Supporting Institutional Responses to Combatting Violence against Women

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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

GENDER STATISTICS, RESEARCH, METHODS, TOOLS, GOOD PRACTICES, AWARENESS RAISING

EU COUNTRY FACTSHEETS

COSTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

GAPs

TERMINOLOGY & INDICATORS

Gender Equality Index DOMAIN OF VIOLENCE

RAPE

ANALYSIS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING AND VICTIMS’ RIGHTS DIRECTIVES

IPV

FEMICIDE
Measuring violence against women

Actual prevalence and incidence of violence (grey zone)

Disclosed violence (survey-based data)

Reported violence (administrative data)

Official statistics
Measuring progress requires data beyond prevalence

**CONTEXTUAL FACTORS**
- Policies
- Prevention
- Protection and support
- Substantive law
- Involvement of law enforcement agencies
- Societal framework

**ADDITIONAL INDICATORS**
- Psychological violence
- Sexual harassment
- Stalking
- Forced marriage
- Human trafficking
- Female genital mutilation

**COMPOSITE MEASURE**
One single score

1 —— 100
International framework: need of harmonised reporting

Key international and EU instruments on Violence against Women

- Anti-Trafficking Directive 2011/36/EU
- Istanbul Convention CETS No. 210
- Beijing Platform for Action
- Victims’ Rights Directive 2012/29/EU
- CEDAW General Recommendations 19 and 35
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 role in making administrative data comparable

1. Develop definitions for statistical purposes
2. Propose indicators on administrative data
3. Present metadata and test feasibility of indicators
4. 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

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

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

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

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
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
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
Administrative data are important to inform policy-makers 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
Let’s talk

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