorded by police
6	Annual number of women victims of sexual intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by police
7	Annual number of women victims of <u>economic intimate partner violence</u> aged 18 and over, as recorded by police
8	Annual number of women victims reporting rape aged 18 years and over, as recorded by police
9	Women victims of intimate <u>femicide</u> aged 18 and over committed by an intimate partner, as a share of the women victims of homicide aged 18 and over



List of EIGE's indicators on intimate partner violence (justice)

No	Title
10	Number of protection orders applied and granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women by type of courts
11	Number of men prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women
12	Number of men sentenced for <u>intimate partner violence</u> against women
13	Number of men held with a <u>final sentencing decision</u> for intimate partner violence against women





Key considerations while populating the indicators

- Geographic coverage of available data: Do they cover the entire country?
- Offences included: Which offences are recorded to populate specific indicators? Are they recorded systematically by all police forces/justice departments?
- Timeframe of data collection: Are data collected using calendar year?
- Stage of data recording: At what stage in the investigation are police data collected for inclusion in crime statistics/justice departments?
- Principal offence rule: Was a principal offence rule used for counting recorded crimes reported in the following sections?
- Counting of multiple offences: How are multiple (serial) offences of the same type counted by the police?
- Counting offences committed by more than one person: How are offences committed by more than one person counted by the police?





Standardised tool to populate the indicators

Indicator	5												MEMBER STATE:					
Annual number of women victims of psychological intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by police																		
This indicat	This indicator measures number of women victims of psychological intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by police over a 12 month period																	
Definition of key terms												Please provide the definition used in your				Definition Comments		
Psychological intimate partner violence: Any act or behaviour which causes psychological harm to the partner Do data comply with the											ith this							
or former partner. Psychological violence can take the form of, among others, coercion, defamation, verbal																		
insult or harassment (EIGE, 2016).								If NO, p	olease provid	e details								
	Any significant																	
break in the series ?																		
									Additional	comments								
			2014	2015	2016	2017	If 'YES', please provide details											
Variable			2027	2020	2020		provide details											
Women (aged 18+) victims of		tims of																
psychological IPV (N)																		
psychological ir v (IV)																		





Standardised tool to populate the indicators

METADATA:														
Do the data on psychological IPV provided above include the following:														
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Coercio	n				If 'OTHER'	, please specify	/							
				-									,	
Threat					If 'OTHER'	', please specify	/							
				_									1	
Harassr	nent				If 'OTHER'	', please specify	/							
				,									,	
Stalking					If 'OTHER'	', please specify	/							
				1									1	
Defama	tion and ve	erbal insult			If 'OTHER'	, please specify	/							
				7									1	
Isolatio	n			J	If 'OTHER'	, please specify	/							
61 1				1	If LOTHER!								1	
Slander				J	IT OTHER	, please specify	/							
Neglect				1	If 'OTLIED'	, please specify							1	
Neglect				J	II OTHER	, please specify	/							
Humilia	tion]	If 'OTHER'	, please specify	,						1	
Hullillio	tion			_	II OTTIEK	, piease specify	1						J	
Mental	abuse]	If 'OTHER'	, please specify	,							
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What is the counting unit used by the police for the number of psychological IPV incidents									If 'OTHER	', please sp	ecify			
	_	, ,				J				J		,		
Please provide information on information sources								If 'OTHER'	', please sp	ecify				
Please specify wh	Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (such as website address, publications, etc)													





Would your country be able to populate the comparable indicators?

- 1. Is the definition of the indicator clearly introduced? Do you have any suggestion for improvement?
- 2. Is the type of criminal behaviour or offences clearly described?
- 3. What offences could be theoretically used for this indicator in your country?
- 4. What disaggregations are available to populate the indicator in your country?
- 5. Do you find this indicator useful for your country? For what purposes would you use this indicator?





IPA countries benefiting from EIGE's initiatives in the area of administrative data on violence against women



Thank you for the fruitful discussion.



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