FRA's work on gender based violence



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Data needs – violence against women

- Calls for better data by the Council of the EU and the European Parliament
- Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)
- United Nations 2013 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals and indicators
- Reporting to the UN Commission on the Status of Women, Human Rights Council, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE), etc.



The FRA Violence against women survey

- 28 EU Member States
- In total, interviews with
 42,000 women 18-74 years
- 1,500 women at random per country
- Face to face interviews



What the survey asked

- Physical and sexual violence by partners & other perpetrators (e.g. acquaintances, strangers or relatives)
- Psychological violence by partners
- Stalking and sexual harassment incl. cyberharassment
- Experience of violence before age 15 by an adult
- Fear of victimisation and its impact
- Awareness of law & support services



Survey asked the following with respect to most serious incident

- Which services were contacted if any (police, women's shelter, victim support, health care, etc.)?
- Satisfaction with the assistance received
- Reasons for not contacting the police
- Reasons for not contacting other services
- What kind of help would have been useful?
- Awareness of existence of support organisations



In the 28 European Union Member States:

- 1 in 3 women has experienced physical and/or sexual violence (at least once since she was 15)
- > 8 % of women in the last 12 months
- 22 % of women have experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner
- 11 % of women have experienced some form of sexual violence
- 5 % of women have been raped



Further results

- 43 % of women in the EU have experienced psychological violence by a current or previous partner during the relationship
- 55 % of women have been sexually harassed since 15 years of age
- 18 % of women have been stalked since they were 15 years old



Impact of the survey

- Over 1,500 articles published in the media in the days after the launch of the results
- Results used to inform awareness raising campaigns and to direct funding for victim support services in the EU
- Survey referenced in the decision by the EU to sign the Council of Europe Istanbul Convention
- The findings have been quoted in numerous reports and communications at the national level and by international organisations



Who was contacted after the most serious incident of <u>sexual</u> violence

SINCE AGE 15, %	By any partner (current and/or previous)	By someone else (not a partner)
Police	15	14
Hospital	12	12
Doctor, health centre or other		
health care institution	22	16
Social services	7	2
Women's shelter	6	1
Victim support organisation	4	4
Church/faith-based		
organisation	4	2
Legal service/ lawyer	15	6
Another service/ organisation	5	3
Any of the above	39	30



Reasons for <u>not</u> contacting any organisation (other than police) following the most serious incident of violence

REASONS GIVEN FOR	Any partner (current		By someone else (not	
NOT REPORTING, %	and/or previous)		a partner)	
	Physical	Sexual	Physical	Sexual
	violence	violence	violence	violence
Dealt with it myself;				
involved a friend	55	47	49	37
Never occurred to me; too				
minor; not serious enough	34	21	40	20
Did not believe that anyone				
could help	8	15	7	15
Shame, embarrassment	9	22	4	23
Didn't want anyone to				
know; kept it private	9	21	4	20



FRA findings – contacting services (other than the police)

- Very few women contact specialist victim support services
- Requirements of EU Victims' Rights Directive difficult to meet
- Need for enhanced resources/tools for specialist services particularly to reach out to significant numbers of women who don't report abuse
- Women report most to health care services
- 87% of women said it would be ok for doctors to ask about violence
- Need to equip doctors with knowledge/tools to effectively respond
- Medical confidentiality/data protection clarification needed



Moving forward on GBV - 1

- > EU & EU Member States...
- New survey on gender based violence being developed by EUROSTAT
- Migration crisis FRA's field presence in the hotspots focus GBV
- ☐ On-going FRA research on criminal justice responses to victims of violent crime half are victims of domestic violence
- ☐ Survey data published through UK data archive for further research
- ☐ Training and awareness raising (CEPOL webinars on GBV)
- ☐ EIGE gender equality index
- Need to review different police intervention models to see if they serve victims in practice; particularly as victim support services are increasingly being placed in police stations



Moving forward on GBV- 2

> OSCE

□ Survey on the Well-being and Security of Women in the OSCE region in up to 10 OSCE countries —with particular attention to VAW in conflict and post conflict settings

> UN

- Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators
- □ UNFPA and UNWomen to support capacity building for collecting data on violence against women through kNOwVAWdata initiative

Council of Europe

- ☐ FRA's survey results feed into monitoring of the Istanbul Convention
- GREVIO
- □ HELP programme the European Programme for Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals
- Compendium of promising practices addressing FM and FGM



Results available



Main results report en



Technical report en



Online data explorer de en fr



Summary report

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Factsheet

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Survey questionnaire en

- Print copies of selected reports available at http://bookshop.europa.eu
- Survey data set (microdata) available through UK Data Service

Thank you for your attention!



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