



Recommendations for the EU to improve data collection on intimate partner violence

June 2018

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Contents

1. Recommendation to improve the overall quality and reliability of data.....	4
1.1. Develop methodological guidelines on minimum standards	4
2. Recommendations to improve data availability.....	6
2.1. Encourage the systematic collection of data on the sex of the victim and the perpetrator and display it across available indicators.....	6
2.2. Add a variable on the relationship between victim and perpetrator for all criminal offences gathered by Eurostat ..	7
2.3. Add the category '18 and over' to the available age groups	8
2.4. Promote the integration of a module on intimate partner violence in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) questionnaire on crime statistics.....	9
3. Recommendation to increase the comparability of data.....	10
3.1. Group existing ICCS offences to identify the different forms of intimate partner violence	10
3.2. Promote the use of a similar disaggregation to record the victim–perpetrator relationship for all crimes.....	12
3.3. Encourage the use of the same measurement units at the data collection stage	13
3.4. Set up a working group to reflect upon the improvement to the justice data, in light of the requirements of the victims' rights directive.....	13
4. Recommendations to improve data accessibility.....	14
4.1. Ensure more data is made available to the public	14
Annex I : EIGE indicators on intimate partner violence and rape	15

The following recommendations aim to support Member States in their efforts to improve administrative data collection on intimate partner violence. We believe they would make a valuable contribution to the improvement of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, which is being developed by Eurostat and UNODC, and the integration of a gender perspective so that crimes of violence against women can become visible in statistics. Reliable, systematic and comparable data on intimate partner violence (IPV) is necessary to measure the extent, dynamics and consequences of this form of violence against women.

Administrative data provide the possibility of monitoring state responses to intimate partner violence and to evaluate the effectiveness of such responses. Administrative data collected by police and the judiciary is the most cost-effective way of obtaining data on intimate partner violence. Comparative analysis of administrative data collected on intimate partner violence in the 28 EU Member States shows a wide variety in data availability, quality and comparability as data collection processes vary considerably across Member States ⁽¹⁾.

Both the victims' rights directive 2012/29/EU and the Istanbul Convention emphasise the need to have comparative and high-quality data on specific forms of violence against women, including intimate partner violence. Against this background, EIGE developed a set of 13 indicators to measure intimate partner violence and rape to help Member States meet the reporting requirements of these two instruments ⁽²⁾. In its study *Improving administrative data collection on intimate partner violence and rape*, EIGE conducted extensive research to assess data availability and quality on these two forms of violence in the 28 EU Member States that would populate these indicators.

Comparative analysis of available data in the Member States shows a multitude of differences and challenges across the EU while collecting administrative data on intimate partner violence. Differences in units of measurement, counting rules, stage of data recording, scope of intimate partnership, lack of resources, lack of integration and coordination between systems, lack of important breakdowns, limited scope of data and lack of accessible data are some of them. These differences are extremely difficult to eradicate, as it is not feasible to introduce changes into Member States' legal systems for the sole purpose of data collection. For these reasons, more practical ways to improve data collection are needed.

Eurostat's support, as the EU statistical body, is essential to help improve the quality and comparability of data in

this area. Eurostat has already carried out extensive work on the harmonisation of statistics and statistical methods for data collection. It has made systematic efforts to compile statistics on different types of criminal offences from different levels of the criminal justice process based on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) system. Eurostat can therefore play an important role in fostering the improvement of European crime statistics on intimate partner violence and help meet data requirements set by different European and international policy instruments. EIGE is ready to support Eurostat in providing clarity on gender-based violence-related concepts, indicators and data and producing meaningful information for policymaking.

The recommendations proposed by EIGE are in line with the overall priorities mentioned in Eurostat's annual work programme 2017, and more specifically within Priority Area 07 'People's Europe', which detailed objective 07.1 aims at:

[providing] 'statistics on key areas of social policy where the citizen is the centre of interest, such as well-being, sustainability, social cohesion, poverty, inequalities, demographic challenges (in particular population ageing and migration), the labour market, education and training, including childhood education, adult learning, vocational training and learning mobility of young people, culture, physical activity, quality of life, safety, health, disability, consumption, free movement and the internal market, mobility of young people, technological innovation and new lifestyle choices ⁽³⁾.

The objective states that the statistics should be sex-disaggregated and it refers to Eurostat's developing work on gender-based violence. This work is aligned with the requirements of the Istanbul Convention with regard to regular data reporting on victims in addition to the use of administrative data to facilitate the modernisation of social statistics.

In order to improve the reliability and comparability of data on intimate partner violence, EIGE provides four recommendations, to:

- Improve the overall quality and reliability of data;
- Improve data availability (existing data and potential new datasets);
- Increase the comparability of data;
- Improve data accessibility.

⁽¹⁾ EIGE (2013), *The study to identify and map existing data and resources on sexual violence against women in the EU*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

⁽²⁾ See Annex I pp. 16-24.

⁽³⁾ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/747709/753176/AWP2017-3A-Overall-Priorities.pdf>

1. Recommendation to improve the overall quality and reliability of data

1.1. Develop methodological guidelines on minimum standards

The elimination of violence against women and intimate partner violence is high on the EU agenda. On 13 June 2017, the Council of the European Union signed the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, confirming the commitment to combat violence against women by strengthening the existing legal framework and its capacity to act.

The forthcoming EU accession to the Istanbul Convention will have a potential impact on Member States' administrative data collection framework. Under the requirements of the Convention, Member States will have to collect data on a regular basis and send accurate and comparable data on specific forms of violence against women (including intimate partner violence) to Eurostat⁽⁴⁾. EIGE research carried out in the 28 EU Member States has identified several challenges hindering the collection of harmonised data on intimate partner violence by the police and justice sectors. These challenges include differences in the definitions and classifications of incidents related to intimate partner

violence, coupled with significant differences in recording practices and counting and coding rules (across and within Member States, between different law enforcement authorities)⁽⁵⁾.

Stakeholders across the European Union strongly support improved availability, quality and reliability of administrative data on intimate partner violence. However, research and discussions with experts and professionals has revealed that Member States are in need of clear guidance on how to do this⁽⁶⁾. In line with its objective to foster innovation and progress in the European statistical community by promoting good practices at Member State level, Eurostat can work with other relevant EU institutions and bodies (such as EIGE and CEPOL) to develop and disseminate methodological guidelines to carry out systematic data collection on intimate partner violence at Member State level. The individual needs of Member States are important to consider, as well as the previous recommendations prepared by EIGE⁽⁷⁾.

This methodological guidance should be in line with the five dimensions of quality mentioned in the European Statistical System (ESS) framework: relevance; accuracy and reliability; timeliness and punctuality; coherence and comparability; and accessibility and clarity, as presented in the table below.

⁽⁴⁾ http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/gender_based_violence/160316_factsheet_istanbul_convention_en.pdf

⁽⁵⁾ Information from Eurostat, *Crime and criminal justice explanatory texts (metadata)*.

⁽⁶⁾ In the framework of the Study to improve administrative data collection on intimate partner violence, 23 meetings were organised. Those meetings gathered various Member State-level stakeholders, including representatives from national statistical offices in charge of crime statistics; representatives from the interior and justice ministries; representatives from the national gender equality machineries; academics and women's rights NGOs.

⁽⁷⁾ EIGE (2017), *Terminology and indicators for data collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union.

Table 1. Key issues to be considered in Eurostat's methodological guidelines

Issue	Description
<p><i>Relevance</i> (measures whether the outputs meet current and potential needs of users)</p>	<p>The modernisation of social statistics encouraged by Eurostat should improve responsiveness to users' needs and support the Commission's key priorities. Administrative data produced by the police and the justice services are usually process statistics recorded for the primary internal use of those authorities. However, they are not adapted to the needs of other users, including policymakers, academics and civil society organisations.</p>
<p><i>Accuracy and reliability</i> (shows whether estimates and computations are consistently close to their exact or true values)</p>	<p>Discrepancies between data collected by different institutions inside Member States have been identified. Research has shown that only 14 Member States have developed specific guidelines and quality assurance procedures to ensure that the law enforcement authorities adequately record the intimate partner-related incident and that the incident is correctly processed by the different statistical systems. Such systems should be promoted by showcasing good practices from Member States.</p>
<p><i>Coherence and comparability</i> (shows whether concepts, definitions, methodologies and actual data are consistent internally and across space and time)</p>	<p>Definitions of criminal offences, as well as counting rules, vary greatly across Member States. Discrepancies also exist between different institutions in Member States; sometimes the police and the judiciary use different definitions and classifications to record the different components of an incident of intimate partner violence. For instance, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is sometimes recorded differently by police and justice in the same Member State, resulting in incoherent and non-comparable data throughout the judicial chain. Promoting the use of harmonised concepts and working definitions, such as those developed by EIGE ⁽⁹⁾, in addition to working towards the adoption of a harmonised recording method, would improve the coherence and comparability of data at EU level.</p> <p>Eurostat could also encourage Member States to adopt a common set of variables to be systematically recorded on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the characteristics of victims and perpetrators (as a minimum standard, sex and age of the victim and the perpetrator); • the situational context (as a minimum, relationship between victim and perpetrator); and • the type of violence (using the definitions developed by EIGE).
<p><i>Timeliness and punctuality</i> (assesses whether outputs are released in accordance with an agreed schedule and soon after the period to which they refer)</p>	<p>As data collection processes and practices vary considerably across Member States, there is no agreed schedule for data publication. The proposed methodological guidelines can standardise the timeliness of data collection and dissemination and improve their punctuality.</p>
<p><i>Accessibility and clarity</i> (indicates if data are available and accompanied with adequate explanatory information (metadata))</p>	<p>Research has shown that when data is publicly available, it is often unclear what it refers to as detailed metadata is not provided. For instance, it is not clear whether data refers to intimate partner violence or to domestic violence; or to establish which offences are included under specific forms of violence. Eurostat could provide Member States with guidelines on data collection and encourage them to improve the background information provided.</p>

⁽⁹⁾ See definitions of different forms on intimate partner violence in Annex 1.

2. Recommendations to improve data availability

Eurostat gathers a number of crime statistics and publishes them on its website. This section summarises existing data on Eurostat's website and discusses the potential to improve its relevance to intimate partner violence by using additional levels of disaggregation at Member State level. Existing crime statistics compiled by Eurostat cover a number of criminal offences ⁽⁹⁾ and a number of these offences are directly relevant to intimate partner violence, including intentional homicide, attempted intentional homicide, assault, kidnapping, sexual violence, rape, sexual assault, robbery and theft.

Eurostat has a number of indicators that can be relevant to intimate partner violence but in several cases, a more systematic display of variables is needed to enable cross-referencing (i.e. sex of the victim and perpetrator and relationship between them). As most data is not collected by Eurostat on its own, it would be important to support Member States to improve their data collection practices and, where applicable, request data that is collected at national level but not aggregated (i.e. 18 or above age-group category) for statistical purposes.

The recommendations presented below build upon EIGE's 2017 Recommendations for the EU to improve data collection on violence against women ⁽¹⁰⁾, specifically Recommendations 3 and 6. These two recommendations recall Member States' obligations under the victims' rights directive and the Istanbul Convention. Recommendation 6 highlights the current gaps in the data currently compiled by Eurostat (including the lack of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data on most of the criminal offences gathered on its database) and the need to promote the collection of data disaggregated by sex and relationship between victim and perpetrator.

2.1. Encourage the systematic collection of data on the sex of the victim and the perpetrator and display it across available indicators

Eurostat currently displays data on seven indicators that are relevant to intimate partner violence, as listed below. However, data is rarely available on the sex of the victim and the perpetrator, as well as the relationship between them.

In relation to intentional homicide, only a handful of indicators available from Eurostat display the victim's sex, including:

- Intentional homicide and sexual offences by legal status and sex of the person involved — number and rate of the relevant sex group (crim_hom_soff);
- Intentional homicide victims by victim-offender relationship and sex — number and rate for the relevant sex group (crim_hom_vrel);
- Intentional homicide victims by age and sex — number and rate for the relevant sex and age groups (crim_hom_vage);
- Intentional homicide victims in largest cities by sex (crim_hom_vcit).

Information on the sex of the perpetrator is available in the following indicators:

- Suspects and offenders by sex — number and rate for the relevant sex group (crim_just_sex);
- Prisoners by offence category and sex — number and rate for the relevant sex groups (crim_pris_off);

⁽⁹⁾ Currently, Eurostat compiles data on the following criminal offences from the police institutions: Intentional homicide, Attempted intentional homicide, Assault, Kidnapping, Sexual violence, Rape, Sexual assault, Robbery, Burglary, Burglary of private residential premises, Theft, Theft of a motorised land vehicle, Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors.

⁽¹⁰⁾ EIGE (2017), Recommendations for the EU to improve data on collection on violence against women.

- Prisoners by age and sex — number and rate for the relevant sex and age groups (crim_pris_age). Research has shown that a significant number of Member States already collect data on the sex of the victim and the perpetrator when recording incidents of intimate partner violence or domestic violence.

In the police sector:

- 25 Member States were able to provide data on the sex of the victim ⁽¹¹⁾;
- 24 of those Member States were also able to provide data on the age of the victim;
- Only 11 ⁽¹²⁾ were able to provide data on the age and sex of the victim when measuring the number of reported intimate partner violence offences against women committed by men.

In the justice sector, data on the sex of the victim is more limited:

- When collecting data on the number of men prosecuted for intimate partner violence, data on the sex of the victim is available in four Member States only ⁽¹³⁾;
- Data on the sex of victims in cases of men sentenced for incidents related to intimate partner violence is provided in three Member States ⁽¹⁴⁾;
- Data on the sex of victims in cases of men who received a sentence depriving them of their liberty after having been sentenced for intimate partner violence is available in two Member States ⁽¹⁵⁾.

Eurostat could build on existing data collection practices in Member States and request the available data at national level. Eurostat could make better use of available information and enhance data availability at EU level without requesting most Member States to change their data collection practices. This process would only require minimum resources from Member States and Eurostat.

2.2. Add a variable on the relationship between victim and perpetrator for all criminal offences gathered by Eurostat

The existing datasets already address a number of crimes relevant to violence against women; these could be improved by adding missing variables on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. As mentioned above, there is limited data available from Eurostat in relation to the sex of the victim and the perpetrator (see Table 2). In addition, the sex of the victim and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is only included in the indicator 'Intentional homicide victims by victim-offender relationship and sex — number and rate for the relevant sex group' (including family, relatives and intimate partner). In most cases the sex of the victim and perpetrator and the relationship between them is not indicated in the same dataset, which makes cross-referencing difficult.

This information is missing in the following datasets:

- Intentional homicide and sexual offences by legal status and sex of the person involved — number and rate for the relevant sex group (crim_hom_soff);
- Intentional homicide victims by age and sex — number and rate for the relevant sex and age groups (crim_hom_vage);
- Intentional homicide victims in largest cities by sex (crim_hom_vcit);
- Intentional homicide offences in large cities (crim_hom_ocit).

Data on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is essential when measuring intimate partner violence to identify the existence of a current or past intimate relationship. Research at Member State level concludes that providing this data is a challenge in most Member States. Currently, only a limited number of Member States make the data accessible to the public with all necessary breakdowns and cross-tabulations. Some Member States record the relationship between victim and perpetrator only for specific offences. A breakdown by victim-perpetrator relationship is not always published and/or recorded for all offences. The relationship between victim and perpetrator should be recorded according to EIGE's definition of inti-

⁽¹¹⁾ For readability, the listing of Member States are provided in footnotes if the total number exceeds more than three Member States. MS: AT, CZ, DE, DK, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, UK.

⁽¹²⁾ CZ, DE, FI, FR, HU, LT, LV, RO, SK and UK-Scotland (SC). In HR, data collected under IPV is not providing all necessary variables, but relevant data can be collected on separate offences and can be aggregated to get the number of women victims of intimate partner violence committed by men.

⁽¹³⁾ CZ, ES, HR and HU.

⁽¹⁴⁾ CZ, ES, SK.

⁽¹⁵⁾ ES, SK.

mate partner violence ⁽¹⁶⁾. This is the case in the Czech Republic and France. In other cases, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is often recorded manually (i.e. no specific ‘tag’ exists to record the type of relationship between the victim and perpetrator) and the information is not processed for statistical purposes. In most cases, data recorded does not allow for the type of relationship between the victim and the perpetrator to be identified.

Similarly to what is available for the indicator on Intentional homicide victims by victim–offender relationship and sex — number and rate for the relevant sex group (crim_hom_vrel), there could be an additional variable allowing identification of the status of the victim/perpetrator (e.g. intimate partner; family and relatives; other).

An additional layer of disaggregation could be added to the variable ‘intimate partner’ to identify the specific relationship between victim and perpetrator (including current partner/spouse or ex-partner/spouse; cohabiting partner/ex-partner or non-cohabiting partner/ex-partner). Such sub-disaggregation would be helpful to provide specific information on the differences in the prevalence of reported intimate partner violence between current and past relationship, during or after cohabitation, etc. which would thus enable identifying the groups of women most at risk.

2.3. Add the category ‘18 and over’ to the available age groups

Another important aspect to enable comparison is the age of the victim and the perpetrator. Following the requirements of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child ⁽¹⁷⁾ all EIGE indicators established the cut-off age of 18 years old. Data from Eurostat is generally available by large age groups (15 to 49). Having a specific category (18 and over) would enable the identification of the number of adult women/men victims of intimate partner violence.

As illustrated in the table below, age categories are only publicly available in a handful of cases and only in larger age groups. Including data and a category for 18 and over would enable a better comparison on the number of adult women/men who are victims of intimate partner violence. Similarly, this age cut would enable identifying intimate partner violence against girls, minors (women under 18 years old), and support the development of awareness-raising campaigns and the implementation of future policies on this issue.

Previous research by EIGE ⁽¹⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁹⁾ has concluded that Member States would not have a problem reporting data for the 18 and over age group if requested. This due to the fact that the date of birth of the victim is recorded in most cases at the time of reporting the incident.

Table 4. Currently available age groups for relevant crime indicators ⁽²⁰⁾

Indicators	Available age group
Intentional homicide and sexual offences by legal status and sex of the person involved — number and rate for the relevant sex group (crim_hom_soff)	No age
Intentional homicide victims by victim–offender relationship and sex — number and rate for the relevant sex group (crim_hom_vrel)	No age
Intentional homicide victims by age and sex — number and rate for the relevant sex and age groups (crim_hom_vage)	Less than 15 years From 15 to 29 years From 30 to 44 years From 45 to 59 years 60 years or over
Intentional homicide victims in largest cities by sex (crim_hom_vcit)	No age
Intentional homicide offences in large cities (crim_hom_ocit)	No age
Crimes recorded by the police: homicide in cities (crim_hom_city)	No age

⁽¹⁶⁾ EIGE (2017), *Terminology and indicators for data collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a ‘child’ as a person below the age of 18, unless the laws of a particular country set the legal age for adulthood younger. The Committee on the Rights of the Child, the monitoring body for the Convention, has encouraged States to review the age of majority if it is set below 18 and to increase the level of protection for all children under 18.

⁽¹⁸⁾ EIGE (2016), *Administrative data collection on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence in EU Member States*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union.

⁽¹⁹⁾ EIGE (2017), *Terminology and indicators for data collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence*, Luxembourg, Publication Office of the European Union.

⁽²⁰⁾ Only those indicators are displayed that are relevant in relation to EIGE’s indicators on intimate partner violence.

2.4. Promote the integration of a module on intimate partner violence in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) questionnaire on crime statistics

In 2014, Eurostat and UNODC launched a joint annual data collection on crime and criminal justice statistics by using the UN crime questionnaire and an ad hoc Eurostat questionnaire. The data and metadata are collected from national statistical institutes or other relevant authorities (Police and Justice Department mainly) in each EU Member State, EFTA country, Candidate Country and potential Candidate Country. In total, Eurostat data collection covers 41 jurisdictions.

This joint data collection allows information to be gathered on:

- Offences, victims, suspects, persons prosecuted and persons convicted, with demographic breakdowns where possible;
- Number of police, judges and other staff employed by criminal justice institutions;
- Number of people detained in prison and prison capacity.

Once the data had been collected, EIGE made it more visible by including it in its Gender Statistics Database. This way data was easily accessed by key stakeholders and researchers in gender equality and contributed to increased knowl-

edge in this area. Comparable data would also contribute to a more accurate violence measurement framework in the Violence satellite domain of the Gender Equality Index.

Given the growing need to have quality, reliable and comparable data on violence against women and on intimate partner violence, Eurostat could integrate the indicators developed by EIGE with the annual questionnaire sent to Member States. This recommendation, in line with the previous recommendations made by EIGE, and especially Recommendation 10⁽²¹⁾, would enable a regular collection of data on intimate partner violence without increasing the burden for Member States (who will only have to provide this specific crime data once a year).

The data file that is shared with Member States is divided into various data sections. For each type of crime, different variables are required. The variables are divided into 'core variables' (those that will be requested every year) and 'rotating variables' (those that are requested every 2 years only).

The victim–perpetrator relationship is a 'core variable' for only a limited number of offences (including intentional homicide). For other crimes (including violent crimes) this variable is included as a 'rotating variable' only.

A recommendation is to turn the relationship variable into a 'core variable'. It is also important to ensure that the relationship variable is further disaggregated, enabling violence from an intimate partner to be distinguished from violence from a family member or cohabitant. Moreover, the variable 'intimate partner' itself should be sub-disaggregated into more specific ones to be able to identify the specific relationship between the victim and the perpetrator (including current partner/spouse or ex-partner/spouse; cohabiting partner/expartner or non-cohabiting partner/ex-partner).

⁽²¹⁾ Recommendation 10 aims at coordinating and aligning the different data requests received by Member States each year, to avoid additional financial and administrative burden. See Recommendation 10 'Coordinate data collection requests on crime statistics by GREVIO questionnaire and Eurostat–UNODC', EIGE (2017).

3. Recommendation to increase the comparability of data

3.1. Group existing ICCS offences to identify the different forms of intimate partner violence

Eurostat is set to implement the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) system in the next data collection cycle. Criminal statistics collected by EU Member States will have to fit under the ICCS framework. The ICCS adopts a framework based on behavioural rather than legal category, which means avoiding the issue of non-comparable legal categories ⁽²²⁾. The measurement framework includes categories that are relevant for violence against women and intimate partner violence.

The ICCS offers a practical approach based on statistical definitions that might be used as a reference point to gather data on the different forms of intimate partner violence. The ICCS does not include an offence category for intimate partner violence as such, but instead, it includes a victim–

perpetrator relationship disaggregation ‘ViP’ under which the type of intimate partner is listed (current or former intimate partner or spouse). Intimate partner violence data is extrapolated from data collected on a combination of offences and through multiple recording categories.

Some ICCS codes are relevant to the different forms of intimate partner violence defined in the Istanbul Convention. In most Member States, the different forms of intimate partner violence are not defined as a specific offence. To gather data on specific forms of violence (such as physical, psychological, sexual or economic), different offences from the criminal code have to be selected. Using the ICCS codes as a basis might be useful to gather data on relevant offences and make it comparable between Member States as the ICCS is offering a practical approach based on statistical definitions that could be used as a reference point.

The table below presents the offences that could be used to gather data on specific forms of intimate partner violence.

Table 5. Overview of offences which could fall within the scope of intimate partner violence under ICCS

Intimate partner violence sub-category	ICCS Codes	Section	Crime
Femicide	0101	Acts leading to death or intending to cause death	Intentional homicide
Physical violence	0102	Acts leading to death or intending to cause death	Attempted intentional homicide
	0103	Acts leading to death or intending to cause death	Non-intentional homicide
	02011	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Assault
	0206	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Negligence: Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm from a person’s negligent, reckless or careless behaviour

⁽²²⁾ Walby (2016), *Ensuring data collection and research on violence against women and domestic violence: Article 11 of the Istanbul Convention*, Council of Europe.

Intimate partner violence sub-category	ICCS Codes	Section	Crime
	0207	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Dangerous acts: Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm caused by a person's dangerous behaviour or an act carried out with the knowledge that the act has the potential to cause harm.
	02022 ⁽²³⁾	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Deprivation of liberty
	020222	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Illegal restraint
	020229	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Other deprivation of liberty
Sexual violence	03011	Injurious act of a sexual nature	Rape
	03012	Injurious act of a sexual nature	Sexual assault
	03021	Injurious act of a sexual nature	Sexual exploitation of adults
	0309	Injurious act of a sexual nature	Other injurious acts of a sexual nature
Psychological violence	0205	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Coercion
	02012	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Threat
	02081	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Harassment
Economic violence	02082	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Stalking
	02089	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Other acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress
	0209	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Defamation or insult
	0211	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Acts that trespass against the person (invasion of privacy, other acts that trespass against the person).
	0219	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Other acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person.
	020321	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person: Forced Labour for domestic services.
	05022	Acts against property only	Theft of personal property.
	05042	Acts against property only	Damage against personal property

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2015), [International classification of crime for statistical purposes \(ICCS\)](#), March.

This grouping of offences can create a common ground for each type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual, economic and femicide).

⁽²³⁾ Based upon the discussions with stakeholders during the consultation meetings, the ICCS codes 02022, 020222 and 020229 have been included under physical violence, as it was agreed that those offences often involve the use of physical force/physical restraint. However, some experts perceived them as a manifestation of psychological violence and would thus recommend to classify them under this category.

3.2. Promote the use of a similar disaggregation to record the victim–perpetrator relationship for all crimes

Disaggregating variables allows for recording of additional information necessary to understand the complexities of each individual intimate partner violence offence. Further breakdown of variables provides a higher level of detail that is necessary in order to understand and analyse intimate partner violence.

In order to measure intimate partner violence, some variables are necessary. They include:

- Data on sex of the victim and the perpetrator;
- Data on the relationship between victim and perpetrator;
- Data on the age of the victim and the perpetrator.

Data on age and sex (when collected by law enforcement authorities) are usually comparable. However, data on the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is often less comparable since the data is based on national legal understanding of what is considered an intimate relationship in the Member States. Research shows a lack of systematic recording of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator at EU level, which makes the information collected by the police within and between Member States inconsistent. In most Member States, there is no systematic recording of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, even for crimes directly related to intimate partner violence in the legislation. The variable is often non-mandatory, provided in a ‘text box’ at the time of recording, and as a result, often remains not filled in.

The lack of a mandatory field for victim–perpetrator relationship in the collection of data results in inconsistencies in the information collected by the police, within and between Member States, and inaccuracies in the number of intimate partner violence cases recorded. In 14 Member States⁽²⁴⁾ information on the relationship is not recorded systematically or accurately enough by the police at the time the incident is reported.

The ICCS aims to promote the use of harmonised categories to record the existence of a specific relationship between

victim and perpetrator. This includes a disaggregation of three general types of victim–perpetrator relationship (ViP), including:

- ViP Intimate partner, including current or former spouse or intimate partner (cohabitating or non-cohabitating partner or boyfriend/girlfriend);
- ViP Family members, including blood relatives, relatives by marriage or adoption, and persons living in the same household as the victim;
- ViP Other perpetrator known to the victim, including friend/acquaintance, colleague/business or work relationship, authority/care relationship (doctor/nurse/teacher/police/public official, clergy, etc.) or any other perpetrator known to the victim.

Research has revealed significant issues in the current version of the ICCS to address violence against women, including the fact that the sex of the victim and the relationship between victim and perpetrator are not routinely included in the main numbered classifications and remain as optional tags⁽²⁵⁾.

Promoting the mandatory use of these simple statistical disaggregations for all crimes, independently of the legal definition of ‘intimate partner’, would enable higher comparability of data at EU level. The suggested additional variables can be implemented by police and justice institutions in different ways, by integrating the set of variables to the template used for recording crime incidents. To avoid a narrow understanding of intimate partner violence, information on the relationship between victim and perpetrator should be integrated in the recording of all crimes, as in Hungary, where statistical data is collected on the relationship between the victim and perpetrator for all criminal offence provisions set out in the Criminal Code). This would allow for a full analysis of any offence from the perspective of intimate partner violence, perpetrator or victim, by any relevant combination of required disaggregated variables. It is recommended to promote the use of a victim-centred approach when identifying the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator (and in the case of discrepancies between the victim and the perpetrator with regard to the existence — or not — of an intimate relationship, priority should be given to the victim’s understanding of the nature of the relationship). A good example is in Hungary where the focus on the victim means that their relationship with the perpetrator is reflected in official statistics (and not the other way around).

⁽²⁴⁾ Information on the relationship is not recorded in the following countries: CY, DK, EE, IE, NL and UK-England and Wales (EW) (except for homicide). Information recorded in the following countries does not allow the identification of the intimate relationship: AT, BE, BG, EL, LU, MT, PL, UK-NI. In Belgium, some offence codes (such as ‘Physical assault between partners and ex-partners’) include reference to the relationship between the victim and perpetrator. However, police officers may not further record details of the victim–perpetrator relationship in other fields. As a result, only very generic information (existence of a relationship) is recorded.

⁽²⁵⁾ Walby, S. (2016), *Ensuring data collection and research on violence against women and domestic violence: Article 11 of the Istanbul Convention*, Council of Europe.

3.3. Encourage the use of the same measurement units at the data collection stage

Counting rules, the stage at which the police record an intimate-partner violence-related incident, and the units of measurement used vary a lot across Member States. This significantly affects the comparability of data.

The stage at which police data on intimate partner violence is statistically processed is of utmost importance for comparability. In some Member States, intimate-partner violence-related incidents are recorded (and statistically processed) as soon as they are reported to the police (e.g. Sweden). In other Member States, although police statistics are based on input statistics, the incidents will only be recorded after a preliminary police investigation (e.g. Denmark). Therefore, identifying and recording an incident as intimate partner violence largely depends on the level of awareness of the police officers recording the case.

Comparability of data is also hindered by the fact that different units of measurement are used across Member States. The main units of measurements used are 'victims', 'perpetrator' (or 'suspects'/'accused'; 'offenders') and offence/case. Those cannot be used interchangeably, as they count different aspects of a crime. For instance, a single victim can experience several incidents of violence that will be counted as different offences. Similarly, a perpetrator can have committed offences against more than one victim.

Eurostat could encourage the unification of those counting rules, by outlining the preferred counting unit for specific crime data. For a better comprehension of the phenomenon of intimate partner violence, it is recommended that police data be collected at the earliest stage of the investigation (input statistics). Incidents of intimate partner violence should be recorded and statistically processed as soon as they are reported to the police. This would prevent any misinterpretation from the officer in charge of recording the data. Moreover, the victims often decide to withdraw her complaint due to fear, reprisals, family pressure, etc. and as a result, many reported incidents of intimate partner violence do not reach the judiciary. Thus, police data collected at the earliest stage of the investigation is useful to get a more realistic number of the incidents that are reported and reach the police every year. Similarly, justice data should be collected before and after an appeal.

To relay the frequency of incidents and better trace multiple victimisation, it is recommended to promote the counting of multiple or serial offences of the same type as two or more offences (instead of as one offence). This is particularly relevant for Member States whose definition of intimate

partner violence is based upon repeated violence ⁽²⁶⁾. If those Member States count serial offences as one offence, the incident of intimate partner violence might not be counted and legally recognised as such.

The application of the 'Principal Offence Rule' principle (where more than one offence is committed at the same time by the same perpetrator, only the most serious offence is recorded) presents challenges in the context of intimate partner violence. When the priority is given to the offence for which the highest penalty is foreseen, offences considered as less 'serious' might not get recorded. For instance, when incidents of psychological or economic violence occur along with incidents of physical violence, only the latter will be recorded and statistically processed. As a result, valuable information on specific forms of violence (such as psychological or economic violence) is lost. Therefore the 'Principal Offence Rule' is not suitable for intimate partner violence offences and not recommended for use.

3.4. Set up a working group to reflect upon the improvement to the justice data, in light of the requirements of the victims' rights directive

Research has shown that data from the justice sector is scarce, especially when it comes to data on victims of crime. Criminal statistics coming from the judiciary are often more centred on the perpetrators, and provide limited information on victims or the context of the crime. In several Member States, case-related information is manually recorded, undermining efforts to improve the statistical processing of justice data on intimate partner violence and resulting in little standardisation across data collection systems.

It is recommended that Eurostat set up a working group with representatives from national statistical offices and the justice sector (or a task force within the existent Working Group on Crime and Criminal Justices). Eurostat can play a significant role in stressing the need to improve data availability in the justice sector. Currently, justice data available from Eurostat that can be relevant to the indicators of intimate partner violence is limited because of limited data collection at national level.

Research findings also suggest that the setting up of specific bodies to coordinate the efforts helps to improve data collection practices.

⁽²⁶⁾ For example in Spain, the definition of intimate partner violence is based upon the concept of 'habituality'.

4. Recommendations to improve data accessibility

4.1. Ensure more data is made available to the public

The Istanbul Convention requires Member States to make data 'available to the public' (Article 11.4). The availability of collected data can facilitate a debate in the public sphere and keep society informed about intimate partner violence. Relevant data is compiled by Eurostat and displayed on its open website. However, it is also necessary to ensure that public data includes an explanation on how the statistics are collected and what the numbers mean (metadata).

In a recent resolution, the European Parliament welcomed the signing of the EU accession of the Istanbul Convention ⁽²⁷⁾ and identified the following main areas for action:

- The European Parliament should be fully engaged in the monitoring process of the Istanbul Convention following the EU's accession;
- Member States should allocate adequate financial and human resources to prevent and combat violence against women and gender-based violence;

- Appropriate training, procedures and guidelines for all professionals dealing with the victims of all acts of violence should be available.

Access to data would support policymakers in assessing the effectiveness of measures aimed at eradicating violence against women. It is crucial to have the same level of detail recorded in all Member States. The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, as well as the sex of both must always be recorded. This is essential for improving data availability on intimate partner violence.

Based on previous research, few countries make data available to the public with necessary breakdowns to monitor the violence against women in intimate partnerships. If more data were to be made public, it would reduce unnecessary inquiries and would be useful to inform the public debate about intimate partner violence. Member States are invited to invest in the publication of data, ideally in the form of dynamic databases, or detailed cross tabulations.

In addition, the data published should be accompanied with metadata to make it usable. This is particularly important with crime statistics that represent a high level of diversity across the Member States. Eurostat could provide the impetus by dedicating a space on its database to data on violence against women.

⁽²⁷⁾ European Parliament resolution of 12 September 2017 on the proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion, by the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (COM(2016)0109 — 2016/0062(NLE)), available at: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+TA+P8-TA-2017-0329+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN>

Annex I : EIGE indicators on intimate partner violence and rape

Indicator 1	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police
Definition	Any act of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occurs between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.
Numerator	Numerator: Number of women aged 18 and over victims of any act of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that was committed by an intimate partner in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of women aged 18 and over victims of any act of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the number of women victims of incidents related to intimate partner violence during the 12-month period.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be number of women victims.
Populations	The numerator population is all women who report intimate partner-related incidents within the 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex victim Sex perpetrator Relationship ViP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim Age victim (18 and over)
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

Indicator 2	Annual number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence against women committed by men (aged 18 and over)
Definition	<p>Any act of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occurs between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.</p> <p>The perpetrator should be a man and the victim a woman, and there is or was an intimate relationship between them.</p> <p>Reported crimes refer to the incidents that are recorded by the police forces.</p>
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	<p>All the following forms of violence can be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical violence: Physical assault, bodily harm, battery, deprivation of liberty, manslaughter; • Sexual violence: Rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, marital rape; • Psychological violence: Coercion, defamation and verbal insult, harassment, humiliation, neglect, isolation, slander, threat, stalking, mental abuse; • Economic violence: Damage to property, theft of personal property, restriction of individual freedom, financial dependency, refusal to pay alimony, forced labour for domestic services. <p>As long as there is or was an intimate relationship between the perpetrator (man) and the victim (woman)</p>
Numerator	Number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), in a 12-month period.
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of offences recorded by the police forces related to all forms of intimate partner violence that was committed by men (aged 18 and over), in a 12-month period.
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the total number of reported crimes related to the different forms of intimate partner violence (or intimate partner violence in general) during the 12-month period.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be the number of offences.
Populations	The numerator is all reported crimes related to the different forms of intimate partner violence.
Disaggregation needed	<p>Sex victim</p> <p>Sex perpetrator</p> <p>Relationship ViP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim</p>
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

Indicator 3	Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women (and percentage of male population that are perpetrators)
Definition	Perpetrators are considered as 'persons brought into formal contact with the police and suspected/arrested or cautioned for a criminal offence of IPV' Depending on the stage of data collection in each Member State, data on perpetrators should be collected either at the time the offence is first reported to the police ('INPUT' statistics); after the offence is first reported, but before a full investigation ('PROCESS' statistics); after the offence has been investigated ('OUTPUT' statistics).
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	Different types of behaviour can be considered to populate this indicator, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical violence: physical assault, bodily harm, battery, deprivation of liberty, manslaughter; • Sexual violence: rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, marital rape; • Psychological violence: coercion, defamation and verbal insult, harassment, humiliation, neglect, isolation, slander, threat, stalking, mental abuse; • Economic violence: damage to property, theft of personal property, restriction of individual freedom, financial dependency, refusal to pay alimony, forced labour for domestic services. As long as there is or was an intimate relationship between the perpetrator (man) and the victim (woman)
Numerator Denominator	Numerator: Number of (men) perpetrators (aged 18 and over) of any act related to intimate partner violence against women Denominator: Total number of men (aged 18 and over) in the population
What it measures	This indicator measures the number and proportion of men who have perpetrated acts related to intimate partner violence (including acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence) against their woman partner in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the number of men that have perpetrated acts of intimate partner violence, and the total number of men in the population.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime, court records.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be number of perpetrators.
Populations	The numerator population is all cases of (men) perpetrators of any act related to intimate partner violence. The denominator is the total number of (male) population.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the perpetrator Sex of the victim Relationship VIP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim Age of the victim (18 or over) Other optional disaggregation: disability, migrant or refugee status
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

Indicator 4	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of physical intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police
Definition	Any act which causes physical harm to the partner or former partner as a result of unlawful physical force. Physical violence can take the form of, among others, serious and minor assault, deprivation of liberty and manslaughter.
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	Physical assault Bodily harm Battery Deprivation of liberty
Numerator	Numerator: Number of women aged 18 and over victims of act of physical violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of women aged 18 and over victims of act of physical violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the number of women victims of any act of physical violence committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) during the 12-month period.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be number of women victims.
Populations	The numerator population is all women who report physical intimate partner-related incidents within the 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of victim Sex of perpetrator Relationship ViP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim Age of victim (18 and over)
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

Indicator 5	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of psychological intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police
Definition of key terms	Any act or behaviour which causes psychological harm to the partner or former partner. Psychological violence can take the form of, among others, coercion, defamation, verbal insult or harassment.
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	Coercion Defamation and verbal insult Harassment Humiliation Neglect Isolation Slander Threat Stalking Mental abuse
Numerator	Number of women aged 18 and over victims of act of psychological violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of women aged 18 and over victims of act of psychological violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the number of women victims of any act of psychological violence committed by an intimate partner violence during the 12-month period.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be number of women victims.
Populations	The numerator population is all women victims of psychological intimate partner related incidents within the 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex victim Sex perpetrator Relationship ViP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim Age victim (18 and over)
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

Indicator 6	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of sexual intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police
Definition	Any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault.
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	Rape Sexual assault Sexual harassment Marital rape
Numerator	Numerator: Number of women aged 18 and over victims of act of sexual violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of women aged 18 and over victims of act of sexual violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the number of women victims of any act of sexual violence committed by an intimate partner violence during the 12-month period.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be number of women victims.
Populations	The numerator population is all women victims of sexual intimate partner-related incidents within the 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex victim Sex perpetrator Relationship P/V = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim Age victim (18 and over)
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

Indicator 7	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of economic intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police
Definition	Any act or behaviour which causes economic harm to the partner. Economic violence can take the form of, among others, property damage, restricting access to financial resources, education or the labour market, or not complying with economic responsibilities, such as alimony.
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	Damage to property Theft of personal property Restriction of individual freedom Financial dependency Refusal to pay alimony Forced labour for domestic services
Numerator	Number of women aged 18 and over victims of act of economic violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of women aged 18 and over victims of act of economic violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the total number of women victims of any act of economic violence committed by an intimate partner violence during the 12-month period.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be number of women victims.
Populations	The numerator population is all women victims of economic intimate partner-related incidents within the 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex victim Sex perpetrator Relationship ViP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim Age victim (18 and over)
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

Indicator 8	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims reporting rape committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police
Definition	Sexual penetration, whether vaginal, anal or oral, through the use of object or body parts, without consent, and/or using coercion, force or by taking advantage of the vulnerability of the victim.
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	Rape
Numerator	Numerator: Number of women aged 18 and over victims of rape (committed by men aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
What it measures	This indicator measures the proportion of women victims of rape (committed by men aged 18 and over) who reported the incident to the police (in a 1-year period)
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the total number of women victims of rape the 12-month period.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be number of women victims.
Populations	The numerator population is all women victims of rape within the 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex victim Sex perpetrator Age victim (18 and over) No relationship ViP is needed as the indicator measures women victims raped by any men, not only intimate partner.
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

Indicator 9	Women victims of intimate femicide (aged 18 and over) committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over), as a share of the women victims of homicide (aged 18 and over)
Definition	The killing of a woman by an intimate partner or death of a woman as a result of a practice that is harmful to women. Intimate partner is understood as a former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	Assassination Homicide Manslaughter Murder
Numerator Denominator	Numerator: Women victims of homicide committed by an intimate partner in a 12-month period Denominator: Total number of women victims of homicide in a 12-month period
What it measures	This indicator measures the proportion of killed women victims of intimate partner violence related homicide (in a 1-year period). The perpetrator should be a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over).
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the total number of women victims of homicide during the 12-month period.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be number of women victims or number of offences.
Populations	The numerator population is all women victims of intimate partner-related homicide within the 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex victim Sex perpetrator Relationship VIP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim Age victim (18 and over)
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

Indicator 10	Annual number of protection orders applied and granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women by type of courts
Definition	Protective orders in the context of violence against women are defined as ‘a legal injunction that requires an offender to refrain from doing certain acts and to stay away from the victim’. Protection orders can be adopted under criminal or civil laws.
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	<p>In the context of incidents of intimate partner violence, a protection order represents a fast legal remedy to protect the persons at risk of any form of violence by prohibiting, restraining or prescribing certain behaviour by the perpetrator.</p> <p>The wide range of measures covered by such orders means that they exist under various names, such as restraining order, barring order, eviction order, protection order or injunction.</p> <p>There are different types of protection orders to be considered, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National protection orders and European protection orders; • Requested protection orders and granted protection orders; • Protection orders related to crime justice and civil justice.
Numerator	<p>Number of protection orders applied for by women aged 18 and over victims of intimate partner violence (all types of violence) in criminal courts</p> <p>Number of protection orders granted to women aged 18 and over victims of intimate partner violence by criminal courts</p> <p>Number of protection orders applied for by women aged 18 and over victims of intimate partner violence (all types of violence) in civil/family courts</p> <p>Number of protection orders granted for women aged 18 and over victims of intimate partner violence by civil/family courts</p>
What it measures	These indicators measure the number of protection orders applied for and granted in criminal and civil/family courts related to intimate partner violence against women (committed by men), in a 12-month period
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the total number of protective orders issued by the criminal and civil/family courts related to intimate partner violence during the 12-month period.
Information sources	Information sources can be criminal and civil/family court records.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be the number of protection orders.
Populations	The numerator is the number of protection orders applied for and granted in criminal and civil/family courts related to intimate partner violence, in a 12-month period
Disaggregation needed	<p>Sex victim</p> <p>Sex perpetrator</p> <p>Relationship VIP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim</p>
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

Indicator 11	Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women
Definition	Prosecuted persons are 'alleged offenders against whom prosecution commenced in the reporting year. Persons may be prosecuted by the public prosecutor or the law enforcement agency responsible for prosecution, at the national level, irrespective of the case-ending decision' (Eurostat–UNODC).
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	<p>The act(s) for which the (man) person aged 18 and over can be prosecuted refer to any form of intimate partner violence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical violence: physical assault, bodily harm, battery, deprivation of liberty, manslaughter; • Sexual violence: rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, marital rape; • Psychological violence: coercion, defamation and verbal insult, harassment, humiliation, neglect, isolation, slander, threat, stalking, mental abuse; • Economic violence: damage to property, theft of personal property, restriction of individual freedom, financial dependency, refusal to pay alimony, forced Labour for domestic services. <p>As long as those acts have been perpetrated against his former or current woman partner.</p>
Numerator	The numerator is the number of men aged 18 and over prosecuted for (incident related to) intimate partner violence against their previous or current women partner
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of men aged 18 and over prosecuted (incident related to) intimate partner violence against their previous or current women partner, in a 12-month period
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the persons prosecuted for cases of intimate partner violence.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime and courts records.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be number of prosecuted person/perpetrator.
Populations	The persons prosecuted for intimate partner violence.
Disaggregation needed	<p>Sex victim</p> <p>Sex perpetrator</p> <p>Relationship ViP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim</p>
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

Indicator 12	Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women
Definition	<p>The number of persons sentenced for intimate partner violence against women refers to all (men) perpetrators who have been charged and convicted for any act of intimate partner violence against woman by the justice system.</p> <p>Sentenced persons are: 'Persons found guilty by any legal body authorised to pronounce a conviction under national criminal law, whether or not the conviction was later upheld'. (Eurostat–UNODC)</p>
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	<p>The act(s) for which the (man) person aged 18 and over can be sentenced and held can refer to any form of intimate partner violence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical violence: physical assault, bodily harm, battery, deprivation of liberty, manslaughter; • Sexual violence: rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, marital rape; • Psychological violence: coercion, defamation and verbal insult, harassment, humiliation, neglect, isolation, slander, threat, stalking, mental abuse; • Economic violence: damage to property, theft of personal property, restriction of individual freedom, financial dependency, refusal to pay alimony, forced Labour for domestic services <p>As long as the victim was a woman and his former or current partner.</p>
Numerator	<p>Numerator: Number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for (incidents related to) intimate partner violence against their female current or previous partner, in a 12-month period</p>
What it measures	<p>This indicator measures the number of men (aged 18 and over) who have received a final sentencing for (incidents related to) intimate partner violence on their female current or previous partner.</p>
How to measure it	<p>This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the total number of men who were convicted for intimate partner violence during the 12-month period.</p>
Information sources	<p>Information sources can be courts records.</p>
Units of measurement	<p>The units of measurement can be the number of convicted persons.</p>
Populations	<p>The numerator is the persons convicted for intimate partner violence.</p>
Disaggregation needed	<p>Sex victim Sex perpetrator Relationship ViP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim</p>
Reference period	<p>Calendar year or 12-month period</p>

Indicator 13	Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty
Definition	Persons 'held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty' refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions after a final decision on their case has been made by a competent authority.
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	<p>The act(s) for which the (man) person aged 18 and over can be sentenced and held can refer to any form of intimate partner violence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical violence: physical assault, bodily harm, battery, deprivation of liberty, manslaughter; • Sexual violence: rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, marital rape; • Psychological violence: coercion, defamation and verbal insult, harassment, humiliation, neglect, isolation, slander, threat, stalking, mental abuse; • Economic violence: damage to property, theft of personal property, restriction of individual freedom, financial dependency, refusal to pay alimony, forced Labour for domestic services <p>As long as those acts have occurred between former or current spouses or partners.</p>
Numerator	Number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against their current or previous woman partner who are held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of men (aged 18 and over) who have received a final sentencing for intimate partner violence on their current or previous partner and whose sentence includes a form of deprivation of liberty (prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions), in a 12-month period
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information is available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the number of men held in prisons, penal or correctional institutions sentenced for intimate partner violence against their former or current female partner.
Information sources	Information sources can be court records.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be number of persons convicted to jail.
Populations	The numerator population is the persons (men) who have received a sanction of deprivation of liberty due to intimate partner violence
Disaggregation needed	<p>Sex perpetrator</p> <p>Sex victim</p> <p>Age victim (18 or over)</p> <p>Relationship ViP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim</p>
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period

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