



# PROTECT II

## GUIDANCE REPORT

For the improvement of data on gender-based violence against women in the European Union

Part of the project PROTECT II: Capacity Building in Risk Assessment and Safety Management  
to Protect High Risk Victims



## EDITORIAL INFORMATION



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# INTRODUCTION

**PROTECT II:** For the improvement of data on gender-based violence against women in the European Union  
Part of the project PROTECT II: Capacity Building in Risk Assessment and Safety Management to Protect High Risk Victims

## 1. INTRODUCTION

According to European statistics, one woman out of five in the European Region has been the victim of physical violence at least once during their adult lives, and one out of ten the victim of sexual violence involving the use of force. Figures for all forms of violence, including stalking, are as high as 45%; men in the immediate social environment, most often partners and ex-partners, carry out most violent acts against women. In addition, it is estimated that after the age of 16 about 12% to 15% of all women have been in a relationship featuring domestic abuse. The Council of Europe estimates that, in addition to the devastating suffering caused, the annual cost of violence against women to be in the region of 33 billion Euros (Council of Europe, 2006).

In order to support the prevention of violence against women, a project group on Gender-based Data on Violence against Women in Europe was founded within the DAPHNE supported project PROTECT II. The aim of this project group is to promote and push forward the need for gender-based data on violence against women at the national and European level. A number of minor changes in data collection systems would improve the usage and effectiveness of data on violence against women, for policy and prevention purposes.

This project group convened in March and June 2011 in Vienna to achieve the following objectives:

1. provide data recommendations for gender-based violence in EU criminal data
2. discuss data recommendations for gender-based violence in EU data on protection measure, health services data, support services data
3. write a guidance report that can support EU countries at the national and European level to fulfil these data standards

The meeting's participants included a broad range of experts, including José Mendes Bota, Chairperson of the Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe; Edith Bauer, MEP, FEMM Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, Slovak Republic; Johanna Nelles, Council of Europe, Gender Equality, Public and Family Law Division; and Sylvia Walby, the UNESCO Chair in Gender Research from the University of Lancaster, United Kingdom (see Annex 1 for the list of project group participants)

### 1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The PROTECT II project, co-funded by the DAPHNE programme of the European Commission, aims to improve the protection of women victims of violence and their children who are at high risk of becoming victims of severe and repeated violence and femicide (homicide of women), including so-called crimes in the name of honour. Furthermore, the project aims to contribute to the prevention of such violence by transferring knowledge and facilitating capacity building on risk assessment and safety management throughout the European Union (EU).

This project is a development of PROTECT I which started the initiative to provide good practice in preventing serious violence, attempted homicides (including crimes in the name of honour) and in protecting high risk victims of gender-based violence. The project leader for both projects is the European Network WAVE - Women Against Violence Europe. WAVE is a network of European women's non-governmental organisations and works in the field of ending violence against women and children. The WAVE network consists of more than 94 Focal Points throughout the European region. WAVE aims at reducing violence against women and children by improving the protection of, and services for, women and children victims of violence. WAVE



has long-term experience in developing and carrying out training of different professionals, in developing quality standards for the protection and support of victims and in the improvement of multiagency cooperation. Furthermore, WAVE focuses on the dissemination of good practice models and on lobbying for gender equality and the prevention of violence against women at the European, national, regional and local levels.

PROTECT II has the advantage of expanding upon the results achieved in PROTECT, specifically the 'Availability of reliable, systematically collected and analysed data on gender-based intimate partner homicide/femicide in Europe' and 'Recommendations to improve the availability of reliable, gender-sensitive data on gender-based intimate partner homicide/femicide at national and European level' (WAVE 2010). This project brings together leading experts from research and practice that have done pioneering work in the field of protecting women and their children who are at high risk. The project covers a wide geographical area and interdisciplinary experience by including 16 partner organisations, 2 associate partners and 8 experts as advisory board members from 13 EU member states (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, The Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, U.K), and from Switzerland and the EU candidate country Croatia.

## **2. POLICY CONTEXT ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

### **United Nations:**

Various initiatives exist at the United Nations level regarding the improvement of data on violence against women. For example, work on indicators includes, "Indicators on violence against women and State response", led by Ms Yakin Ertürk, 2008, as well as the establishment of the "Friends of the Chair of the UN Statistical Commission on the indicators on violence against women", which in 2009 produced a Report to the Statistical Commission on the indicators on violence against women of the United Nations. The UN hosted an Expert Group Meeting on indicators to measure violence against women in 2007, the result of which was, Working Paper I: Indicators to measure violence against women (Walby, 2007), a paper that has been useful in creating this report. Data efforts globally are also a part of the work by the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UNIFEM, 2008).

### **Council of Europe:**

As early as 1993, the Council of Europe recognised the need to examine crime and criminal justice data at the European level. The Council charged a Committee of Experts with the preparation of a feasibility study concerning collection of these data for Europe. This resulted in 1999 in the first official edition of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics containing data collection from Member states on police, prosecution, conviction and correctional statistics. The latest fourth edition contains data from 2003 to 2007. As yet, no edition contains violence against women data or gender-based data (Council of Europe, 2010).

The need for improved statistics was also highlighted in 2002 by the Committee of Ministers to Member states, which released a 'Recommendation Rec (2002)5: The Protection of Women against Violence' stating: "Research, data collection and networking at national and international level should be developed, in particular in the following fields: the preparation of statistics sorted by gender, integrated statistics and common indicators in order to better evaluate the scale of violence against women...". From this work, a Council of Europe Task Force to Combat Violence against Women was founded which recommends regarding statistics on violence against women. The Task Force differentiated data collection on three levels: 1) data related to the perpetrator and victim; 2) data related to the various phases of legal actions, and 3) data on reactions and consequences of violence.

# INTRODUCTION

Currently at the European level, the most recent and most powerful legally binding document in the EU regarding violence against women is, 'The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence' (Council of Europe, 2011). The Convention states the need to 'collect disaggregated relevant statistical data at regular intervals on cases of all forms of violence... in order to stimulate international co-operation and enable international benchmarking' (Article 11, Data collection and research, 1a).

Specifically:

- the preparation of statistics sorted by gender;
- integrated statistics and common indicators in order to better evaluate the scale of violence against women;
- the medium and long-term consequences of assaults on victims;
- the health, social and economic costs of violence against women;
- the assessment of the efficiency of the judiciary and legal systems in combating violence against women;
- the causes of violence against women, i.e. the reasons which cause men to be violent and the reasons why society condones such violence;
- the elaboration of criteria for benchmarking in the field of violence.

The Convention also states there is a minimum requirement for data collection on violence against women, namely that recorded data on victim and perpetrator should be disaggregated by:

- sex
- age
- the type of violence
- the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim, and geographical location.

The Council of Europe Campaign to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence, which ran from 2006 to 2008, highlighted these data needs in its work (Council of Europe, 2006).

## European Union:

### *Policy initiatives:*

The European Commission Directorate General for Home Affairs coordinated action on an, 'EU strategy to measure crime and criminal justice: An EU Action Plan 2006 – 2010' (European Commission 2006), which provided a coherent framework for statistical information on crime (including victimisation) and criminal justice at the European Union level. This excellent framework states what actions will take place, such as (page 20):

4.3 Implement a common survey (module) on victimisation in 2008-2009

5.12 An EU framework for indicators and data collection on violence against women in order to measure violence against women, by 2008

5.13 Common indicators for domestic violence to measure domestic violence, by 2008

However, currently it seems no public report exists regarding the achievement of these outputs, although according to the Action Plan such a report should have been prepared at the end of 2010.

A new Crime and Criminal Justice Action Plan 2011 – 2015 is available from the Commission and prioritises cross-border crimes, specifically: human trafficking, corruption and financial crime (European Commission, 2012). Gender-based violence is a European problem to which no one has to date found a cross-board solution, but this is not found in the new Action Plan 2011 - 2015. Yet this issue is highly relevant and suitable for regional, as well as European cooperation, between institutions working in the field of gender based violence towards women and their children.





The European Parliament has recently passed a Resolution on priorities and outline of a new EU policy framework to fight violence against women, calling on the European Commission to develop and provide annual statistics on gender-based violence, and Member states to take steps to ensure that data are collected on gender-based violence in their national statistics (European Parliament, 2011).

EU data on violence against women:

Eurostat, the statistical office of the EU, is a technical unit which provides statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. Eurostat responds to data requests from other Directorates. Eurostat would be interested in collecting data on gender-based violence against women at the European level, but to do so would require a request from a Directorate-General and would have to include funds for carrying out the work. Eurostat has a number of task forces and a Working Group on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics who meet regularly. Eurostat publishes the following data on crime and criminal justice at the European level: crime (offences recorded by the police - total crime, homicide, violent crime, robbery, domestic burglary, theft of a motor vehicle, drug trafficking), the number of police officers, convictions and the prison population. These data are available at country level for European Union Member states, EFTA countries EU Candidate countries, EU Potential Candidates and selected other countries. These data are, however, not gender-based. Data on homicide is also available by capital cities (police areas) in these countries. The data come from official sources in the countries such as the National Statistics Office, the National Prison Administration, the Ministries of the Interior or Justice and the Police. Standard definitions are used to define Crime, Police officers and Prison population throughout Europe. Eurostat states that caution must be taken when making comparisons between Member states using criminal justice data due to the following issues in the various Member states (Eurostat, 2010):

- different legal and criminal justice systems;
- different crime definitions and registration systems
- rates at which crimes are reported to the police and recorded into the criminal statistics;
- differences in the point at which crime is measured (for example, report to the police, identification of suspect, et cetera.);
- differences in the rules by which multiple offences are counted;
- differences in the list of offences that are included in the overall crime figures.

Additional data sources funded by the European Commission include the Eurobarometer survey and the European Crime and Safety Survey. The European Commission also funded a Eurobarometer on Domestic Violence against Women, in 1999 and again in 2010. The 2010 survey was based on interviews of 26,800 European citizens about domestic violence against women, in all 27 European Union Member states (European Commission 2010). The survey also provides detailed socio-demographic information to help understand how different sections of European society view the problem of domestic violence against women. The statistical breakdowns include: gender; age range, divided into five categories; the impact of education; and a range of other socioeconomic factors. Emphasis was also placed on the respondents' proximity to domestic violence, with questions focusing on whether people know both victims and perpetrators of violence. The survey findings showed a greater awareness of domestic violence and desire for tougher action to clamp down on it. Only 2% of Europeans are unaware of domestic violence. The survey showed that one European in four knows a woman among friends and family who is a victim of domestic violence. One in five of the EU citizens surveyed said they know someone who commits domestic violence in their circle of friends and family. Eighty-seven percent of those surveyed believed that the EU should be involved in the fight against domestic violence.

These political initiatives demonstrate a European commitment to the prevention of violence against women and define the different components required to achieve such an ambitious goal. Each organisation identifies gender-based statistics as a crucial element. Therefore, this report has established data standards for gender-based data on violence against women that are specific to the European setting.

# RESEARCH REPORTS

## 3. MEASURING THE EXTENT OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN EUROPE

A range of options exists to measure the extent of gender-based violence against women in Europe. Firstly, one can use data based on the outcome of the violence, for example femicide, rape, psychological, physical, and emotional or sexual assault. Secondly, data can be used that defines the type of violence being inflicted against women. Commonly used categories are physical violence; mental/emotional/psychological violence and sexual violence; economic and cultural violence are used less frequently but are gaining ground as an important form of violence. How to best capture and measure the extent of gender-based violence is a crucial question, which was not within the scope of this project to address, yet one that merits further research. Here we would like to provide a brief overview of the different ways to obtain data in order to measure this burden.

### 3.1 TYPES OF DATA: REPRESENTATIVE SURVEY DATA, RESEARCH DATA, ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

There are three major types of data that are used to measure the extent of gender-based violence against women in Europe: survey data, research data and administrative statistics. These data provide the information needed to create a knowledge-base on violence against women. This is imperative in order to understand the nature, extent and consequences of violence against women, as well as assess whether interventions and prevention measures are effective. Each data type generates information on a specific aspect of interest and the data 'play together' to provide a comprehensive picture of violence against women. A key issue for the interplay of these data is the necessity of using the same definition of violence and types of violence for survey data as for administrative data (Walby 2011). Without this harmonisation, it is difficult to combine data that will drive innovation in effective policy.

#### 3.1.1 REPRESENTATIVE SURVEY DATA

Population-based incidence and prevalence surveys can provide a representative view of the number of female victims of all forms of gender-based violence against women (especially the psychological, economical and stalking violence which, in comparison with physical and sexual violence data, are rarely captured in other sources). These surveys are also used to assess the extent, impact or consequences of the violence in order to better understand the experiences of victimisation. They are a way to capture the gendered nature of violence and its relationship with the inequality of gender related power dynamics. The key aspect of population-based surveys is having the representativeness of the sample size, in order to capture sexual violence for example, which occurs less frequently compared to other forms of violence.

Large-scale survey data on violence against women (so-called prevalence or incidence studies) have been collected in a number of Member states at the national level, via telephone or face-to-face household visits. A new initiative funded by the EU FRA is the project 'Violence against women – an EU-wide survey', which, for the first time, will provide comparable and reliable data on the extent, frequency and severity of violence against women using standardized interviews for the 27 EU Member states. This will provide the most accurate measure of the incidence and prevalence of violence across the EU by capturing the various forms of violence against women that are not captured in criminal statistics, for example, psychological and economic violence. For a project overview, please see :

[http://www.fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/research/projects/proj\\_eu\\_survey\\_vaw\\_en.htm](http://www.fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/research/projects/proj_eu_survey_vaw_en.htm).

Survey data can range from in-depth qualitative and quantitative interviews with women providing detailed yet structured information, to ten-minute modules included in large-scale health or crime surveys. The biggest barriers to successful data

collection are sample size and sample frame (Walby, 2011). Funding is usually limited; therefore conducting surveys with a large sample size is difficult. This can lead to an exclusion of various forms of violence such as sexual violence. Additionally, certain groups may be excluded from household surveys because they are staying at a shelter and it is costly to include such venues for data collection. This results in a small sample frame, which makes the survey less representative. In addition, survey methodology such as face-to-face surveys and anonymously by completing computer surveys is important. In order to improve data collection, sufficient funds must be allocated to allow for large sample sizes and comprehensive survey frames.

The working paper of the UN Expert Group Meeting on indicators to measure violence against women entitled, 'Indicators to Measure Violence Against Women' (Walby, 2007) recommended the following two indicators on incidents and lifetime prevalence when capturing data on violence against women:

### *Incidents*

The annual number of incidents of any form of gender-based violence against women, differentiated by level of severity of harm and injury, expressed as a rate per 1,000 women, aged 16-65 years old.

In the specific case of physical injury, levels of severity may be defined as:

- no injury, but fear, alarm or distress
- minor injury: from bruising to bleeding, non-penetrative sexual assault
- major injury: broken bones or teeth, attempted strangulation, rape and other
- penetrative sexual assaults, female genital mutilation
- death

In the case of psychological violence, a severity measure is also needed to be able to quantify the harm to the victim. This is currently under study.

### *Lifetime and annual prevalence*

Lifetime and annual prevalence of any form of gender-based violence against women, expressed as a percentage of the total female population; differentiated by level of severity if physical injury (see definition above).

The one-year incidence time frame has been chosen to promote annual data collection on violence against women, as it is done for hundreds of other indicators each year in Europe. Yet a one-year incidence is a short a time span for capturing changes in rates, as research shows that approximately 1-7% of women are victims of violence in one year (Schröttle & Martinez et al. 2006). Therefore, annual data collection could include data on incidence and perhaps a three-year cycle for more detailed information on the annual/lifetime prevalence and consequences of violence.

In this report, we also want to stress the use of survey data for highlighting the impact or consequences of violence. The impact or consequences of violence can be measured in annual and lifetime prevalence surveys asking women to rate the impact of violence on their lives, in order to demonstrate the physical, emotional, economical burden of violence. By consequences of violence, we mean taking into account not only the frequency of the incidences of abuse, but also its impact on respondents' lives. This is particularly useful for capturing the non-physical forms of violence such as threat, non-penetrative sexual assault, psychological and economical violence, which have major consequences for victims. It is also important for understanding possible differences based on gender (Hester et al., 2010). Furthermore, it can measure the long-term social consequences of violence, such as economic consequences, consequences concerning your occupation and education, separation, long-term health and psychological consequences.

# RESEARCH REPORTS

## 3.1.2 RESEARCH DATA

Research data refers to studies at the national or European level on the topic of violence against women, such as in-depth qualitative interviews on a sample of women to ascertain experiences, as well as evaluation studies on legal policy measures for prevention of violence against women to assess effectiveness. These qualitative studies are a valuable data element for policy-making. Qualitative studies can provide understanding and evidence of need, which is important for service development. One example is the research work exploring attrition of rape cases performed in 10 countries (Kelly & Regan, 2001). Attrition refers to the proportion of reported cases that failed to result in prosecution and conviction. Cost studies provide evidence of the cost for societies of gender-based violence. An example of a global cost study is the WHO 'The economic dimensions of interpersonal violence' (WHO, 2004) and a European cost study was the Intimate Partner Violence Cost project co-funded by the DAPHNE programme of the European Commission showing that violence against women produces significant costs, estimating the cost to society of gender-based violence (Psytel, 2006). The variable, total cost of violence against women should be collected in each Member State, defined as: costs from the criminal justice system, health care costs, human and emotional costs, loss in economic output related to acts of violence against women.

There is a vast amount of research on this topic at the national and European level and it is outside of the scope of this report to present it. It would be valuable for each Member State to catalogue and make available what studies have been taken place, and how the government has supported this research work. In addition, violence against women research should be included in national and European research agendas.

## 3.1.3 ROUTINE ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Administrative data focuses on service or institutional data derived from routine, systematic data collection carried out for monitoring purposes and gathered by various organizations in contact with victims, survivors or aggressors. Please view the next section for an overview of administrative data.

## 4 FOCUS ON ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE EU

As EU activities exist in the area of survey data on violence against women (e.g. EU FRA) and funding of research studies (e.g. DAPHNE programme), this Guidance Report focuses on the improvement of administrative data related to violence against women, including domestic violence/intimate partner violence in Europe. Administrative data originate from a variety of organisations, ranging from shelters, to hospitals, police department, and the criminal justice system.

These data do not give an indication of the level of violence against women. They are useful for evaluating legal and policy measures as well as service provisions, for assessing to what extent and in what ways do women who are victims of violence use services. Administrative data are also crucial for policy development, for example, lobbying for adequate numbers of shelters in each Member State. Common standards in collecting administrative data on victims and perpetrators are important to enable comparison of data within countries and cross-country.

### *Challenges in administrative data on violence against women:*

The challenge is that administrative data are likely to undercount the extent of violence against women as some women may choose not to report violence. Another issue is that every Member State has data from police and the criminal justice system, but these administrative data do not provide data on the sex and age of the victim, or data on the relationship between aggressor and victim, and these data are not linked together on a case basis (Walby 2005). Another challenge is that the data are not available at national level, and there is no harmonisation regarding definitions of types of violence. Furthermore, there



is a lack of linkage of data variables, for example, between organisations or between aggressor data and victim data. For example, linked data can tell us how many female victims have been victimized by a partner/ex-partner or how many child victims have been victimized by the father/the mother. Often data from police and criminal justice statistics are not able to link variables, thus making it difficult to generate information on gender-based violence. Thus the linkage of data variables is crucial, particularly for prevention of relationship and family violence.

Despite these limitations, administrative data are important for several reasons. Firstly, to compare the type of violence officially processed versus the population survey data, and secondly, for improving institutional practices of organisations who come into contact with, and/or assist victims. Whether these measures or services are effective is not a part of routine administrative data and requires rather qualitative in-depth interviews with users of the services.

In order to resolve the problems cited above we would like to propose specific data standards for each type of administrative data, which are in accordance with the recommendations for minimum standards for data on violence against women and victims and perpetrators within the Campaign to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence (Council of Europe, 2006). These standards have also been confirmed as minimum standards by a study on administrative data (Council of Europe, 2008) and have been integrated as minimum requirement for administrative and judicial data of the new Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and its explanatory report (Council of Europe, 2011, para74). The European Parliament in its most recent resolution on violence against women recommends come to similar conclusions and, “urges Member states, in their national statistics, to show clearly the magnitude of gender-based violence and to take steps to ensure that data are collected on gender-based violence, inter alia on the sex of the victims, the sex of the perpetrators, their relationship, age, crime scene, and injuries” (European Parliament, 2011, paragraph 14).

In this report, administrative data covers the following types of data:

- **police data** (data recorded by police for criminal proceedings (reported crimes), data recorded by police concerning protection measures, other data recorded by police)
- **criminal justice data** (prosecution and convictions)
- **recorded data concerning judicial protection measures**
- **health services data** (general practitioner, emergency department, hospitalisations)
- **data from support services** (women’s shelters, women’s help lines, women’s crisis centres)

#### Data standards for administrative data on violence against women:

In order to reflect the gender-based aspect of violence against women, the following data variables are needed, across all types of administrative data sources:

- Sex of victim
- Sex of aggressor
- Age of victim
- Age of aggressor
- Type of violence
- Relationship between aggressor and victim
- Geographical location

Certain data variables are self-explanatory, such as age and sex of victim and aggressor, yet administrative data on violence against women rarely records either of these. For instance, crime and criminal justice statistics are often aggressor-oriented and data on victims are not integrated.

# RESEARCH REPORTS

Other variables require a definition in order to ensure a shared understanding. These include:

*Type of violence:* the definition of the type of violence varies according to which agency is collecting the administrative data. In this report, we advocate the use of the appropriate coding that an agency uses for classification. This refers to criminal offense codes for police and prosecutors; criminal acts for courts; international classification of disease codes for health services; and physical/sexual/psychological and economical violence for social services. Recognised types of violence include physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, economical, and cultural violence. The physical, sexual and, to a lesser extent, psychological violence, have been used routinely in administrative data over the years, and may link to the criminal codes at national level (murder, rape, assault, threats and coercion, behaviour that endangers mental health). Recently, research is being done on the consequences of violence on the economic and cultural level, but these do not have harmonised definitions between agencies.

*Relationship between aggressor and victim:* this information is crucial because it provides the information as to who is the victim and who is the aggressor or perpetrator. It is necessary in order to classify their relationship for prevention and intervention measures. An expression such as “family member” is not precise enough to have a comprehensive picture of who is involved in domestic violence situations. Council of Europe (Council of Europe, 2008) proposed the following categories:

- spouse
- ex-spouse
- cohabiting partner
- ex-cohabiting partner
- boyfriend (not living together)
- ex-boyfriend
- parent ([step]father/mother)
- child (son/daughter)
- other family member or relative
- friend/acquaintance
- stranger.

This project group had extensive discussions on what would be manageable for all organisations gathering administrative data on violence against women. Therefore, for the purposes of all administrative data the relationship between aggressor and victim include as a minimum:

- partner
- ex-partner
- parent
- child
- other family member
- other known
- unknown.

*Note:* partner is defined as a husband, common law marriage and boyfriend, with or without cohabitation.

This list has the advantage of being short enough to be made applicable at the European level but the disadvantage that it is not possible to identify the marriage status between victim and perpetrator.

In the following sections, we cover data standards that are general as well as specific for each type of administrative data.



## 4.1 DATA STANDARDS FOR POLICE DATA

Police data in this report refer to:

- any recorded contact with police, this includes contacts due to an incident of threat or violence against a person such as physical assault and sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault) by the police.
- a recorded contact for an incident that is deemed a criminal offense by the police.

We have made this distinction, as there are differences between countries in what is recorded by the police.

### *Why is data collection important in this area?*

Police data are crucial for several reasons. Firstly, for providing assistance to women in danger as police are often the first on the scene. Secondly, the police have first-hand knowledge of the events that have taken place and record on site the actions that have taken place by both the victim and aggressor.

### *Challenges in data collection:*

Police data are documented throughout each but differences exist in the data collection. In certain EU countries, police records exist for any recorded contact with the police whether police deem it a crime or not, while in other countries the police log the data but these data are only recorded in the police statistical system if the police deemed the incident a criminal offense. This means that these data are collected, but not generated for external use, for example, to assist the prevention of violence against women.

Ideally, there would be annual statistics on all police data in each Member State to reflect all contacts with the police, regardless of whether the incident was deemed a criminal offense. Therefore, we have differentiated three levels of police recorded data:

- police recorded data
- police reported crime
- police data on protection measures (see Section. 4.3)

As mentioned above, certain needs exist in police data. The police data should be able to show case linkage between victim and aggressor in order to be able to link a case between the victim data and the aggressor data. In addition, the data have to be publicly available, as currently data are aggregated into groupings that do not allow for a gender-based analysis.

### **Data standard for police data:**

The following data variables need to be identified in police data in order to meet the data standards we are recommending:

- Sex of victim
- Sex of aggressor
- Age of victim
- Age of aggressor
- Type of violence: according to criminal code/statute
- Relationship between aggressor and victim
- Geographical location

### **Specific data standards for police data:**

- Repeat victimisation

This variable refers to capturing the repetitive nature of violence, in order to be able to identify the number of women who have contact with the police numerous times as a consequence of the violence. This variable may help to identify high risk victims of violence.

- Police action such as the type of criminal offense charged (arrest; dispute settlement; barring order, et cetera.)

# RESEARCH REPORTS

## 4.2 DATA STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA

For the purposes of this report, the criminal justice data refer to criminal prosecution and conviction data. Criminal prosecution and conviction data are defined as legal proceedings against a defendant for a criminal offense. Of particular interest is the frequency of incidents of violence against women that are documented as a criminal offense by the public prosecutor.

### *Why is data collection important in this area?*

It is important to begin harmonizing criminal justice data at the European level, as well as making the data gender-sensitive. Data illustrate the extent of the problem and often underline the need for more effective prevention as well as act as a tool to measure trends and the effectiveness of prevention policies. Furthermore, these data are used by organisations providing victim assistance and to evaluate national and European policy initiatives and progress. These data should be able to show case linkage between victim and aggressor and be made available publicly. The data can be used to generate important indicators on reporting, attrition and conviction rates related to violence against women.

### *Challenges in data collection:*

The criminal justice statistics are gathered in every Member State and crucial for victim assistance, yet these are problematic to use as a measure of the extent of violence against women for several reasons. A major challenge is that reporting categories often lack ways to identify gender-based violence. In addition, victims may not report the incident to the police or may not consider themselves a victim of a crime; reported crimes may not be recorded in the official statistics if not considered a crime. Finally, an increase in the number of criminal cases may reflect new cases of violence against women and/or an increase in the reporting and prosecution of this violence. This is the reason why survey data are needed for comparison purposes.

### **Data standard for criminal justice data:**

The following variables should be identified in criminal justice data:

- Sex of victim
- Sex of aggressor
- Age of victim
- Age of aggressor
- Type of violence: according to criminal act
- Relationship between aggressor and victim
- Geographical location

### **Specific data standard for criminal justice data:**

- Prosecutor action: annual number of cases dropped, annual number and type of court sanctions, annual number of out-of-court settlements (fine, probation, community work)
- Annual number of women obtaining legal assistance through the process

Despite the differential time lines in countries it would be extremely important to provide data on the annual attrition and conviction rates from these data because they are important measures of the criminal justice systems that can be compared across the EU. Also of interest is following each case from report to conviction as well.

## 4.3 DATA STANDARD FOR PROTECTION MEASURES

Protective measures include a variety of interventions and actions aiming at protecting women victims of violence and their children from (further) violence and harm. The obligation to protect victims from violence lies with the state and its actors, especially the police and the judiciary. They have an active obligation to protect women from violence –it is not enough to act





after violence has occurred. The Council of Europe Convention (Council of Europe, 2011) states that parties need to, “take the necessary legislative and other measures to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, punish and provide reparation for acts of violence covered by the scope of this Convention that are perpetrated by non-state actors”.

The Convention sets standards for protective measures in several areas such as:

- Prompt and appropriate response by law enforcement agencies to all forms of violence and immediate protection to victims (Article 50.1)
- Assessment of lethal risk, the seriousness of the situation and the risk of repeated violence needs to be carried out by all relevant authorities in order to manage the risk and if necessary to provide coordinated safety and support (Article 51. Para 1)
- The taking into account of the possession of firearms when (Article 51. Para 2)
- Emergency barring orders in situations of immediate risk that prohibit the perpetrator from entering the residence of or contacting the victims or a person at risk<sup>1</sup>
- Longer-term restraining or protection orders including adequate sanctions for breaches of such orders (Article 53)

The Convention foresees further protective regarding the rights and needs of victims at all stages of investigations and proceedings, including their special needs as witnesses (see Article 56). Protective measures for women victims of violence also include provision such as technical devices, phones for victims or electronic monitoring for perpetrators.

In the last decade, several Member states have introduced protective measures in order to improve the safety of victims and to prevent (repeat) victimisation, such as police barring orders and restraining or protective orders by criminal or civil courts. These are a clear sign that member states take their obligations seriously and aim at improving the protection of women from violence. However, there are still considerable gaps in protective measures, including gaps in implementation (Council of Europe, 2010).

#### *Why is data collection important in this area?*

Data concerning the implementation and evaluation of protective measures are important in order to monitor and assess the use and effectiveness of measures. When used in relation to survey data, administrative data, including judicial data on protective orders, can serve to show the percentage of victims using such measures. Data collection is also needed to fulfil international obligations under the UN CEDAW Convention<sup>2</sup> and the new Council of Europe Convention on violence against women and domestic violence, which will require parties to regularly collect administrative and judicial data including data on the number of convictions or the number of protection orders issues (Council of Europe 2011, article 11 and explanatory report). Further, new developments in the European Union make it necessary to have more data on protective orders in EU member states: the European Parliament is currently dealing with a draft for a European Protection Order (EPO), which will provide cross-country protection to victims of violence.<sup>3</sup>

Finally, data concerning protective measures is important for setting standards and for benchmarking. To give an example: the number of protection orders per head of population is an important indicator that demonstrates the level of implementation or legal measures in a region/country. The rate of protective orders per head of population should also be an indicator for comparison on the European level to show the level of protection of victims and differences across EU member states.

1 Emergency barring orders are defined as orders by authorities “granted the power to order, in situations of immediate danger, a perpetrator of domestic violence to vacate residence of the victim or a person at risk for a sufficient period of time and to prohibit the perpetrator from entering the residence of or contacting the victim” (Council of Europe 2011, article 52); in many countries the authority issuing emergency barring orders are the police or the police

2 Convention and Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against women <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/index.htm>, 15 January 2012

3 European Protection Order Proposal in the European Parliament:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/pressroom/content/20111213IPR33945/html/Parliament-endorses-European-Protection-Order-for-crime-victims>, 15 January 2012

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## *Challenges in data collection*

The challenges in data collection are similar to those in other areas of administrative data gathering. The first problem is that not all countries regularly collect statistical data on protective orders (Council of Europe, 2008, p. 12). A second obstacle is that data collection focusses on the perpetrator and data on the victims are missing. And finally, the main problem the collection of data concerns data on protective measures – the lack of data disaggregated by sex, age and relationship of between perpetrator and victim. As the Council of Europe study on administrative data points out, the problem is often not that the data is not available, but rather that it not used for statistical purposes. Thus, the problem lays in the system of producing statistical data and, and – as the authors of the Council of Europe study state, it does not always require great effort to improve statistical data.

Data on protection measures are needed for evaluation of these preventive measures, to assess if they are they being used, and if this is the case, to assess whether they are effective in the prevention of further violence. These data need to be able to show case linkage between victim and aggressor and be made publicly available.

### **Data standard for data on protection measures:**

The following variables should be identified in health services data:

- Sex of victim
- Age of victim
- Sex of aggressor
- Age of aggressor
- Type of violence: according to organisational definition
- Relationship between aggressor and victim
- Geographical location

### **Specific data standard for data on protection measures:**

It is the police who often issue emergency barring orders, whereas restraining and protective orders are often issued by the civil court or the criminal court.

- **Data on emergency barring orders (police, other authority)**
  - Number of emergency barring orders issued per year
  - Number barring order violated, including data on sanctions for violations
- **Data on restraining and protective orders issued by the criminal justice system**
  - Number of orders issued
  - Number of violations including data on sanctions for violations
  - Number of repeat orders
- **Data on restraining and protective orders issues by civil courts**
  - Number of orders applied for by victims
  - Number of orders granted
  - Number of orders violated including data on sanctions for violations
  - Number of repeat orders
- **Data on the implementation of protective orders:**
  - Number of emergency barring orders by head of population
  - Number of restraining an protective orders by head of population
  - Violation rate (percentage of orders violated by perpetrators)



States should further collect regular data on other protective measures available in their country such as

- Protective measures for victims in legal proceedings
- Data on technical electronic measures such as electronic devices for the protection of women victims of violence or electronic monitoring of perpetrators.

#### 4.4 DATA STANDARDS FOR HEALTH SERVICES DATA

Health services data refer to all health service providers who meet victims of violence against women, such as general practitioners, nurses, emergency departments of hospitals, et cetera.

##### *Why is data collection important in this area?*

Health service data is necessary for researchers to measure the impact and consequences of gender-based violence because they provide data on the physical severity of violence and the number of ways violence affects the physical and mental health of victims. Health data are routinely collected by people like family physicians, health workers such as nurses and hospital-based workers in emergency departments. The challenge for health professionals is that data collection concerning violence against women is not performed as part of routine data collection and some professionals may be reluctant to do this.

##### *Challenges in data collection*

The methodological issues related to health service data include the low disclosure rate in doctor's offices or emergency rooms, lack of training by medical professionals in asking about or treatment of cases identified as violence related, no harmonised methodology for the screening of cases, lack of privacy for disclosure, and ethical considerations for referral to victim assistance services. Despite these challenges, it is important to improve the data collection in this area, especially to document the cost impact to health services related to violence against women. To accomplish this, use of health services must also be included in the in-depth qualitative and quantitative survey questionnaires.

The UN Expert Group Meeting on indicators to measure violence against women titled 'Indicators to Measure Violence Against Women 2007' suggested hospital-based data be used for the indicator on *physical severity* of the violence. The basic physical severity measure should be indicated by the simplest level: injury or no injury. A more differentiated measure would be:

- no physical injury, but fear, alarm or distress (important indicator of psychosocial impact);
- minor injury: from bruising to bleeding, non-penetrative sexual assault;
- major injury: broken bones or teeth, attempted strangulation, rape and other penetrative sexual assaults, female genital mutilation;
- death.

This indicator of physical severity captures only the physical marks of violence and further research is needed to construct indicators from health service data and other fields that capture the extensive impact of psychological violence.

##### **Data standard for health services data:**

Health services data should identify the following variables:

- Sex of victim
- Age of victim
- Sex of aggressor
- Age of aggressor
- Type of violence: according to International Classification of Diseases - version 10)
- Relationship between aggressor and victim
- Geographical location

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## Specific data standard for health services data:

- Severity of injury: no physical injury, but fear, alarm, distress / minor injury / major injury, death
- Type of violence (according to the International Classification of Diseases - version 10)

## 4.5 DATA STANDARDS FOR SERVICE PROVISION DATA:

The term “women’s support services” is used, following the definition in the WAVE Report (2010), as a collective term covering all services supporting women survivors of violence and their children. These include women’s shelters, women’s help lines, women’s centres, rape crises and sexual assault centres, specialized services for migrant and minority ethnic women, national women’s help lines, out-reach services, independent domestic violence advisors, intervention centres and others. Specialized women’s support services are important measures to empower victims and the new Council of Europe Convention (2011) requires governments to set up a system of such services. At least one national women’s helpline should exist in each country, alongside with adequate numbers of women’s shelters and rape crises centres. The Council of Europe Task Force to Combat Violence against Women Including Domestic Violence recommends that states should provide one family place in a women’s shelter per 10.000 people (Council of Europe 2011 Explanatory Report). According to the 2010 WAVE Country Report currently only five countries in the EU currently meet the minimum standard of one place in a women’s shelter per 10.000 people (see WAVE 2010).

### *Why is data collection important in this area?*

Data are needed in this area for various reasons. One purpose is to evaluate women’s support systems and to review whether there is a sufficient range of services in adequate numbers. Another purpose is to monitor women’s access to support services, to observe whether different groups of women, such as older women, migrant women or women with disabilities are able to access services. Such data also check whether women’s children are also accommodated in women’s shelters. Data on the use of services should be compared with survey data in order to see what percentage of women survivors of violence are seeking help and if this number is increasing or decreasing over time. Data on women’s support services are also important in order to monitor and evaluate service provision against international standards for the number of women’s support services. These data are instrumental in identifying the aftermath of violent incidences or repeat victimisation. Service provision data is also crucial for evaluating - for resource allocation - the needs and access to services by victims. The challenge is that each organisation collects these data in its own way thus data are not linked at the national level and in turn, not at the European level. This is often caused by a lack of resources for such work, as the priority for these organisations is to provide care, not perform data collection.

### *Challenges in data collection*

One challenge for data collection in this area is that support services are often organized regionally or locally and therefore data are not always gathered nationally. Experience shows that countries where women’s support services are organized in a national network have national statistics of women’s support services, whereas where such networks are missing, the data are also missing (WAVE, 2010). Thus, governments should encourage and financially support women’s support services to form national networks, to develop a system of collecting comparable data and to gather, analyse and publish such data annually.

## Data standard for service provision data:

The following variables should be identified in service provision data:

- Sex of victim
- Age of victim
- Sex of aggressor



- Age of aggressor
- Type of violence (physical, sexual, psychological/economical)
- Relationship between aggressor and victim
- Geographical location

#### Specific data standard for service provision data:

- Annual number of women's shelters, national helplines, crises centres, rape crises centres in the country per country population
- Annual number of women and children who used each service
- Annual number of referrals to each service

Indicators: from the collected data important indicators for the monitoring the use of women's support services can be identified such as:

- Number of women's support services per head of population
- Number of places in women's shelters per heard of population

Such indicators would be used for comparison within countries but also for cross-country comparison in the EU.

Here we would like to provide one specific example of data standards for *shelter based data*

#### Specific data standard for shelter data:

- Number of women accommodated
- Number of children accommodated
- Sex and age of children accommodated
- Number of migrant women accommodated, including number of undocumented migrant women
- Average number of nights women spend in the shelters, number of nights children spent in the shelter
- Number of women and children which were refused??

## 4.6 DATA STANDARDS FOR ADDITIONAL AREAS OF ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Besides administrative data described in the previous chapters, improved data collection on violence against women is also necessary in other fields. In the following section we list areas important for data collection without going in-depth, as this work is not complete and should be supplemented with consensus from the field in the future.

- **Data on violence against women in general psycho-social services** (social services, family services, counseling services, child protection services et cetera.)

The challenge in this area concerns the on-site work to provide assistance to women who are victims, as well as data collection: these organizations are not specialized in violence against women. Similar to the situation in the health field, the problem of violence is not even always identified in these agencies, especially if the survivors do not address it. Good practice standards recommend that general services adopt and implement a clear policy on identifying and preventing violence against women (WAVE, 2006). This would also increase the chances, that statistical data are gathered on the problem of violence against women.

Another challenge in this area is that psycho-social services are often organized regionally and locally and that it is difficult to collect national data. One step forward could be that organizations which are organized nationally or have a national network are striving to gather and publish national data annually.

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Data collection in this area should include:

- Number of women victims of violence turning to agencies for help
- Minimum data requirements (sex and age of victims and perpetrator, type of violence, relationship between perpetrator and victim, geographical location)

## • Data on violence against migrant women in the context of residence status

Several EU member states have introduced regulations guaranteeing, under certain conditions, migrant women survivors of violence an independent residence status, especially if their residence status was dependent on the abusive partner (WAVE 2011). The new Council of Europe Convention also foresees such regulations in order to give migrant women victims of violence the possibility to leave alive independent on the abuser (Council of Europe, 2011, article 59).

Also in this area data needs to be collected on the national level.

Data collection in this area should include:

- Number of migrant women applying for an independent residence status under special regulations
- Number of migrant women applying for an independent residence status under special regulations granted an independent residence status
- Minimum data requirements (sex and age of victims and perpetrator, type of violence, relationship between perpetrator and victim, geographical location)

## • Data on gender-based asylum claims

The Council of Europe Convention also foresees that gender-based violence against women may be recognized as a form of prosecution within the meaning of the Geneva Convention 1951 (Council of Europe, 2011, article 60).

Asylum authorities should collect a minimum standard of data, being the:

- Number of women victims of gender-based violence against women applying for asylum based on the reason
- Number of women granted asylum under this reason

## • Data on measures for the economic independence of women victims of violence

Economic independence is another important condition to empower women victims of violence and to enable them to live a life independent of the perpetrator. Measures aiming at the economic independence of women victims of violence are also foreseen in the Council of Europe Convention (article 18, para3).

One important measure for the economic independence of women victims of violence is to guarantee them social welfare benefits as long as they do not have an income of their own yet.

This measure is also very important to make it possible for migrant women to free themselves from the abuser and to bridge the time when they do not yet have a job, especially if they have to care for children.

Another measure for the economic independence of women victims of violence is to set up special programs to assist them to re-enter the labor market.

Data collection in this area should include:

Data gathered by social welfare organizations:

- Number of women victims of violence granted social welfare benefits, including the number of migrant women victims of violence granted social welfare benefits

Data gathered by employment agencies (if such programs exist):

- Number of programs to assist women re-entering the labor market in the country
- Number of women participating in such programs.

Data should be gathered on the national level and annually.



- **Data on housing programs for women victims of violence**

Several countries have established special housing programs for women victims of violence and their children in order to give them the possibility to leave the violent partner, which is especially important for women in low-income situations.

Data collection in this area should include:

- Number of housing organizations in the country providing special housing programs for women victims of violence in the country
- Number of women who were granted housing.

Data should be gathered on the national level and annually.

## **4.7 NATIONAL INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

### **Spain: linking administrative data to national level**

In July 2003, the Spanish Observatory against domestic violence and gender-based violence was created. The Observatory's main task is to coordinate the work of different ministries, commissions and institutes on national and regional levels. More specifically, being part of the General Council of Judicial Power, to monitor and review sentences and judicial decisions regarding violence against women, identifying best practices and suggesting legislative changes considered necessary to achieve greater effectiveness of judicial responses to violence against women. This has created a national network of 59 coordination units that provide data, information and resources for victims. There are three main facets to this: protection of victims, individualised follow-up-- particularly for women most at risk, and sensitisation programmes.

In March 2008 the Spanish Ministry of Equality was created, including a Government Commission on gender based violence, dealing specifically with violence against women. Before that, these questions were dealt with by the General Secretariat of Equality policies, set up under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs ministry. The main objective of this Commission on gender based violence is to develop policies in relation to gender-based violence for the government and promote actions that guarantee the rights of women victims of domestic violence. The Commission exerts its functions in cooperation and coordination with other governmental administrations, as well as with other public or private institutions involved with the issue and civil society organisations.

These initiatives in Spain have enabled the country to have comprehensive national, gender-based data on violence against women, specifically:

- Routine data collection and analysis which are made available to the public
- Monthly press releases regarding femicides (violence against women resulting in death)
- Indicator system and statistical variables for measuring and analysing violence against women
- Analysis and magnitude of gender-based violence
- Analysis of adopted measures

### **United Kingdom – risk assessment data from police for assisting victims of violence**

In the United Kingdom data collection on violence against women is imbedded in a process of providing concrete protection measures to victims of domestic violence. When called for an incidence of reported domestic violence the police obtain information about the victim (name, date of birth or age, ethnicity, sex, location of incident) and the offender (name, date of birth or age, ethnicity, sex, relationship to victim, same sex as victim). They also carry out a risk assessment process (Hester, 2006). The following data are collected to estimate the level of risk:

- risk assessment (number of reported incidences and number of incidences assessed),
- level of risk (standard or high),
- assessment date,

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- date and time of the incident,
- description of the domestic violence incident (relationship between victim and aggressor, cause of disturbance, presence of children, location of the incident),
- actions taken by the police (spoke to aggressor and advice given/power of arrest/no power of arrest, et cetera.).

Furthermore, in the United Kingdom criminal justice data related to violence against women are generated through five stages: incidences reported by the police, incidences which justify arrest, incidences that resulted in indictment, incidences that result in conviction, and incidences according to type of punishment. Criminal statistics data on domestic violence are able to provide at the national level data on the offender, such as details of the offence, related arrests, evidence collected, charges, and court outcome. Also, attrition rates on domestic violence are available that enable one to track cases of domestic violence through the criminal justice system. The UK data show that only 5% of reported cases to the police result in a conviction for a criminal offense, mostly fines (Hester, 2006).

## Germany: concept for a long term monitoring and data entry system for gender-based data

Germany has a long tradition of supporting women at the national and regional level, characterized by a good cooperation between women's activists and politicians. For example the first Ministry of Women's Affairs in Germany was established in 1987. Currently the highest political level, the Federal Ministry of Family affairs, Elderly, Women and Youth has shown an interest in improving data collection and analysis in order to combat violence against women (Schröttle, 2011). This has created a positive political climate and more openness to make this interest translate into action.

A concept for a long term monitoring and data entry system is currently being developed for the German Federal Ministry. This is due to the fact that the government recognised the deficiencies in the present data system concerning violence against women. Namely, the existing data system does not allow for linking of victim data with perpetrator data and neither prosecution data nor violence intervention/protection data (related to legal protection measures and collected from different courts) provide data regarding gender or relationship between victim and perpetrator. Moreover, data coming from different courts are not aligned and are difficult to compare. Lastly, there is also no meaningful information available about eviction orders imposed.

The monitoring and data entry system under study will:

- (a) perform a regular survey data on victimisation and perpetration for both genders
- (b) generate data on prevalence, incidences, consequences of violence against women and men
- (c) contain criminal police and justice statistics on state intervention
- (d) contain data on the development of legal state interventions
- (e) contain data from other relevant agencies that protect and support victims or work with perpetrators - such as women shelters, health care services, counselling centres, et cetera.
- (f) contain data on prevention measures

## 5 SUMMARY

The aim of this Report is to support Member states and the Commission in fulfilling the recommendations of the Council of Europe Convention and other EU policy documents requesting the systematic data collection on gender-based violence. A few effective actions can considerably improve the generation of reliable data on gender based violence against women at the national and European level. These include the following ten actions:





1. For Member states to provide statistics on gender-based violence that disaggregate the gender of the victim and offender, reveal the relationship between the victim and offender, and provide for linkage between these categories.
2. For Member states to make non-classified police recorded data available for research purposes.
3. For the Eurostat Task Force on Crime and Criminal Justice to coordinate an effort for national statistical offices to harmonise national criminal codes related to gender based violence at a European level.
4. For the Commission to take gender based violence against women and femicide into account in all initiatives which aim to improve national and European statistics, such as the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, Eurostat Statistics in Focus, Eurobarometer surveys.
5. For the Directorate General for Home Affairs of the European Commission to support Member states in the creation and implementation of National Action Plans on Gender-Based Violence which will include measures such as installing special units in the police and in the prosecution services to handle reports of gender-based violence, and specialised courts for gender-based violence that can integrate criminal and civil proceedings to ensure that sanctions and protective measures are coordinated and effective.
6. For Eurostat to incorporate a mandatory module (a set of survey questions) on violence against women, including intimate partner violence, in the common survey on victimisation planned at the European level. This module should incorporate a comprehensive sampling frame in order to include marginal groups of women who are most likely to be at risk; prioritise confidentiality in order to facilitate disclosure; and generate data about violence in the past year and violence over a victim's lifetime.
7. For each Member State to establish a National Observatory on Gender Based Violence to analyse survey, research and administrative data, and press articles in order to produce annual data reports in a timely fashion provide of comparative statistics on the magnitude and nature of all types of data on violence against women; this will assist in the monitoring and evaluation of existing policies and laws regarding violence against women.
8. For the European Commission Directorate General for Justice to present a 2013-2017 Action Plan for the Prevention of Gender-based Violence against Women, which includes specific actions and goals to be reached by all Member states, similar to the existing European Road Safety Action Programme 2011-2020 (<http://erscharter.eu/>).
9. For the World Health Organization to provide one umbrella code for 'violence against women' in the International Classification of Diseases, which can then be further coded to reflect the broad range of violent experiences, as currently the codes that can be used are found in different places (R45.6 physical violence, Y05 sexual assault, Y07.0 other maltreatment by spouse or partner which includes mental cruelty, physical and sexual abuse) which makes coding difficult for medical professionals with limited time.
10. For the Commission to provide resources for training police and professionals in the social and health sectors on data collection and data entry regarding the aforementioned data standards for gender based violence against women, and training for media professionals presenting these cases to the public.

A key strategy for implementation is the launch of this Guidance Report at the PROTECT II Dissemination Conference in Vienna on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2012. At this conference key representatives from NGOs, government and researchers in

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the field of violence against women will be present. Furthermore, dissemination will also take place with other stakeholders in the field such as EU FRA, members of the WAVE Network, PROTECT I and PROTECT II partners, the European Institute for Gender Equality, et cetera.

We will also share this report with Eurostat's Task Force 'Victimisation Survey' which consists of focal points in the national statistical offices and police departments throughout the EU, along with the European Observatory on Violence against Women; members of the Task Force to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence (EG-TFV); the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control; and members of the Ad Hoc Committee on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (CAHVIO).

We also plan to discuss this Report with representatives from the European Commission, namely the DAPHNE programme coordinators and Directorate General for Home Affairs, in order to determine how to move these data recommendations forward on the European level.

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# ANNEX

## **Monika Schroettle, PhD**

Monika Schroettle works as a sociologist at the Sociology and Women's Studies Department of the University of Bielefeld in Germany. Her research interests are gender-based violence, for example violence against women who have a migrant background.

## **Mathilde Sengoelge, MPH**

Mathilde Sengoelge has over ten years of experience in injury prevention research, with a focus on children. Her research interests include intimate partner violence resulting in fatalities, and population-based survey methodology on intimate partner violence in Europe. She was completing her doctorate on child injury prevention within the European context.

## **Sylvia Walby**

Professor Sylvia Walby is a UNESCO Chair in Gender Research & Professor of Sociology at Lancaster University in the United Kingdom. She has completed research work for the UN on improving statistics and indicators on violence against women, specifically: indicators to measure violence against women, improving the statistics on violence against women, and worked on developing international standards for data collection and statistics on violence against women. She has also published a study on 'The Cost of Domestic Violence' in the UK.

## **Klara Weiss**

Klara Weiss studied Political Science at the University of Vienna (Austria) and at the University of Bologna (Italy). She published articles on the separation barrier in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, on the situation of women in the post-war Bosnia-Herzegovina and on soccer and gender. She works for The Domestic Abuse Intervention Centre in Vienna, Austria which acts as a Focal Point of WAVE. She was responsible for the statistics and for managing multi-agency conferences to protect high risk victims.

## **Project assistant from the WAVE Office**

### **Regina Webhofer**

graduated in sociology and in contemporary art and art theory. When working at the Austrian Information Centre against Violence she was involved in several activities organised in Austria within the frame of Council of Europe Campaign to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence. In 2007 she joined to the WAVE office as a project coordinator and managed the projects "Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence in Macedonia", "GenderWorks: Mainstreaming and Communicating Gender Equality in Anti Poverty and Inclusion Strategies" and the Daphne project PROTECT I. Ms. Webhofer was coordinating the Daphne project "PROTECT II - Capacity Building in Risk Assessment and Safety Management to Protect High Risk Victims".

## **Project and financial Management**

### **Maria Rösslhuber**

Maria Rösslhuber, graduated in political sciences. Since 1997 she is employed and since 2001 director of the Austrian Women's Shelter Network. She is an expert in the field of domestic violence against women, gender-based violence, violence within the family, gender and women's politics and gender mainstreaming. She was responsible for the whole management



of the project Protect II.

## APPENDIX 2. EU DATA MATRIX ON THE AVAILABILITY OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Members of the PROTECT II project advocate for gender-based data on violence against women throughout Europe, in order to assist in the prevention of this type of violence. In order to assess the current availability of gender based data in Europe, a mapping exercise was implemented.

The working group designed an email questionnaire to determine the availability of gender-based data on violence against women in national statistics (see the end of Appendix 2 for the questionnaire). The questionnaire was sent out to the network of Europol, the European law enforcement agency that assists EU Member states in their fight against serious international crime and terrorism. The Europol liaison officers from each Member state were invited to disseminate the questionnaire to the national contacts.

The following 24 countries responded to the questionnaire: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland and N. Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Scotland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (England and Wales).

The following five countries declined to respond to the questionnaire, after three email reminders: Greece, Luxembourg, France, Italy and Portugal.

We synthesized the results of the questionnaires into a matrix format consisting of four tables, in order to provide an overview of the data. Table 1 is crime data (police recorded cases); Table 2 concerns police interventions and measures which do not lead to a report to the public prosecutor (no criminal offence has happened); Table 3 concerns police interventions which lead to a go-order; and Table 4 criminal justice (criminal court prosecution) data.

# APPENDIX

**TABLE 1. AVAILABILITY OF GENDER-BASED DATA ON CRIME DATA (POLICE RECORDED CASES) IN THE EU**

EU Country	Data available	Age victim	Age aggressor	Sex victim	Sex aggressor	Relationship between victim and aggressor specified <sup>1</sup>	Case linkage between victim and aggressor <sup>2</sup>	Data available publicly
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Other categories	No	Yes Sicherheitsbericht der Bundesregierung auf <a href="http://www.parlament.gv.at">www.parlament.gv.at</a>
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Other categories	Yes	Yes <a href="http://www.fedpol.be">www.fedpol.be</a>
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes <a href="http://www.police.gov.cy">www.police.gov.cy</a>
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Other categories	Yes	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
France	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes <a href="http://www.bka.de">www.bka.de</a>
Greece	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Other categories	Yes	No
Ireland	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Yes – in addition to other categories	Yes	No
N. Ireland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	unknown	Yes
Italy NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Latvia	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Other categories	No	Partly <a href="http://www.ic.iem.gov.lv">www.ic.iem.gov.lv</a>
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Information Technology and Communication Department under the Ministry of the Interior website
Luxembourg	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, except for 'unknown' and additional category	unknown	Partly <a href="http://www.cbs.nl/NR/rdonlyres/4B6CE42A-5F9F-4A63-AD65-33DD223D98D1/0/2011criminaliteitrec htshandhaving2010 pub.pdf">http://www.cbs.nl/NR/rdonlyres/4B6CE42A-5F9F-4A63-AD65-33DD223D98D1/0/2011criminaliteitrec htshandhaving2010 pub.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/home/default.htm?Langua geswitch=on">http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/home/default.htm?Langua geswitch=on</a>
Poland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partly <a href="http://www.policja.pl">www.policja.pl</a>
Portugal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Romania	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Other categories	Yes	Yes <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/330575/0107237.pdf">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/330575/0107237.pdf</a>

Responses: NR= no response; na = not applicable



EU Country	Data available	Age victim	Age aggressor	Sex victim	Sex aggressor	Relationship between victim and aggressor specified <sup>1</sup>	Case linkage between victim and aggressor <sup>2</sup>	Data available publicly
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly <a href="http://www.policija.si/eng/index.php/statistics">http://www.policija.si/eng/index.php/statistics</a>
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Other categories	No	Yes <a href="http://www.bra.se">www.bra.se</a>
United Kingdom <sup>3</sup> (England and Wales)	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

<sup>1</sup> Relationship categories: partner, ex-partner, parent, child, other known person, stranger

<sup>2</sup> Case linkage refers to being able to know what was the age and sex of the victim and at the same time the age and sex of the victim's aggressor

<sup>3</sup> UK data needs verification

The data from Table 1 reveal that of the 24 countries which responded to the questionnaire, only nine countries are able to provide data regarding the relationship between aggressor and victim as specified by this expert group. Another seven countries provide other categories then the ones specified, and five countries did not provide the relationship status.

# APPENDIX

**TABLE 2. AVAILABILITY OF GENDER-BASED DATA CONCERNING POLICE INTERVENTIONS AND MEASURES WHICH DO NOT LEAD TO A REPORT TO THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR (NO CRIMINAL OFFENCE HAS HAPPENED) IN THE EU**

EU Country	Data available	Age victim	Age aggressor	Sex victim	Sex aggressor	Relationship between victim and aggressor specified <sup>1</sup>	Case linkage between victim and aggressor <sup>2</sup>	Data available publicly
Austria	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes Sicherheitsbericht der Bundesregierung_auf <a href="http://www.parlament.gv.at">www.parlament.gv.at</a>
Belgium	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bulgaria	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cyprus	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NR	Yes <a href="http://www.police.gov.cy">www.police.gov.cy</a>
Czech Republic	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Denmark	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly – only category stranger	Yes	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
France	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Germany	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Greece	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hungary	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ireland	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional	Yes – in addition to other categories	Yes	No
N. Ireland	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	unknown	Yes <a href="http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics.htm">http://www.psnipolice.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics.htm</a>
Italy	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Latvia	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Lithuania	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Luxembourg	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Malta	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Netherlands	No-only regional data	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Poland	Yes	Partly, adult or child	NR	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes <a href="http://www.policja.pl">www.policja.pl</a>
Portugal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Romania	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Other categories	Yes	Yes <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/330575/0107237.pdf">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/330575/0107237.pdf</a>
Slovakia	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Slovenia	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Responses: NR= no response; na = not applicable

Table 2 data show that only ten countries provide data concerning police interventions and measures which do not lead to a report to the public prosecutor (no criminal offence has happened).

**TABLE 3. AVAILABILITY OF GENDER-BASED DATA CONCERNING POLICE INTERVENTIONS WHICH LEAD TO A GO-ORDER BY THE POLICE IN THE EU**

EU Country	Data available	Age victim	Age aggressor	Sex victim	Sex aggressor	Relationship between victim and aggressor specified <sup>1</sup>	Case linkage between victim and aggressor <sup>2</sup>	Data available publicly
Austria	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes Sicherheitsbericht der Bundesregierung auf <a href="http://www.parlament.gv.at">www.parlament.gv.at</a>
Belgium	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Denmark	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Estonia	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
France	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Germany	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Greece	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hungary	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ireland	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
N. Ireland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Other categories	unknown	Yes <a href="http://www.psn.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics.htm">http://www.psn.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics.htm</a>
Italy NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Latvia	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Luxembourg	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Malta	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Netherlands	No, only regional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Poland	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Portugal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Romania	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Scotland	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Slovakia	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Slovenia	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	No	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Responses: NR= no response; na = not applicable

Not surprisingly, Table 3 data show that only seven countries have data concerning police interventions which lead to a go-order, and of these only three provide data on the relationship category as specified by this expert group.

# APPENDIX

**TABLE 4. AVAILABILITY OF GENDER-BASED DATA FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CRIMINAL COURT PROSECUTION) DATA IN THE EU**

The data from Table 4 show that all of the countries who responded had criminal justice data but responses were mixed regarding the provision of the age and sex of the aggressor and the victim, and only five countries provide the relationship category as specified by this expert group.

EU Country	Data available	Age victim	Age aggressor	Sex victim	Sex aggressor	Relationship between victim and aggressor specified <sup>1</sup>	Case linkage between victim and aggressor <sup>2</sup>	Data available publicly
Austria	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes <a href="http://www.parlament.gv.at">Sicherheitsbericht der Bundesregierung auf www.parlament.gv.at</a>
Belgium	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <a href="http://www.nsi.bg/otrasal.php?otr=25">http://www.nsi.bg/otrasal.php?otr=25</a> on the web site of the National Statistic Institute in Justice Section
Cyprus	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes <a href="http://www.police.gov.cy">www.police.gov.cy</a>
Czech Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly – only for partner, ex-partner, parent, child	Yes	Partly <a href="http://www.justice.cz">www.justice.cz</a>
Denmark	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes <a href="http://www.statistikbanken.dk">www.statistikbanken.dk</a>
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly – only for stranger <a href="http://www.just.ee/43477">http://www.just.ee/43477</a> , <a href="http://www.stat.ee/">http://www.stat.ee/</a> and <a href="http://politsei.ee/">http://politsei.ee/</a>	Yes	Yes and <a href="http://politsei.ee/">http://politsei.ee/</a>
Finland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
France	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Germany	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes <a href="http://www.destatis.de/jetspeed/portal/cms/Sites/destatis/Internet/DE/Content/Publikationen/Fachveroeffentlichungen/Rechtspflege/StrafverfolgungVollzug/Strafverfolgung.templateId=renderPrint.psm1">http://www.destatis.de/jetspeed/portal/cms/Sites/destatis/Internet/DE/Content/Publikationen/Fachveroeffentlichungen/Rechtspflege/StrafverfolgungVollzug/Strafverfolgung.templateId=renderPrint.psm1</a>
Greece	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes – no info provided
Ireland	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes <a href="http://www.cso.ie">www.cso.ie</a>
N. Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Italy NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Latvia	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Other categories <a href="http://www.ic.iem.gov.lv/files/stat/krim_stat_2010.pdf">http://www.ic.iem.gov.lv/files/stat/krim_stat_2010.pdf</a>	No	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Information Technology and Communication Department under the Ministry of the Interior website
Luxembourg	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Malta	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Netherlands	Yes	No	Partly, minor or adult <a href="http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?VV=T&amp;DM=SLNL&amp;PA=80344NED&amp;LA=NL">http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?VV=T&amp;DM=SLNL&amp;PA=80344NED&amp;LA=NL</a> <a href="http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/default.aspx?VV=T&amp;DM=SLNL&amp;PA=80316NED&amp;LA=NL">http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/default.aspx?VV=T&amp;DM=SLNL&amp;PA=80316NED&amp;LA=NL</a>	NR	Yes	Partly	NR	Yes
Poland	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes <a href="http://www.ms.gov.pl">www.ms.gov.pl</a>
Portugal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Romania	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Other categories <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/330575/0107237.pdf">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/330575/0107237.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Slovenia	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly	No	No
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly <a href="http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/statistics-and-data/criminal-justice/criminal-justice-statistics.htm">http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/statistics-and-data/criminal-justice/criminal-justice-statistics.htm</a> <a href="http://bps.gov.uk/publications/equality/vaw/index.html">http://bps.gov.uk/publications/equality/vaw/index.html</a>	No	Yes

Responses: NR= no response; na = not applicable



## SUMMARY

There is a large variability in the availability of data on gender-based violence in the EU and very few Member states are able to provide the data as specified in this Report.

These results show that Member states require support and guidance to be able to provide these data.

Numerous Member states stated that it was not possible to make the data publicly available due to privacy/confidentiality laws. It is understandable that data privacy is a complex issue, and the data variable 'data publicly available' refers to data being shown anonymously.

Also, Spain is notable in that it is the only country which has the most detailed gender-based data of all the Member states.

Caution must be taken in interpretation of the responses as they were provided via self-report from one representative, and require verification. In addition, countries such as Germany and the United Kingdom are currently undergoing changes in their data collection systems.

# APPENDIX

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EUROPOL LIASON OFFICERS

Dear Colleague,

The Council of Europe recently adopted a Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence and Domestic Violence Against Women [Istanbul, 11.V.2011] which signals an intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women in the European Union (EU). An expert working group on gender statistics in the EU recommends data standards be made available for police recorded data and criminal justice data in Europe in order to accurately measure violence against women.

Therefore, we would like to ask you complete the attached survey of availability of data based on your national police and criminal statistics data.

If you have any questions about the questionnaire or the data standards outlined here, please contact coordinators Mathilde Sengoelge (msengoelge@hotmail.com) or Walter Dillinger (Walter.Dillinger@polizei.gv.at)

### 1. CONTACT INFORMATION

Reporting country: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact name: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact email: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. AVAILABILITY OF DATA STANDARDS FOR GENDER-BASED CRIME DATA (POLICE RECORDED CASES)

2.1) At the national level in your country does the police crime data include the **age** of the victim?

Yes

No

2.2) At the national level in your country does the police crime data include the **age** of the aggressor?

Yes

No

2.3) At the national level in your country does the police crime data include the **sex** of the victim?

Yes

No

2.4) At the national level in your country does the police crime data include the **sex** of the aggressor?

Yes

No

2.5) At the national level in your country does the police crime data specify the relationship between the victim and the aggressor in the following categories:

- Partner

Yes

No

- Ex-partner

Yes

No

- Parent

Yes

No

- Child

Yes

No

- Other family member

Yes

No

- Other known person

Yes

No

- Unknown

Yes

No

Yes, but in other categories (please specify the relationship categories):

---



---

2.6) At the national level in your country does the police crime data link information on one case, so that victim and aggressor sex, age and relationship status are known for one case?

Yes

No

2.7) At the national level in your country is the police crime data asked about here available publicly (e.g. on the Internet)?

Yes

No

If yes please provide where the data are available:

---

# APPENDIX

## 3. AVAILABILITY OF DATA STANDARDS FOR GENDER-BASED DATA CONCERNING POLICE INTERVENTIONS AND MEASURES:

3.1) At the national level in your country do you have police recorded data concerning police interventions on domestic violence related cases which do not lead to a report to the public prosecutor (no criminal offence has happened)?

Yes

No

If yes:

3.1.1) do the data include the age of the victim?

Yes

No

3.1.2) do the data include the age of the aggressor?

Yes

No

3.1.3) do the data include the sex of the victim?

Yes

No

3.1.4) do the data include on the sex of the aggressor?

Yes

No

3.1.5) do these data specify the relationship between the victim and the aggressor in the following categories:

- Partner

Yes

No

- Ex-partner

Yes

No

- Parent

Yes

No

- Child

Yes

No

- Other family member

Yes

No

- Other known person

Yes

No



- Unknown

Yes

No

Yes, but in other categories (please specify the relationship categories):

---



---

**3.1.6)** At the national level in your country is the police recorded data concerning police interventions linked regarding information on one case, so that victim and aggressor sex, age and relationship status are known for one case?

Yes

No

**3.1.7)** At the national level in your country is the police recorded data concerning police interventions asked about in this section available publicly (e.g. on the Internet)?

Yes

No

If yes please provide where the data are available:

---



---

### **3.2. AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL IN YOUR COUNTRY DO YOU HAVE POLICE RECORDED DATA CONCERNING POLICE INTERVENTIONS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RELATED CASES, WHICH LEAD TO A GO-ORDER BY THE POLICE?**

Yes

No

If yes:

**3.2.1)** do the data include the **age** of the victim?

Yes

No

**3.2.2)** do the data include the **age** of the aggressor?

Yes

No

**3.2.3)** do the data include the **sex** of the victim?

Yes

No

**3.2.4)** do the data include on the **sex** of the aggressor?

Yes

No

# APPENDIX

**3.2.5)** do these data specify the relationship between the victim and the aggressor in the following categories:

- Partner

Yes

No

- Ex-partner

Yes

No

- Parent

Yes

No

- Child

Yes

No

- Other family member

Yes

No

- Other known person

Yes

No

- Unknown

Yes

No

Yes, but in other categories (please specify the relationship categories):

---

---

**3.2.6)** At the national level in your country does the police recorded data link information on one case, so that victim and aggressor sex, age and relationship status are known for one case?

Yes

No

**3.2.7)** At the national level in your country is the police recorded data asked about here in this section available publicly (e.g. on the Internet)?

Yes

No

If yes please provide where the data are available:

---



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#### 4. AVAILABILITY OF DATA STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA:

4.1.) In the national criminal statistics in your country, does the criminal justice data contain the age of the victim?

Yes

No

4.2.) In the national criminal statistics in your country, does the criminal justice data contain the age of the aggressor?

Yes

No

4.3.) In the national criminal statistics in your country, does the criminal justice data contain the sex of the victim?

Yes

No

4.4.) In the national criminal statistics in your country, does the criminal justice data contain the sex of the aggressor?

Yes

No

4.5) In the national criminal statistics in your country, does the criminal justice data specify the relationship between the victim and the aggressor in the following categories:

• Partner

Yes

No

• Ex-partner

Yes

No

• Parent

Yes

No

• Child

Yes

No

• Other family member

Yes

No

# APPENDIX

- Other known person

Yes

No

- Unknown

Yes

No

Yes, but in other categories (please specify the relationship categories):

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4.6) In your country, does the criminal justice data link information on one case, so that victim and aggressor sex and age for one case are known?

Yes

No

4.7) In your country, is the criminal justice data stated in this section made available publicly (e.g. on the Internet)?

Yes

No

If yes please provide where the data are available:

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**THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY TO HELP REDUCE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN EUROPE!**

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