



4th EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Sexual violence within intimate relationships



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EIGE's 13 indicators on IPV, rape and femicide (1)

Indicator	Title	Competent authority
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	Police
2	Annual number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence against women committed by men (aged 18 and over)	
3	Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women (and percentage of male population that are perpetrators)	
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	
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	
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)	

Data from administrative sources is necessary to monitor the implementation of the Victims' Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention.

EIGE's 13 indicators guide data collection by the police and justice sectors across the EU. This will allow harmonization at the EU level and eventually, comparability of the data.

EIGE's 13 indicators on IPV, rape and femicide (2)

10	Annual number of protection orders applied for and granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women by type of court	Justice
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 and held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty	

According to the Victims' Rights Directive, justice data should emphasize : the number of cases investigated, the number of persons prosecuted, the number of persons sentenced.

Sexual violence in intimate relationships

Lack of commonly accepted definition of SV

Impacts the design of laws fighting and preventing SV

Impacts the availability of indicators which enable the police and justice institutions to implement measures/policies against SV

Prevents the gathering of comparable data on the prevalence of SV across European Member States.

The lack of a commonly accepted definition impacts the availability and quality of data on sexual violence.

What is sexual violence in intimate relationships ? (2)

- **EIGE's Terminology and indicators defines SV as follows :**

Sexual violence is any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault; and rape is defined as 'Sexual intercourse without valid consent'.

- **According to the Istanbul Convention, intimate relationships can be defined as:**

Relationships within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.

EIGE's indicators measuring sexual violence :

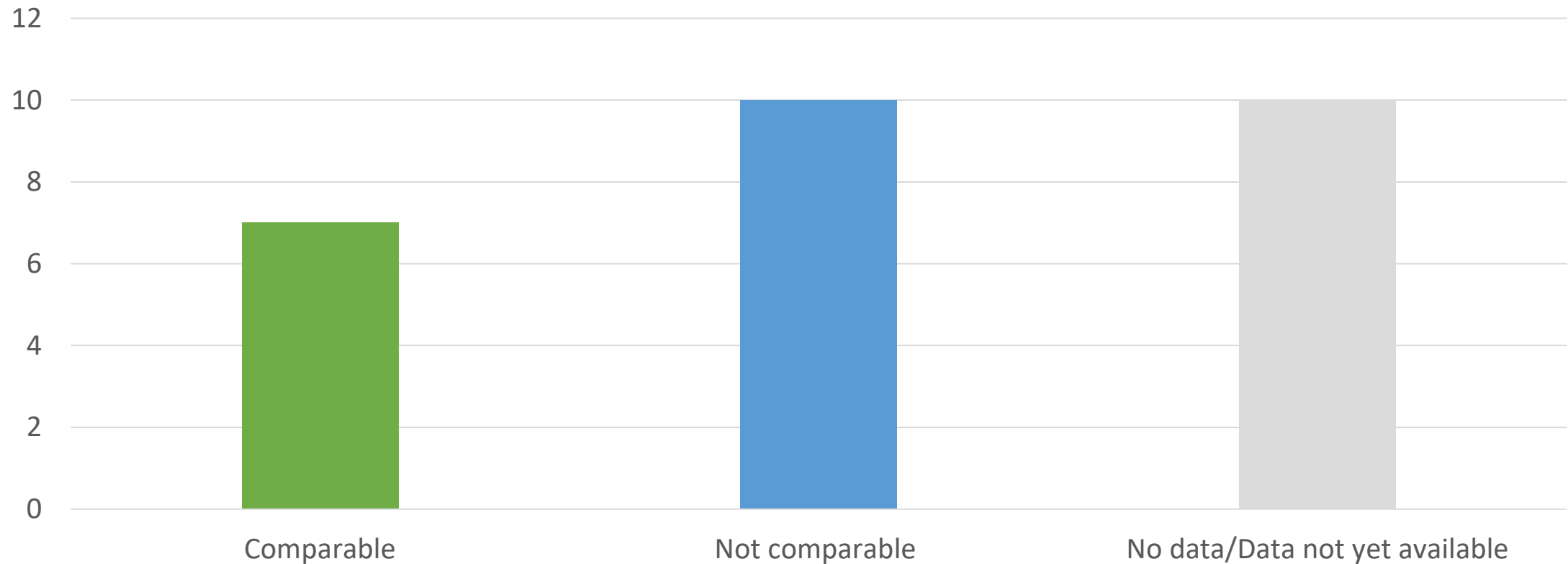
Indicator 6

- 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

Definition	Any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault.
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	Rape Sexual assault Sexual harassment Marital rape
Numerator	Number of women victims aged 18 and over of any act of sexual violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of women victims aged 18 and over of any act of sexual violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information be available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the number of women victims of any act of sexual violence committed by an intimate partner during the 12-month period.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be the number of women victims.
Populations	The numerator is all women victims of sexual intimate partner-related incidents within the 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex victim Sex perpetrator Relationship ViP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim Age victim (18 and over)

EIGE's indicators measuring sexual IPV : Main findings- Data collection 2019-2020

Data comparability of EIGE's indicator on Sexual IPV by EU MS

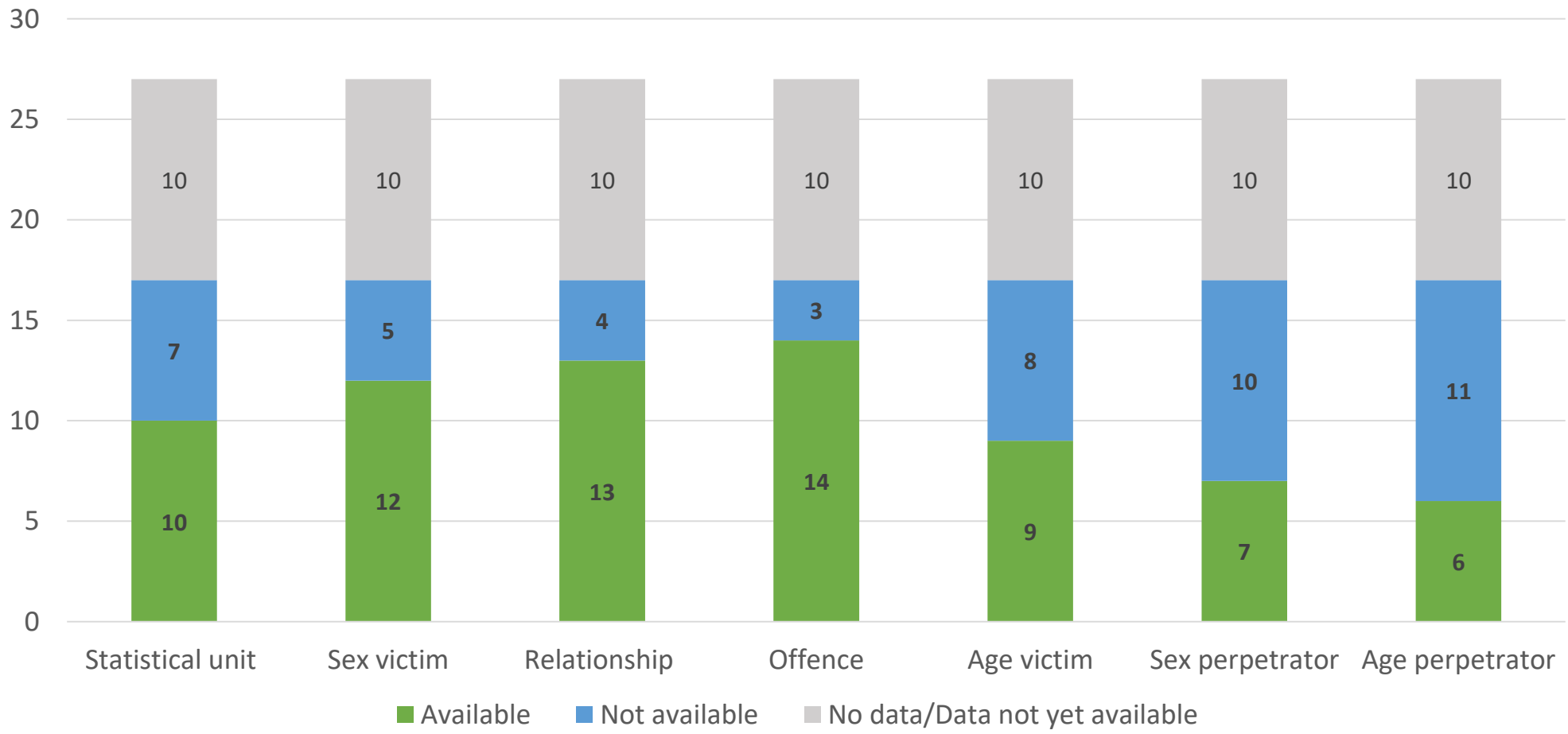


Comparable. Data or at least proxy data on the indicator components that are deemed a priority (counting unit victim, offences, sex of the victim and victim-perpetrator relationship is available



EIGE's indicators measuring sexual IPV : Main findings

Data availability per component indicator



EIGE's indicators measuring sexual violence : Conclusions on data comparability

- Offences

'Rape' and 'sexual assault' are the highest-ranking types of sexual IPV in terms of data availability.

Offences included can vary between jurisdictions, Some MS include an aggregate of relevant offences under the national criminal codes: Rape/Marital rape, sexual assault, other injurious acts that involve sexual assault, sexual harassment and sexual coercion

- Counting unit

10 MS collect data on number of victims, and 7 have data available on number of cases

Data from the police sector are more often collected based on the offences rather than the victims

- Sex of the victims

Often breakdowns are either missing or recorded inconsistently, such as the sex of the victim or cross references to the sex of the victim and the victim–perpetrator relationship. **12** MS out of 17 with data available collect data on the sex of the victim

- Victim-Perpetrator relationship

In several jurisdictions, the victim–perpetrator relationship covers both a broad definition (such as all relationships within the domestic sphere) and a narrow one (such as intimate relationships), leaving out former partners or partners living apart. **13** MS collect data or proxy data on IPR (\$ on all domestic relations).

- Less available data

Age of the victim (**9**) and the perpetrator (**6**), and sex of the perpetrator (**7**)

EIGE's indicators measuring sexual violence : Conclusions on data comparability

- MS with data comparable

- Czechia •
- Germany • France
- Latvia •
- Lithuania •
- Slovenia • Finland

- MS with NOT comparable data

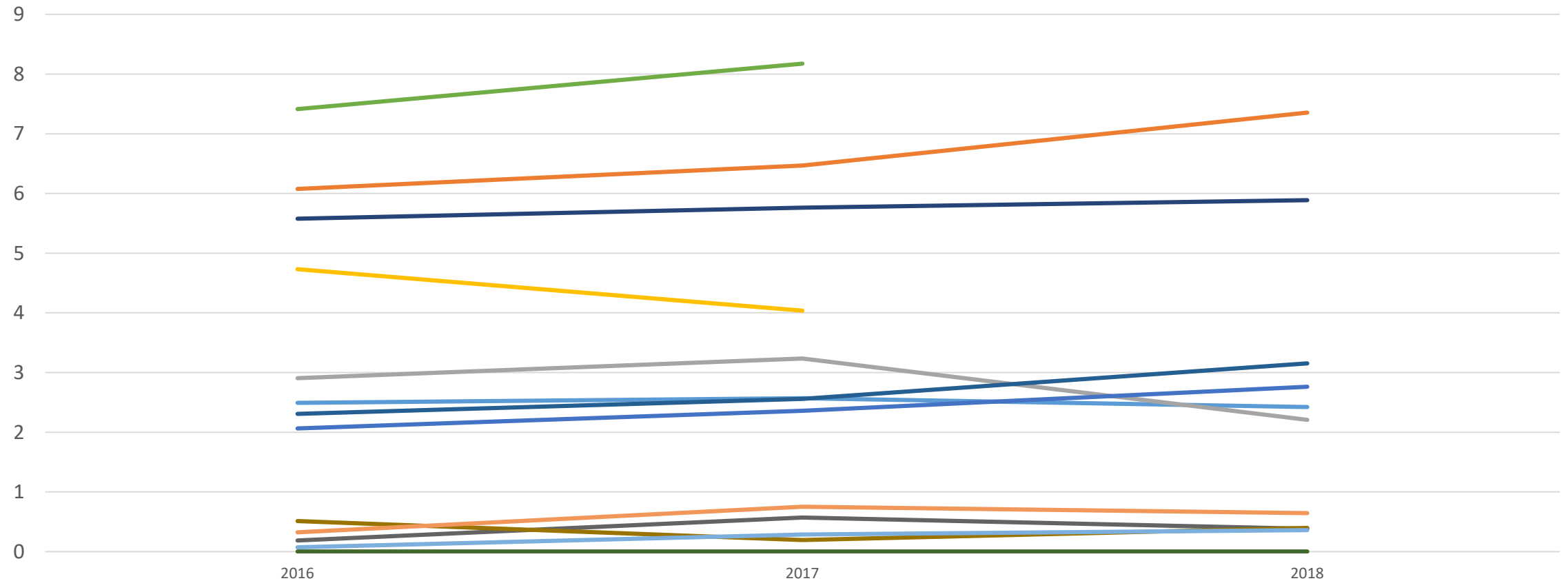
- Belgium •
- Estonia • Greece •
- Spain • Croatia •
- Cyprus • Malta •
- Austria • Portugal
- Slovakia

- MS with NO data/ Data not yet available

- Bulgaria •
- Denmark • Ireland
- Italy •
- Luxembourg •
- Hungary •
- Netherlands •
- Poland • Romania
- Sweden

EIGE's indicators measuring sexual IPV : TRENDS

Rate of victims of sexual IPV per 100.000 female population



— Belgium
 — Germany
 — Czechia
 — Greece
 — Spain
 — France
 — Croatia
— Latvia
 — Lithuania
 — Austria
 — Slovenia
 — Slovakia
 — Finland

EIGE's indicators measuring sexual IPV : TRENDS

1. The **lowest rate of recorded sexual IPV** by the police (less than 1 victim per 100.000 female population) are found in Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Finland
2. The **highest rate** (above 4 female victims per 100.000 female population) are in Germany, Greece, France, Cyprus and Austria
3. 4 MS (24%) display a **decrease** in the recorded victims of sexual IPV: Belgium, Czech Republic, Cyprus and Lithuania
4. The highest **increase** in the trend of recorded sexual IPV offences/victims are displayed in Germany, Spain, Estonia and Croatia

Data challenges of IPV

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.



What hampers data collection in the Member States ?

The scope of definitions of intimate partner violence

Differences in units of measurement

Counting rules differ according to reporting requirements

Stage at which data are recorded

The scope of definitions of intimate partnership

Resource constraints

Lack of integration and coordination between systems

Gaps in disaggregation of data

Measured data are limited in scope

Data are not made available to the public

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