

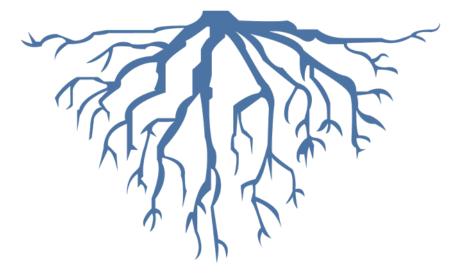
Supporting Institutional Responses to Combatting Violence against Women

Jurgita Pečiūrienė





Violence against women is rooted in women's unequal status in society and that status reflects the unbalanced distribution of social, political and economic power among women and men in society.







Strategic framework on Violence against Women 2015 – 2018

Improvement of data collection in Member States

- Address data gaps
- Support in collecting quality data
- Support reporting / monitoring requirements for the Victims' Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention
- Prepare methodology for collection of data

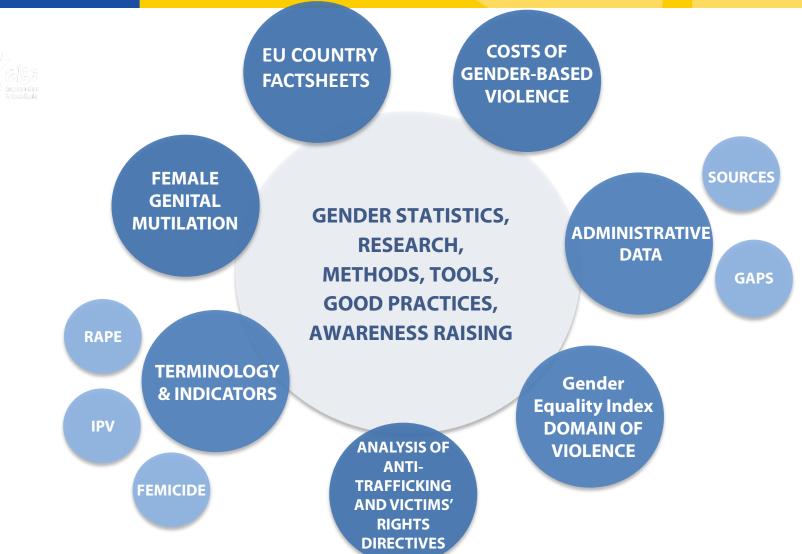
Activities in support of Member States

- Facilitate practical improvement of quality of data
- Integrate violence against women within EIGE's gender statistics database
- Cooperate continuously with Eurostat
- Mainstream gender into future data collection



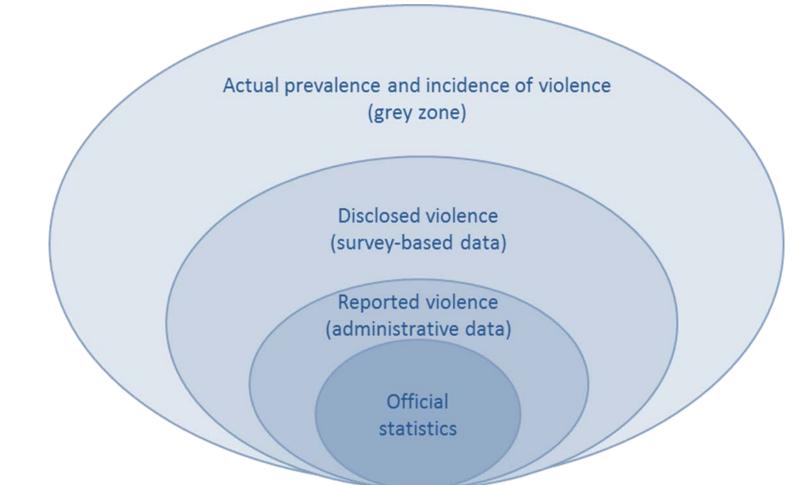


EIGE's work on gender-based violence



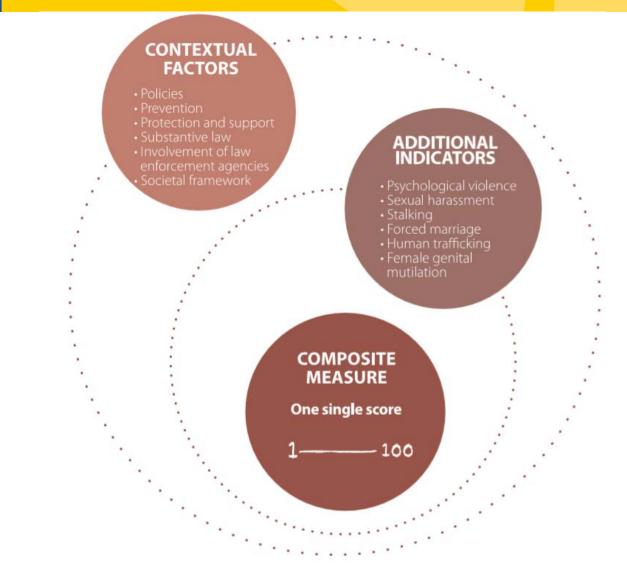


Measuring violence against women





Measuring progress requires data beyond prevalence





International framework: need of harmonised reporting

Anti-Trafficking Directive 2011/36/EU

Beijing Platform for Action Directive on the European Protection Order 2011/99/EU

> Istanbul Convention CETS No. 210

CEDAW General Recommendations 19 and 35 Key international and EU instruments on Violence against Women

Victims' Rights Directive 2012/29/EU

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EIGE is supporting Member States in improving the quality of data

Victims' Rights Directive

- Number and type of crimes reported;
- When available: number, age and sex of the victims;
- Additional requirements from the **justice sector**:
 - Number of cases investigated;
 - Number of persons prosecuted;
 - Number of persons sentenced.

Istanbul Convention

- Sex of victim and perpetrator;
- Age of victim and perpetrator;
- Type of violence;
- **Relationship** between victim and perpetrator;

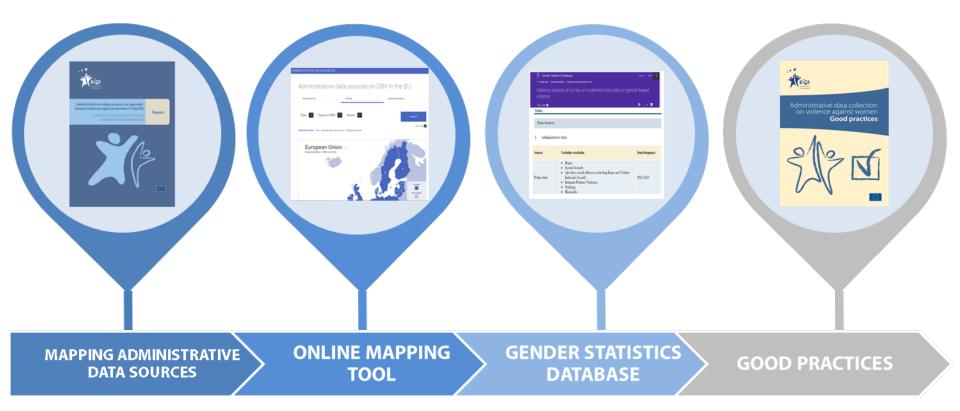
Geographical location;

Other relevant factors, such as disability.





EIGE's work on administrative data







EIGE's role in making administrative data comparable

violence against women

3



Present metadata and **test feasibility** of indicators Assist Member States with meeting reporting requirements



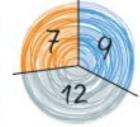


Feasibility to populate EIGE's indicators

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 (1)

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 (3)

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 (3)



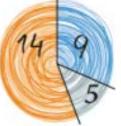


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2. Annual number of reported offences related to intimate partner vio-lence against women committed by men (aged 18 and over) (1)

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





8. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims reporting rape committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police

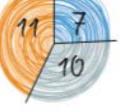


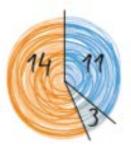
3. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) perpetra-tors of intimate partner violence against women (and percentage of male population that are perpetrators) (2)

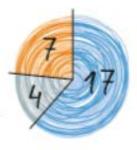
6. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of sexual intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police

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)

Police





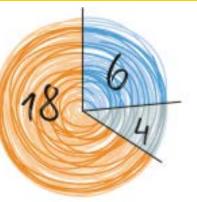




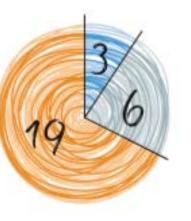
Number of Member States that can populate with exact data Number of Member States that can partly populate the indicator using approximate data Number of Member States that cannot populate the indicator



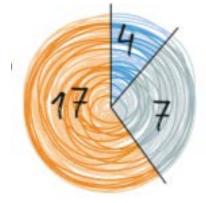
1. Annual number of protection orders applied and granted in cases od intimate partner violence against women by type of courts



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

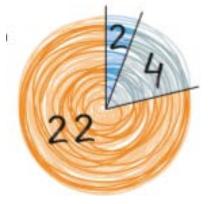


2. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women



Justice

4. 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 in data collection

✓ Data not collected for statistical purposes

✓ Different counting rules and data recorded at

different stages

- ✓ Differences in legal definitions and/or lack of legislation
- ✓ Lack of disaggregation
- ✓ Inadequate inter-sectoral coordination
- ✓ Limited accuracy, reliability and accessibility



Progress on data collection

- ✓ Most of the Member States committed to improve data collection
- ✓ Physical and sexual violence are recognised as distinct forms of intimate partner violence in all Member States
- Coordinating bodies for data collection are established in some Member States





Ways forward on data collection

- ✓ Administrative data are important to inform policymakers and to support evidence-based policy making.
- Further harmonisation of data is needed
- ✓ The coordination of data collection at EU level will allow to meet data reporting requirements and create synergies
- Adoption of EIGE's 13 indicators will ensure comparable data and support MS in meeting the reporting requirements









