



Evidence based polices

Research & Data collection
in the work of coordinating body

Operational framework

The establishment of the Coordinating Methodical Centre (CMC) represents a compliance of the Slovak Republic with Article 10 of the **Istanbul Convention** which reads as follows:

“Parties shall designate or establish one or more official bodies responsible for the co-ordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence covered by this Convention.”

National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women for the years 2014 – 2019

Establish the CMC and ensure its sustainability

- 63 very concrete tasks; the responsible bodies, source of financing, indicators for evaluation, due dates
- 19 tasks designed directly for CMC

> Institutional Background

CMC is located within the Institute for Labour and Family Research (ILFR) - department of ILFR

- CMC's internal staff: 5 expert + 1 administrative support
- External staff: contract based experts
 - over 60 experts involved in past 2 years

National 24/7 helpline for women survivors of violence operates within CMC (7 consultants)

PROJECT PARTNERSHIP:

Norwegian Centre for Violence
and Traumatic Stress Studies



Selection of research topics

Unique position due to the support from Norway Grants

- Available funding and resources
- Broadly defined research framework
- Experienced project partner & consultant: NKVTS

Synchronizing needs & resources

- Gaps in existing research
- Consultation with stakeholders including NGOs (what is needed)
- What is feasible in given timeframe

> Research in 2015 - 2017

- Mother - child relationship in the context of IPV (qualitative research)
- Mapping of practice and attitudes of police investigators in VAW cases (quantitative survey)
- Sexual violence on women (representative survey)
- Domestic violence including IPV (representative survey)



Mother – child relationship in the context of IPV

Consultations with NKVTS experts: Carolina Overlien & Service providers (NGOs), training for interviewers

14 interviews with mothers and their children

Policy relevant results:

- Children are victims of IPV, not witnesses
- Psychological expert statements should focus on consequences of IPV for a child, his/her coping strategies, preferences for contact with a father
- Services – focus on mutual relationship between mother and a child, identification of positive aspects, strengthening of them
- Psychological services for a child – not just problems but also resilient strategies, empowerment, child as an active agent



Mother – child relationship in the context of IPV

Follow up :

- Expert statements in domestic violence cases and in the context of custody decisions – analysis & recommendations
 - Lectures for judges and guardians ad litem
- Mum, you love me - methodics for service providers
 - Distributed to service providers
 - Lectures for psychologists in Offices for labour and family



Mapping of practice and attitudes of police investigators

Policy relevant results:

- Importance of psychological expert statements in VAW cases
 - the question of the credibility of the victim & identification of battered women's syndrome
 - decisive acts in the prosecution
- Usage of confrontations in VAW cases
- Prevailing VAW myths and stereotypes among investigators



Mapping of practice and attitudes of police investigators

Follow up:

- Training for Trainers for Law Enforcing Professionals
- Trainings for Police Officers
- Proposal of the methodology for police on IPV
- Proposal of the methodology for police on risk assessment

> Sexual violence on women

Relevant policy results:

- Majority of perpetrators are known to women (only 13% unknown similar to perpetrators related to workplace)
- Most of sexual assaults take place inside
- Only 15% of survivors sought help
- Only 11% reported to the police
- Long term psychological consequences of SV confirmed

Follow up:

- Data & Findings used in public campaign against sexual violence in 2017

> Domestic violence

- Relevant policy results:
- 20% of men and women suffered from repeated violence by a family member since the age of 15
- In case of men 1/3 was IPV, while in case of women 4/5
- Women suffer more from all forms of violence, but highly significant in case of physical, sexual and economic, violence is more frequent and more often combines several forms
- Men surviving DV tend to be more stereotypical in understanding gender family roles, IPV experience of women is correlated with decrease in stereotypes
- Results still in the process of analysis – risk factors, consequences, polyvictimization

> Thank you for your attention



KMC

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