EIGE
European Institute
for Gender Equality

Methodological Guidance: Administrative data collection on violence against women and domestic violence

Methodological Guidance: Administrative data collection on violence against women and domestic violence

European Institute for Gender Equality

We are an independent centre and the primary source for information on gender equality in the European Union. We contribute to making the European Union become a Union of Equality, where women and men, girls and boys in all their diversity are free to pursue their chosen path in life, have equal opportunities to thrive, and can equally participate in and lead our societies.

EIGE's unique expert knowledge, research, data and tools help policymakers design measures that are inclusive and transformative and that promote gender equality in all areas of life. We communicate our expertise effectively and work closely with partners in order to raise awareness at the EU and national levels, as well as in EU candidate countries and potential candidate countries.

Author(s):

Eneidia Bardho, Diogo Costa, Cristina Fabre, Lígia Nóbrega, Agata Szypulska, Zuzana Vasiliauskaite (European Institute for Gender Equality); Océane Kouaya, Katerina Mantouvalou, Saredo Mohamed, Elbereth Puts (ICF S.A.).

Contributor(s):

Dr Michael Jandl (independent consultant).

Contents

Contents

Glossary

Administrative data. Administrative data is produced as a result of the administrative processes of organisations. This information is primarily collected for administrative purposes, such as registration and record-keeping, usually during the delivery of a service, but not for research or statistical purposes (as opposed to survey data). It is considered as primary or raw data ([1]).

Any relationship. All types of relationships that are known and unknown by authorities. For the purpose of administrative data collection on violence against women (VAW) and domestic violence, these may include intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships and circumstances where no relationship exists between the victim and the perpetrator.

Counting rules. The rules used by competent authorities to record and classify data on crimes.

Domestic relationships. Relationships between members of the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties. For the purpose of administrative data collection on VAW and domestic violence, these can include relationships between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim ([2]).

Domestic violence. All acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim ([3]).

Economic violence. Any act or behaviour which causes economic harm to an individual. Economic violence can take the form of, for example, property damage, restricting access to financial resources, education or the labour market, or not complying with economic responsibilities, such as the payment of alimony ([4]).

Femicide. The death of a woman as a result of a practice that is harmful to women ([5]). Both intentional homicide and non-intentional homicide (i.e. manslaughter) can be considered forms of femicide.

International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) codes. The ICCS defines and classifies criminal offences, thus setting a framework for criminal offences that all countries can adopt when collecting data on crime. The aim is to harmonise data collection methods of countries in order to improve the quality and comparability of crime data across countries and over time ([6]).

Intimate partner relationships. Relationships between former or current spouses or intimate partners. For the purpose of administrative data collection on VAW and domestic violence, these include

---

[1] European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2014), *Administrative data sources on gender-based violence against women in the EU*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/MH0113492ENN_PDF.Web_.pdf.

[2] See footnote 1.

[3] See footnote 1.

[4] EIGE (2017), *Terminology and Indicators for Data Collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence – Report*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report.

[5] See footnote 4.

[6] UNODC, International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, Version 1.0. Available at: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html

relationships between former or current spouses or intimate partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim ([7]).

Intimate partner violence (IPV). 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 ([8]).

Misdemeanour. Misdemeanours are minor crimes, which can be distinguished from more serious offences.

Perpetrator. Persons brought into formal contact with the police and suspected/arrested or cautioned for a criminal offence.

Person held in prison or with a sanction involving deprivation of liberty. Persons held in prisons, penal institutions, or correctional institutions after a final decision on their case has been made by a competent authority.

Physical violence. Refers to 'any act which causes physical harm 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' ([9]).

Prosecuted person. 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 ([10]).

Protection order. A protection order is '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' ([11]).

Psychological violence. Refers to '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' ([12]).

Rape. Sexual penetration, whether vaginal, anal or oral, through the use of object or body parts, without consent, using force, coercion or by taking advantage of the vulnerability of the victim ([13]).

Sentenced person. Persons found guilty by any legal body authorised to pronounce a conviction under national criminal law, whether or not the conviction was later upheld ([14]).

([7]) European Institute for Gender Equality (2017), *Terminology and Indicators for Data Collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence – Report*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report.

([8]) See footnote 7.

([9]) See footnote 7.

([10]) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) / Eurostat (2017), *Persons in the Criminal Justice System (crim_just)*. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64346/10008371/Persons_in_criminal_justice_system_2017.pdf.

([11]) EIGE (2018), *Recommendations for the EU to improve data collection on intimate partner violence*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/recommendations-eu-improve-data-collection-intimate-partner-violence.

([12]) See footnote 7.

([13]) See footnote 7.

([14]) UNODC / Eurostat (2017), *Persons in the Criminal Justice System (crim_just)*. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64346/10008371/Persons_in_criminal_justice_system_2017.pdf.

Sexual violence. Any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault ([15]).

Unit of measurement. A unit of measurement is the actual unit in which the associated values are measured ([16]).

Victim. A person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss, which was directly caused by a criminal offence ([17]).

([15]) EIGE (2017), *Terminology and Indicators for Data Collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence – Report*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report.
([16]) Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (2023), *Glossary of statistical terms*. Available at: https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2806.
([17]) EIGE (2023), 'Glossary & Thesaurus: Victim'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1424.

1. Introduction

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) has developed 13 indicators on intimate partner violence (IPV) to guide the data collection efforts of the police and justice sectors. The indicators developed by EIGE help to assess the progress made at the national level to reduce IPV and domestic violence, and enhance the comparability of data in alignment with the minimum requirements of the EU's victims' rights directive and the Council of Europe's Istanbul Convention.

This report provides guidance for national data providers that will participate in EIGE's data collection exercise. The structure of this report is as follows.

- **Section 2** describes international and European-level policy commitments related to the collection of data on IPV and domestic violence.

- **Section 3** provides an overview of the data collection tool.

Additional information is provided in the annexes.

- **Annex 1** provides detailed descriptions of EIGE's 13 indicators, including information on the correct unit of measurement, sex of the victim, sex of the perpetrator, and period coverage for each indicator. The annex also provides additional comments and guidance that will facilitate the data collection exercise.

- **Annex 2** provides a detailed description of each of EIGE's 13 indicators.

- **Annex 3** describes the specific forms of violence and offences measured by each of EIGE's indicators.

- **Annex 4** provides further details on the questions asked in the data collection tool.

- **Annex 5** presents the data collection tool that will be used by national data providers in the 2023 data collection exercise.

2. Legal and policy context

Several international and EU commitments emphasise the need to combat violence against women in general, and intimate partner violence in particular. A wide range of policies adopted by different EU institutions (European Parliament, Council of the European Union and European Commission) and European institutions (Council of Europe) have aimed to prevent VAW and improve victims' access to support services and justice.

2.1. International-level commitments

At the international level, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (**CEDAW**) [18] recommends that parties gather statistical data on the incidence of all forms of VAW. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action [19] includes, as a specific strategic goal, the collection and compilation of data and statistics on all forms of VAW and encourages research into its causes, nature and consequences.

Besides the international commitments, there is a need to make reference to the sustainable development goals (SDGs) since a core principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to 'Leave No One Behind' [20], and despite the fact that VAW administrative data cannot be used to report on SDG indicators – which require prevalence data that can only be generated by surveys – administrative data on service use, service delivery and resource allocation can be used to further inform understanding of progress towards specific SDG targets.

2.2. European-level commitments

At the EU level, **Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support, and protection of victims of crime (victims' rights directive)** [21] requires EU Member States to implement several provisions into their national laws to guarantee minimum standards and rights for all victims, including women victims of gender-based violence. This is the first legally binding text which establishes a data collection mechanism partly related to offences of VAW at the EU level. Systematic and adequate statistical data collection is recognised as an essential component of effective policymaking in terms of the rights set out in this directive.

---

[18] Precisely CEDAW General Recommendation 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating General Recommendation 19, recommends the following in 34(b): 'Establish a system to regularly collect, analyse and publish statistical data on the number of complaints about all forms of gender-based violence against women, including technology-mediated violence, the number and type of orders of protection issued, the rates of dismissal and withdrawal of complaints, prosecution and conviction and the amount of time taken for the disposal of cases … All data should be disaggregated by type of violence, relationship between the victim/survivor and the perpetrator, and in relation to intersecting forms of discrimination against women and other relevant sociodemographic characteristics, including the age of the victim/survivor.' Available at: tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Download. aspx?symbolno=CEDAW/C/GC/35&Lang=en.

[19] Strategic objective D.2: 'Actions to be taken: By Governments, regional organizations, the United Nations, other international organizations, research institutions, women's and youth organizations and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate: (a) Promote research, collect data and compile statistics, especially concerning domestic violence relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women, and encourage research into the causes, nature, seriousness and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent and redress violence against women;' (p. 55).

[20] SDG 5 is to: 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.' Target 5.1 is to 'end all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere'.

[21] Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 57).

In March 2022, the European Commission adopted a **proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on combating violence against women and domestic violence** ([22]). Article 44 of the proposed directive states that Member States shall adopt systems for recording, analysing and disseminating data on VAW and domestic violence; conduct population-based surveys every 5 years using Eurostat's common methodology; and work with EIGE to collect data on VAW and adhere to common standards on counting units, counting rules and the classification of criminal offences.

The most significant and comprehensive legally binding text addressing VAW is the **Istanbul Convention**. It includes commitments for Member States on data collection and stipulates measures to be put in place for the implementation of the convention. Article 11 of the Istanbul Convention calls on Member States to collect sex disaggregated statistical data at regular intervals on cases of all forms of violence covered by the scope of the convention.

In June 2023, the EU ratified the Istanbul Convention, making the treaty legally binding for all EU Member States and, therefore, reinforcing the need to collect systematic statistical data. With regards to the EU, the convention has entered into force on 1 October 2023. As of July 2023, all Member States have signed the Istanbul Convention and 21 have ratified it.

Overview of EIGE's indicators

To measure EIGE's 13 indicators on IPV, national data providers are requested to provide data collected from the **police and justice sectors**.

Most of EIGE's indicators (9 out of 13) request data that is recorded by the police (indicators 1–9). These indicators measure the number of victims, offences and perpetrators of various forms of violence, including physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence.

Four of EIGE's indicators (10–13) collect data from the **justice sector**. This data can be collected from various sources, including national prosecution services, national court organisations, ministries of justice, or other organisations responsible for collecting information on the justice system. Data sources can also include organisations making secondary use of this data, such as national statistical institutes. Table 1 lists EIGE's 13 IPV indicators.

Table 1. List of EIGE's 13 indicators

EIGE's police sector indicators (1–9)	
Indicator 1	Annual number of [female and total] **victims** of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence, as recorded by the police
Indicator 2	Annual number of reported **offences** of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims, as recorded by the police
Indicator 3	Annual number of male **perpetrators** of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims, as recorded by the police
Indicator 4	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] **physical** violence, as recorded by the police
Indicator 5	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] **psychological** violence, as recorded by the police
Indicator 6	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] **sexual** violence, as recorded by the police
Indicator 7	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] **economic** violence, as recorded by the police

([22]) European Commission (2022), Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on combating violence against women and domestic violence. Available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX %3A52022PC0105.

Indicator 8	Annual number of [female and total] victims reporting [intimate partner / domestic / any] **rape**, as recorded by the police
Indicator 9	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] [**femicide/homicide**], as recorded by the police
EIGE's justice sector indicators (10–13)	
Indicator 10	Annual number of **protection orders** [applied for and granted] in cases of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims
Indicator 11	Annual number of male perpetrators **prosecuted** for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims
Indicator 12	Annual number of male perpetrators **sentenced** for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims
Indicator 13	Number of male perpetrators **held in prison** or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims

Annex 1 provides detailed descriptions of EIGE's 13 indicators, including information on the correct unit of measurement for each indicator, the disaggregated data requested by each indicator and the period coverage for each indicator. The annex also provides additional comments and guidance that will facilitate the data collection exercise.

2.3. Legal frameworks of intimate partner violence and domestic violence

EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' ([23]).

Findings from EIGE's previous data collection exercise (2018–2020) indicate that IPV is rarely conceptualised as a distinct type of violence in legal frameworks across the EU. Rather, it is often conceptualised as a form or subset of **domestic violence** by Member States. EIGE defines **domestic violence** as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' ([24]).

To accommodate for the lack of disaggregated data on IPV in the EU, EIGE's next data collection exercise will also involve the collection of data on domestic violence. While EIGE continues to assert the need for Member States to collect national administrative data on IPV, collecting data on domestic violence will help to account for variations in legal approaches to defining IPV. Collecting data on domestic violence will also help to align EIGE's data collection exercise with the European Commission's proposal for a directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence ([25]).

It should be noted that the **definitions of IPV and domestic violence can overlap**. Thus, EIGE expects that data on domestic violence shared by Member States can include violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships. However, it is also acknowledged that IPV may occur outside of the domestic sphere. For example, in some Member States, if violence between former partners not living together occurs in a public place, the offence may not be covered under domestic violence.

([23]) European Institute for Gender Equality (2017), *Terminology and Indicators for Data Collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence – Report*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report.
([24]) See footnote 23.
([25]) See footnote 22.

In the data collection tool, national data providers will be asked to provide information on the legal definitions of IPV and domestic violence in their Member State, and explain how these definitions impact the measurement of EIGE's indicators (see Annex 4.4).

2.4. Disaggregated data requested by the indicators

To populate EIGE's indicators, national data providers will share available data disaggregated by the victim–perpetrator relationship, the sex of the victim and, for some indicators, the sex of the perpetrator.

2.4.1. Data disaggregated by the victim–perpetrator relationship

Based on the varying approaches to defining IPV in the EU (described in Section 2.3), EIGE's indicators request data on violence that occurs in **three types of victim–perpetrator relationships**, including: 'intimate partner relationships', 'domestic relationships', and 'any relationship' (known or unknown, including no relationship).

1. **Intimate partner relationships** are defined by EIGE as relationships between current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.

2. **Domestic relationships** are defined by EIGE as relationships in the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim.

3. **Any relationship** refers to all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator. This includes intimate partner and domestic relationships, relationships that are known and unknown by authorities and circumstances where no relationship exists between the victim and the perpetrator. Collecting data on violence that occurs irrespective of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is important for two reasons. Firstly, it will allow Member States that cannot provide data disaggregated by the victim–perpetrator relationship to still contribute to this data collection exercise. Secondly, it will allow EIGE to analyse the proportion of overall VAW that occurs in intimate partner and domestic relationships.

In the data collection tool, national data providers will provide details on the types of relationships included in legal definitions of IPV and domestic violence in their Member State (see Annex 4.4).

2.4.2. Data disaggregated by the sex of the victim

All 13 of EIGE's indicators request data that is disaggregated by the sex of the victim. In particular, the indicators measure violence that occurs against 'female victims' and violence that occurs against 'total victims'.

1. **'Female victims'** refers to victims that are described as female and/or as women or girls in data collection systems.

2. **'Total victims'** can be understood as any and all victims, regardless of their sex / gender identity. This includes female victims, male victims and victims that identify as any other sex/gender. EIGE's

indicators request data on 'total victims' for two main reasons. Firstly, it allows Member States that cannot disaggregate between female victims and other sexes/genders of victims to still contribute to the data collection exercise. Secondly, it allows EIGE to analyse the proportion of total victims of violence that are female.

2.4.3. Data disaggregated by the sex of the perpetrator

Findings from EIGE's previous data collection activities reveal that several Member States cannot provide sufficient data disaggregated by both the sex of the victim and the sex of the perpetrator. For this reason, most of EIGE's refined indicators do not request data disaggregated by the sex of the perpetrator ([26]).

Only four of EIGE's indicators request data disaggregated by the sex of the perpetrator. This includes indicator 3 (measuring the number of perpetrators recorded by police) and indicators 11–13 (measuring the number of perpetrators prosecuted, sentenced and held in prison for violence). These indicators specifically request data on *male* perpetrators of violence against victims.

2.5. Units of measurement

EIGE's indicators use **different units of measurement** to collect data on IPV and domestic violence. In the data collection tool, Member States will be asked to confirm whether the data they have shared refers to the correct units of measurement requested by EIGE's indicators (see Annex 4.3).

Most indicators (indicators 1 and 4–9) collect data on the **number of victims** of various forms of violence. Collecting data on victims will allow EIGE to analyse the number of people that have suffered harm as a direct consequence of intimate partner and domestic violence in the EU.

Five of the victim-centred indicators (indicators 4–8) collect data on the number of victims of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence, as well as rape. For these specific indicators, if data on the number of *victims* is not available, Member States can provide data on the number of *offences* relating to each indicator. For example, if data on the number of victims of physical violence is not available to populate indicator 4, Member States can share data on the number of offences of physical violence relating to female and total victims.

Only one indicator (indicator 2) measures the **number of reported offences** of violence against victims. This indicator will allow EIGE to compare the number of victims reporting intimate partner and domestic violence (indicator 1) and the number of offences of violence that occur.

Four indicators collect data on the **number of perpetrators** of intimate partner and domestic violence (indicators 3 and 11–13). Indicator 3 collects data on the number of perpetrators of intimate male partner and domestic violence recorded by the police. Indicators 11–13 collect data on the number of perpetrators prosecuted, sentenced and held in prison for intimate partner and domestic violence. Overall, these indicators will provide insight into the extent to which perpetrators are recorded in crime statistics and penalised by the criminal justice system.

---

[26] EIGE's previous data collection exercise took place between 2018 and 2020. In 2022, EIGE refined the indicators based on findings from the data collection exercise and on stakeholder feedback.

Finally, one indicator (indicator 10) collects data on the **number of protection orders** related to cases of intimate partner and domestic violence. A protection order is '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' ([27]). In the data collection tool, Member States should specify whether the data they provide for indicator 10 (on the number of protection orders) includes protection orders issued by civil/family courts, criminal courts and/or other courts not listed. EIGE requests that national data providers only share data on court-issued protection orders. Emergency barring orders issued by police should not be included in the data.

2.6. Counting rules

Member States can use **various approaches to count the number of offences** of intimate partner and domestic violence in the EU. Some Member States apply the 'principal offence rule,' meaning in cases where multiple offences are committed at the same time by the same perpetrator(s), only the most serious offence is recorded in the data collection system. For example, if a perpetrator sexually assaults a victim, while also inflicting forms of psychological violence such as threats, some data collection systems may only recognise the most severe offence that occurred (i.e. sexual assault in this instance). Conversely, other Member States may record each separate offence that was perpetrated, which is the approach recommended by EIGE ([28]). This is particularly relevant for Member States whose definition of IPV is based on repeated violence, as any Member State that counts serial offences as a single offence under-reports the extent of these offences.

The use of the principal offence rule can affect the data shared for several of EIGE's indicators. For this reason, national data providers will specify in the data collection tool whether (and how) the data they have shared is impacted by the principal offence rule. Member States will also provide details on other counting rules used, such as rules for recording serial offences and offences committed by more than one perpetrator.

The specific questions on counting rules that Member States will be asked in the data collection tool are presented in Annex 4.2.

2.7. Forms of violence and offences measured

EIGE's indicators collect data on various forms of violence, including physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence. To improve the comparability of the data collected, EIGE has aligned the data collection exercise with the UNODC's International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) framework. The ICCS provides a framework for producing statistics on crime and criminal justice. The framework provides **definitions and codes** for offences, which countries can adopt when collecting data on crime ([29]).

To ensure the comparability of the data collection exercise, EIGE has listed specific ICCS offences that should be measured for each of the 13 indicators, along with their corresponding ICCS codes. As

---

([27]) EIGE (2018), *Recommendations for the EU to improve data collection on intimate partner violence*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/recommendations-eu-improve-data-collection-intimate-partner-violence.

([28]) EIGE (2021), *EIGE's Indicators on Intimate Partner Violence, Rape and Femicide: Recommendations to improve data quality, availability and comparability*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/eiges-indicators-intimate-partner-violence-rape-and-femicide-recommendations-improve-data-quality-availability-and.

([29]) UNODC, International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, Version 1.0. Available at: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html

outlined in the following subsections (and in Annex 3), these offences relate to forms of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence.

Please note however that the list of ICCS offences mapped by EIGE is non-exhaustive. In the data collection tool, Member States can also specify if they have provided data on relevant crimes that are not included in EIGE's list of offences (see Annex 4.4).

2.7.1. Relevant ICCS offences and codes

Physical violence refers to 'any act which causes physical harm 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' ([30]).

EIGE has **identified five ICCS offences relating to physical violence** that Member States should provide data on to measure certain indicators ([31]). The five ICCS offences relating to physical violence are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. List of ICCS offences relating to physical violence

ICCS offences relating to physical violence	ICCS codes	Further details
1) Assault (i.e. physical assault)	(02011)	Refers to the application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person.
2) Deprivation of liberty	(02022)	This may include, for example, kidnapping or illegal restraint.
3) Attempted intentional homicide	(0102)	Please note that data on the number of attempted homicides should **not** be shared for indicator 9 (which measures the number of victims of femicide/homicide).
4) Intentional homicide	(0101)	Please note that data on intentional homicide (0101) should **only** be provided for indicator 9 (which measures the number of victims of femicide/homicide).
5) Non-intentional homicide (i.e. manslaughter)	(0103)	Please note that data on non-intentional homicide (02022) should **only** be provided for indicator 9 (which measures the number of victims of femicide/homicide).

([30]) EIGE (2017), *Terminology and Indicators for Data Collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence – Report.* Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report.

([31]) Data on the ICCS offences relating to **physical violence** should be used to measure: indicators 1–3, which collect data on the number of victims, offences and perpetrators of various forms of violence (including physical violence); indicator 4, which only collects data on victims of physical violence; indicator 9, which only collects data on victims of femicide/homicide; indicator 10, which measures the number of protection orders relating to various forms of violence (including physical violence); and indicators 11–13, which measure the number of perpetrators prosecuted, sentenced and held in prison for various forms of violence (including physical violence).

Psychological violence refers to 'any act or behaviour which causes psychological harm to an individual. Psychological violence can take the form of, among others, coercion, defamation, verbal insult or harassment' ([32]).

EIGE has identified **seven ICCS offences related to psychological violence** that Member States should provide data on to measure certain indicators ([33]). The seven ICCS offences relating to psychological violence are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. List of ICCS offences relating to psychological violence

ICCS offences relating to psychological violence	ICCS codes	Further details
1) Coercion	(0205)	Occurs when a perpetrator demands a particular course of action using force, threat or intimidation.
2) Defamation or insult	(0209)	This can occur due to a victim's characteristics or ascribed beliefs/values.
3) Harassment	(02081)	Including workplace harassment and other harassment.
4) Threat	(02012)	Including serious and minor threats.
5) Stalking	(02082)	Including unwanted communication, following or watching of a victim.
6) Other acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress	(02089)	Including mental abuse and other acts causing distress to victims.
7) Breach of justice order	(08062)	For example, a breach of a restraining order relating to IPV or domestic violence.

Sexual violence refers to 'any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault' ([34]).

EIGE has identified **two ICCS offences related to sexual violence** that Member States should provide data on to measure certain indicators ([35]). The relevant ICCS offences relating to sexual violence are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. List of ICCS offences relating to sexual violence

ICCS offences relating to sexual violence	ICCS codes	Further details
1) Rape	(03011)	Including rape with or without force, statutory rape, and other rape.
2) Sexual assault	(03012	Including physical and non-physical sexual assault.

([32]) See footnote 30.

([33]) Data on the ICCS offences relating to **psychological violence** should be used to measure: indicators 1–3, which collect data on the number of victims, offences and perpetrators of various forms of violence (including psychological violence); indicator 5, which only collects data on victims of psychological violence; indicator 10, which measures the number of protection orders relating to various forms of violence (including psychological violence); and indicators 11–13, which measure the number of perpetrators prosecuted, sentenced and held in prison for various forms of violence (including psychological violence).

([34]) See footnote 30.

([35]) Data on the ICCS offences relating to **sexual violence** should be used to measure: indicators 1–3, which collect data on the number of victims, offences and perpetrators of various forms of violence (including sexual violence); indicator 6, which only collects data on victims of sexual violence; indicator 8, which only measures victims of rape; indicator 10, which measures the number of protection orders relating to various forms of violence (including sexual violence); and indicators 11–13, which measure the number of perpetrators prosecuted, sentenced and held in prison for various forms of violence (including sexual violence).

Economic violence refers to 'any act or behaviour which causes economic harm to an individual. 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' ([36]).

EIGE has identified **four ICCS offences related to economic violence** that Member States should provide data on to measure certain indicators ([37]). The four ICCS offences relating to economic violence are listed in Table 5.

Table 5. List of ICCS offences relating to economic violence

ICCS offences relating to economic violence	ICCS codes	Further details
1) Other negligence in situations of persons under care	(020619)	For example, refusal to pay alimony.
2) Damage of personal property	(05042)	Including the intentional destruction, damage or defacement of personal property.
3) Theft of personal property	(05022)	Including personal property from a person, a vehicle, and other personal property.
4) Forced labour for domestic services	(020321)	Such as forced labour to provide services for third-party private households.

2.7.2. Data collection on misdemeanours

Member States should also be aware of EIGE's approach for collecting data on misdemeanours (i.e. minor crimes that can be distinguished from more serious offences). National data providers should provide available data on all listed ICCS offences, even if these offences are classified as 'misdemeanours' in their country. EIGE requests that data providers not share data that includes misdemeanours if the misdemeanour is not included in EIGE's list of relevant ICCS offences. In the data collection tool, national data providers will be asked to specify whether the data shared includes data on misdemeanours (see Annex 4.4).

([36]) EIGE (2017), *Terminology and Indicators for Data Collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence – Report*. Available at: https://eige. europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report.

([37]) Data on the ICCS offences relating to **economic violence** should be used to measure: indicators 1–3, which collect data on the number of victims, offences and perpetrators of various forms of violence (including economic violence); indicator 7, which only collects data on victims of economic violence; indicator 10, which measures the number of protection orders relating to various forms of violence (including economic violence); and indicators 11–13, which measure the number of perpetrators prosecuted, sentenced and held in prison for various forms of violence (including economic violence).

3. Overview of the data collection tool

EIGE has designed a data collection tool that Member States will use to share administrative data on IPV. The tool is a Microsoft Excel questionnaire, written in English. It comprises of seven tabs, including: an introduction tab; a tab for inputting data; four metadata tabs (statistical, data collection, conceptual and legal); and a policy tab.

3.1. Introduction tab

The first tab of the data collection tool is the 'introduction' tab. This tab provides an overview of the exercise, an overview of the policy context shaping data collection on IPV in the EU, and brief instructions for completing the data collection tool.

3.2. 1_Data tab

The second tab of the data collection tool is the '1_Data' tab. National data providers will use this tab to input the data requested for each of the 13 indicators. This tab is divided into 13 sections (one for each of the 13 indicators). It includes a drop-down function (at the top of the page) that can be used to jump to specific indicator sections (see Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1. Drop-down function
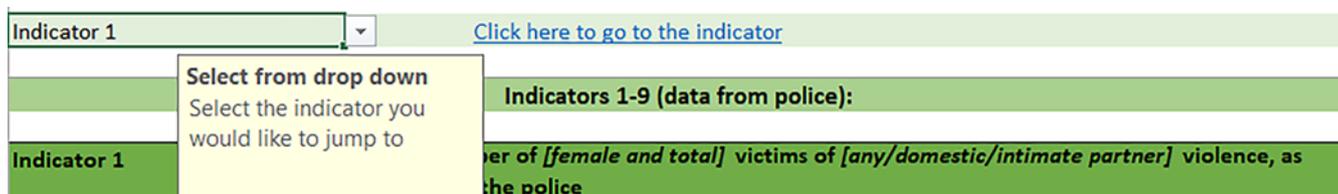
For each indicator, national data providers are requested to provide data that is disaggregated by the victim–perpetrator relationship (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship) for the years 2014–2022 ([38]).

([38]) 'Intimate partner relationships' are between current or former spouses/partners. Domestic relationships are between family members or within the domestic unit (which can include intimate partner relationships). The term 'any relationship' refers to all relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including domestic and intimate partner relationships). For further details of the differences in these relationships, see Section 2.4.1.

Figure 2. Relationships requested by the indicators in the 1_Data tab

| Indicator 1 | Annual number of *[female and total]* victims of *[intimate partner/domestic/any]* violence, as recorded by the police | | | | | | | | |

Intimate partner relationships: Annual number of *[female and total]* victims of intimate partner violence

year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
female victims									
total victims									

Domestic relationships: Annual number of *[female and total]* victims of domestic violence

year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
female victims									
total victims									

Any relationship (known or unknown): Annual number of *[female and total]* victims of violence

year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
female victims									
total victims									

As described in Section 2.5, the unit of measurement for most indicators is the number of 'female victims' and the number of 'total victims' (indicators 1 and 4–9).

For four indicators, the unit of measurement is the number of 'male perpetrators' of violence (indicator 3 and indicators 11–13). However, while the data requested by these four indicators focuses on *perpetrators* of violence, the data should distinguish between perpetrators that committed violence 'against female victims' and perpetrators that committed violence 'against total victims'. Figure 3 uses indicator 3 to show how this distinction is made in the data collection tool.

Figure 3. Distinction between male perpetrators of violence against female victims and male perpetrators of violence against total victims (indicator 3)

| Indicator 3 | Annual number of male perpetrators of [intimate partner/domestic/any] violence against [female and total] victims, as recorded by the police | | | | | | | | |

Intimate partner relationships: Annual number of male perpetrators of intimate partner violence against *[female and total]* victims

year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
against female victims									
against total victims									

Domestic relationships: Annual number of male perpetrators of domestic violence against *[female and total]* victims

year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
against female victims									
against total victims									

Any relationship (known or unknown): Annual number of male perpetrators of violence against *[female and total]* victims

year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
against female victims									
against total victims									

For most Member States, data for specific indicators will be partially 'pre-filled' with figures from Eurostat's annual crime data collection exercise. Indicators that may be partially pre-filled include indicator 6 (on victims of sexual violence), indicator 8 (on victims of rape), and indicator 9 (on victims of femicide/homicide). If data providers find that the information in these pre-filled cells is incorrect, they are asked to update them with more accurate information.

3.3. 2a_Metadata_statistical tab

The third tab of the data collection tool (the '2a_Metadata_statistical' tab) collects information on the statistical quality of the data, in accordance with relevant quality criteria identified by the European Statistical System. This tab requests data on the following.

1. Data **accuracy**: whether the data inputted is 'correct', or if there are errors that may impact the data inputted into the tool.

2. Data **comparability**: whether the data covers the entire geographical territory of the country (and is comparable across regions); and whether the data is comparable over time (or is impacted by breaks in the time series).

3. Data **coherence**: whether the data is aligned with datasets measuring similar topics, or if there are any known inconsistencies.

For each of the questions in this tab, national data providers are requested to provide two different answers. This includes one answer for indicators 1–9 (police sector indicators), and one answer for indicators 10–13 (justice sector indicators). Figure 4 demonstrates how the indicators are grouped in this tab.

Figure 4. Indicator grouping in the 2a_Metadata_statistical tab

		1. Data accuracy	
Number	Question	Response of data provider for police indicators 1-9	Response of data provider for justice indicators 10-13
Q.1.1	What are the main sources of error for this indicator? *(e.g., over- or under counting; duplicates; missing data; etc.)*		

If possible, data providers should specify whether the data they share applies to all the indicators in the police or justice groups, or if the data only applies to one or a few of the indicators in the police or justice groups. Further information on the questions asked in this tab can be found in Annex 4.1.

3.4. 2b_Metadata_data collection tab

The fourth tab in the tool ('2b_Metadata_data collection') collects information on data sources, coverage, counting rules and procedures used to derive the data. 'Coverage' in this context refers to the institutions providing the data, and the time periods the data refers to. 'Counting rules' are the rules used by competent authorities to record and classify data on crimes. As the counting rules adopted across Member States can vary significantly, national data providers should share details on the specific procedures and practices that shape the data they have inputted into the tool.

Similar to the previous tab, this tab groups indicators into police sector indicators (1–9) and justice sector indicators (10–13). For each question, data providers should specify whether the data they shared applies to all the indicators in the police or justice groups, or if the data only applies to one or a few of the indicators in the police or justice groups. Figure 5 demonstrates how national data providers can provide additional details for specific indicators in this tab.

Figure 5. Providing details on specific indicators in the 2b_Metadata_data collection tab

Number	Questions	Response of data provider	Instructions for comments	Comments of data provider
Q.1.1	What are the key data sources used to measure the police indicators (1-9)?		*Please add any comments in cell F7. Please also specify if data for one or few of the police indicators (1 to 9) come from a different source, in contrast to most police indicators, and specify which indicator(s) this relates to.*	

Further information on the questions asked in this tab can be found in Annex 4.2.

3.5. 2c_Metadata_conceptual tab

The fifth tab in the tool ('2c_Metadata_conceptual') collects information on the availability of the different conceptual components (unit of analysis, relationship, etc.) for the provided data. This tab is comprised of 13 sections, one for each of EIGE's IPV indicators.

For each of the indicators, national data providers will provide information on whether the data inputted in the tool refers to the correct unit of measurement, the correct sex of the victim, the correct sex of the perpetrator (for indicators 3 and 11–13), and the correct relationship between the victim and the perpetrator (see Figure 6).

Figure 6. Questions in the 2c_Metadata_conceptual tab

Questions for data provider	Response of data provider	
Q.1.1 Does the data shared in tab '1_Data' refer to **the correct unit of measurement?**	Victim	
Q.1.2 Does the data shared in tab '1_Data' refer to **the correct sex of the victim?**	Female	
	Total	
Q.1.3 Does the data shared in tab '1_Data' refer to **the correct victim-perpetrator relationship?**	Intimate partner relationship	
	Domestic relationship	
	Any relationship	

Annex 1 provides detailed information on the correct data that should be shared regarding the unit of measurement, the sex of the victim and the sex of the perpetrator for each indicator.

Further information on the questions asked in this tab can be found in Annex 4.3.

3.6. 2d_Metadata_legal tab

As described in Section 2.7, EIGE has listed specific offences that should be measured for each of the 13 indicators, along with their corresponding ICCS codes. This mapping is available in Annex 3 and can also be found in this tab of the data collection tool.

The '2d_Metadata_legal' tab collects information on the extent to which the data adheres to specific legal definitions and includes specific offences (and misdemeanours if applicable). The tab is comprised of a general section, collecting information that relates to all indicators, and 13 indicator-specific sections.

The **general section** asks questions that aim to understand the following.

- Whether the data provided adheres to specific legal definitions of IPV and domestic violence.

- Which specific relationships are included in legal definitions of IPV and domestic violence in Member States.

- Whether ICCS offences measured in the data collection exercise also include offences that are classified as misdemeanours in national frameworks. Please note that national data providers **should** provide available data on all listed ICCS offences (see Annex 3), even if these offences are classified as 'misdemeanours' in their country. EIGE requests that data providers **not** share data that includes misdemeanours if the misdemeanour is **not** included in EIGE's list of relevant ICCS offences.

The **specific indicator sections** in this tab aim to understand the following.

- Whether Member States can distinguish between specific offences that occur in intimate partner relationships and/or domestic relationships.

  - If not, why this distinction cannot be made.

  - If so, which specific offences have been included in the data inputted into the tool.

- If there are any relevant ICCS offences included in the data that have not been considered by EIGE.

- If there are any relevant offences or misdemeanours included in the data that are not covered in the ICCS framework.

Further information on the questions asked in this tab can be found in Annex 4.4.

3.7. 3_Policy tab

The seventh tab in the tool ('3_Policy') collects information on recent and/or upcoming policy changes that have affected, or will affect, the data collection exercise.

Further information on the questions asked in this tab can be found in Annex 4.5.

Annex 1. Overview of EIGE's indicators for measuring intimate partner violence

Table 6 provides an overview of the European Institute for Gender Equality's (EIGE) indicators, as well as the correct unit of measurement, requested sex of the victim, sex of the perpetrator, and period coverage for each indicator. The table also provides additional comments that will facilitate the data collection exercise.

Table 6. Overview of EIGE's indicators

EIGE's 13 indicators	Unit of measurement	Sex of the victim	Sex of the perpetrator	Period coverage	Additional comments
Police indicators (1–9)					
1. Annual number of [female and total] **victims** of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence, as recorded by the police	Victims	Female; and total	N/A	Calendar year (12 months)	A victim refers to 'a person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence' ([39]).
2. Annual number of reported **offences** of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims, as recorded by the police	Offences	Female; and total	N/A	Calendar year (12 months)	Reported offences refer to the criminal incidents that are recorded by the police forces.
3. Annual number of male **perpetrators** of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims, as recorded by the police	Perpetrators	Female; and total	Male	Calendar year (12 months)	Perpetrators are considered as persons brought into formal contact with the police and suspected/arrested or cautioned for a criminal offence.
4. Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] **physical violence**, as recorded by the police	Victims (however, if victim-level data is not available, Member States can provide data on the number of offences related to physical violence. This must be clarified in the 2c_metadata_ conceptual tab).	Female; and total	N/A	Calendar year (12 months)	Physical violence refers to 'any act which causes physical harm 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' ([40]). Please note that while physical violence can include homicide, data on intentional homicide (0101) and non-intentional homicide (0103) should **only** be provided for indicator 9 (which measures the number of victims of femicide/homicide) (see Section 3.5.1 and Annex 3).

([39]) EIGE (2022), 'Victim'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1424.
([40]) EIGE (2017), *Terminology and Indicators for Data Collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence – Report*.

EIGE's 13 indicators	Unit of measurement	Sex of the victim	Sex of the perpetrator	Period coverage	Additional comments
5. Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] **psychological violence**, as recorded by the police	Victims (however, if victim-level data is not available, Member States can provide data on the number of offences related to psychological violence. This must be clarified in the 2c_metadata_conceptual tab).	Female; and total	N/A	Calendar year (12 months)	Psychological violence refers to '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' ([41]).
6. Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] **sexual violence**, as recorded by the police	Victims (however, if victim-level data is not available, Member States can provide data on the number of offences related to sexual violence. This must be clarified in the 2c_metadata_ conceptual tab).	Female; and total	N/A	Calendar year (12 months)	Sexual violence refers to 'any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault' ([42]).
7. Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] **economic violence**, as recorded by the police	Victims (however, if victim-level data is not available, Member States can provide data on the number of offences related to economic violence. This must be clarified in the 2c_metadata_ conceptual tab).	Female; and total	N/A	Calendar year (12 months)	Economic violence refers to 'any act or behaviour which causes economic harm to the victim. 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' ([43].
8. Annual number of [female and total] victims reporting [intimate partner / domestic / any] **rape**, as recorded by the police	Victims (however, if victim-level data is not available, Member States can provide data on the number of offences related to rape. This must be clarified in the 2c_metadata_conceptual tab).	Female; and total	N/A	Calendar year (12 months)	Rape is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'sexual penetration, whether vaginal, anal or oral, through the use of object or body parts, without consent, using force, coercion or by taking advantage of the vulnerability of the victim' ([44]).

([41]) EIGE (2017), *Terminology and Indicators for Data Collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence – Report*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report.
([42]) See footnote 41.
([43]) See footnote 41.
([44]) See footnote 41.

EIGE's 13 indicators	Unit of measurement	Sex of the victim	Sex of the perpetrator	Period coverage	Additional comments
9. Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] [**femicide/homicide**], as recorded by the police	Victims	Female; and total	N/A	Calendar year (12 months)	Femicide is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'the death of a woman as a result of a practice that is harmful to women' ([45]). For this indicator, EIGE is only interested in collecting data on completed intentional homicides. Data on attempted homicides should not be provided for this indicator.
Justice indicators (10–13)					
10. Annual number of **protection orders** [applied for and granted] in cases of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims	Protection orders	Female; and total	Male	Calendar year (12 months)	Protection orders are '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' ([46]). In the metadata tabs, Member States should specify whether the data they provided for indicator 10 (on the number of protection orders) includes protection orders issued by civil/family courts, criminal courts, and/or other courts not listed. EIGE is only interested in collecting data on protection orders issued by courts. Data on emergency orders issued by police should not be included.
11. Annual number of male perpetrators **prosecuted** for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims	Perpetrators	Female; and total	Male	Calendar year (12 months)	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' ([47]).
12. Annual number of male perpetrators **sentenced** for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims	Perpetrators	Female; and total	Male	Calendar year (12 months)	Sentenced persons are: 'Persons found guilty by any legal body authorized to pronounce a conviction under national criminal law, whether or not the conviction was later upheld' ([48]).
13. Number of male perpetrators **held in prison** or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims	Perpetrators	Female; and total	Male	On 31 December (of each given year (2014–2022).	Persons 'held with a final sentencing decision' 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'. Member States should provide data on perpetrators in prison for these forms of violence on a given day (31 December).

[45] See footnote 41.

[46] EIGE (2018), *Recommendations for the EU to improve data collection on intimate partner violence*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/recommendations-eu-improve-data-collection-intimate-partner-violence.

[47] UNODC / Eurostat (2017), *Persons in the Criminal Justice System (crim_just)*. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64346/10008371/Persons_in_criminal_justice_system_2017.pdf.

[48] See footnote 47.

Annex 2. Indicator tables

Annexes 2.1–2.13 provide an overview of each of the indicators that will be used in EIGE's 2023 data collection exercise on intimate partner violence (IPV) and domestic violence.

Annex 2.1. Indicator 1

Table 7. Details for indicator 1

Full indicator title	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence, as recorded by the police
Definition of key terms	A victim refers to 'a person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence' [49].
What it measures	This indicator measures both the number of female victims and the total number of victims of any act of physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence committed in an intimate partner relationship, a domestic relationship, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' [50]. • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' [51]. • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on specific forms of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence. The specific offences measured by this indicator and their corresponding International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) codes are as follows. • **Physical violence.** Physical assault (02011); deprivation of liberty (02022); and attempted homicide (0102). • **Psychological violence.** Coercion (0205); defamation and verbal insult (0209); harassment (02081); threat (02012); stalking (02082); mental abuse (02089); and breach of justice order (08062). • **Sexual violence.** Rape (03011); and sexual assault (03012). • **Economic violence.** Refusal to pay alimony (020619); damage to property (05042); theft of personal property (05022); and forced labour for domestic service (020321).

---

[49] EIGE (2022), 'Victim'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1424.
[50] EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.
[51] EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

Full indicator title	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence, as recorded by the police
Why it is helpful to measure	In 2018, it was estimated that 27 % of ever-partnered women aged 15–49 have experienced forms of IPV in their lifetime, globally ([52]). The first EU-wide survey on violence against women (VAW) carried out in 2014 also showed the high prevalence of IPV against women, with an average 22 % of European women having been victims of physical and/or sexual violence by their partners since the age of 15, with prevalence across countries ranging from 13 % to 32 % ([53]). IPV against women is a significant public health concern globally ([54]). Women that experience IPV suffer from severe adverse consequences to their physical and mental health in the short and long term ([55]). International definitions of IPV distinguish between different forms of violence, namely physical, psychological, sexual and economic. However, data for each of these dimensions is not always gathered separately. There are also some overlaps between the forms of violence an act can encompass. Therefore, a general indicator referring to all forms of violence occurring in this type of relationship is necessary to provide a detailed overview of recorded IPV. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate police data on IPV and domestic violence should primarily include police records / police administrative data, but accepted sources also include secondary sources that use this police data such as statistical institutes and specialist organisations and institutions.
Unit of measurement	Number of victims.
Populations	Female and total victims who report incidents of violence in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

([52]) Sardinha, L. et. al. (2022), 'Global, regional, and national prevalence estimates of physical or sexual, or both, intimate partner violence against women in 2018', *The Lancet*, Vol. 399, No 10327, pp. 803–813. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)02664-7.

([53]) European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2014), *Violence against Women: An EU-wide survey*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. Available at: http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/vaw-survey-main-results.

([54]) See footnote 53.

([55]) See footnote 53.

Annex 2.2. Indicator 2

Table 8. Details for indicator 2

Full indicator title	Annual number of reported offences of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims, as recorded by the police
Definition of key terms	Reported offences refer to criminal incidents that are recorded by police forces.
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of offences recorded by police forces related to IPV, domestic violence, and any violence against female and total victims in a 12-month period.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' ([56]). • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' ([57]). • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on specific forms of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence. The specific offences measured by this indicator and their corresponding ICCS codes are as follows. • **Physical violence.** Physical assault (02011); deprivation of liberty (02022); and attempted homicide (0102). • **Psychological violence.** Coercion (0205); defamation and verbal insult (0209); harassment (02081); threat (02012); stalking (02082); mental abuse (02089); and breach of justice order (08062). • **Sexual violence.** Rape (03011); and sexual assault (03012). • **Economic violence.** Refusal to pay alimony (020619); damage to property (05042); theft of personal property (05022); and forced labour for domestic service (020321).
Why it is helpful to measure	The first EU-wide survey on VAW carried out in 2014 showed the high prevalence of IPV against women, with an average 22 % of European women having been victims of physical and/or sexual violence by their partners since the age of 15, with prevalence across countries ranging from 13 % to 32 % ([58]). Results from the survey also indicate that victims often experience recurring incidents of violence in intimate partner relationships ([59]). Collecting data on the number of victims of violence (indicator 1) *and* the number of offences of violence (indicator 2) will shed light on the frequency of reported violence experienced by victims. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate police data on IPV and domestic violence should primarily include police records / police administrative data, but accepted sources also include secondary sources that use this police data such as statistical institutes and specialist organisations and institutions.
Unit of measurement	Number of offences.
Populations	Female and total victims who report incidents of violence in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

([56]) EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.

([57]) EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

([58]) FRA (2014), *Violence against Women: An EU-wide survey*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. Available at: https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report.

([59]) See footnote 58.

Annex 2.3. Indicator 3

Table 9. Details for indicator 3

Full indicator title	Annual number of male perpetrators of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims, as recorded by the police
Definition of key terms	Perpetrators are considered as persons brought into formal contact with the police and suspected/ arrested or cautioned for a criminal offence.
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of men who have perpetrated acts related to IPV, domestic violence, and any violence against female and total victims in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' ([60]). • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' ([61]). • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on specific forms of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence. The specific offences measured by this indicator and their corresponding ICCS codes are as follows. • **Physical violence.** Physical assault (02011); deprivation of liberty (02022); and attempted homicide (0102). • **Psychological violence.** Coercion (0205); defamation and verbal insult (0209); harassment (02081); threat (02012); stalking (02082); mental abuse (02089); and breach of justice order (08062). • **Sexual violence.** Rape (03011); and sexual assault (03012). • **Economic violence.** Refusal to pay alimony (020619); damage to property (05042); theft of personal property (05022); and forced labour for domestic service (020321).
Why it is helpful to measure	Perpetrators of VAW are rarely charged and held accountable for their actions. Thus, measuring the number of perpetrators recorded by the criminal justice system can provide useful information on its capacity to identify perpetrators of VAW. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate police data on IPV and domestic violence should primarily include police records / police administrative data, but accepted sources also include secondary sources that use this police data such as statistical institutes and specialist organisations and institutions.
Unit of measurement	Number of perpetrators.
Populations	Male perpetrators of IPV, domestic violence, and any violence against female and total victims in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Sex of the perpetrator: including male perpetrators. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

([60]) EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.
([61]) EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

Annex 2.4. Indicator 4

Table 10. Details for indicator 4

Full indicator title	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] physical violence, as recorded by the police
Definition of key terms	Physical violence refers to 'any act which causes physical harm as a result of unlawful physical force. Physical violence can take the form of, among others, serious and minor assault, and deprivation of liberty' ([62]).
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of female victims of acts of physical violence committed in an intimate partner relationship, domestic relationship, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' ([63]). • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' ([64]). • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on specific forms of physical violence. The specific offences measured by this indicator and their corresponding ICCS codes are as follows. • **Physical violence.** Physical assault (02011); deprivation of liberty (02022); and attempted homicide (0102).
Why it is helpful to measure	Physical violence is an important dimension of IPV. According to the 2014 FRA survey, 31 % of women in the EU have experienced physical violence by a partner or a non-partner ([65]). The most common incidents included being pushed or shoved, followed by other incidents such as being slapped, grabbed, or pulled by the hair ([66]). The incidents included in this type of violence (such as serious and minor physical violence) may be defined differently across Member States. Physical violence is not itself a criminal offence but is composed of different offences (such as assault or bodily harm), which, again, are defined differently across the Member States. However, physical violence is the form of IPV that can be most easily measured by administrative data, as it is largely criminalised and more strictly punished than, for example, psychological and economic violence. Having a specific indicator on physical violence can provide an assessment of one of the key elements of IPV. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate police data on IPV and domestic violence should primarily include police records / police administrative data, but accepted sources also include secondary sources that use this police data such as statistical institutes and specialist organisations and institutions.
Unit of measurement	Number of victims (however, if victim-level data is not available, Member States can provide data on the number of offences related to physical violence).
Populations	Female and total victims of physical violence committed in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

([62]) EIGE (2022), 'Physical violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1318.

([63]) EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.

([64]) EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

([65]) FRA (2014), *Violence against Women: An EU-wide survey*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. Available at: http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/vaw-survey-main-results.

([66]) European Parliament (2016), *The Issue of Violence Against Women in the European Union*, Available at: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/556931/IPOL_STU(2016)556931_EN.pdf.

Annex 2.5. Indicator 5

Table 11. Details for indicator 5

Full indicator title	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] psychological violence, as recorded by the police
Definition of key terms	Psychological violence refers to 'any intentional conduct that seriously impairs another person's psychological integrity through coercion or threats' [67].
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of female and total victims of **psychological** violence committed in an intimate partner relationship, a domestic relationship, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' [68]. • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' [69]. • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on specific forms of psychological violence. The specific offences measured by this indicator and their corresponding ICCS codes are as follows. • **Psychological violence.** Coercion (0205); defamation and verbal insult (0209); harassment (02081); threat (02012); stalking (02082); mental abuse (02089); and breach of justice order (08062).
Why it is helpful to measure	According to the 2014 FRA survey, 32 % of women experienced some form of psychological violence by a current or former partner. This includes behaviours such as belittling or humiliating the woman victim in public or private; forbidding her to leave the house or locking her up; making her watch pornographic material against her wishes; scaring or intimidating her on purpose; and threatening her with violence or threatening to hurt someone else the respondent cared about [70]. The survey also found that one in ten women had been stalked by a previous partner [71]. Psychological violence is thus a core aspect of IPV and having a specific indicator to measure the number of women reporting such behaviours to police can help establish a more accurate picture of the phenomenon of IPV. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate police data on IPV and domestic violence should primarily include police records / police administrative data, but accepted sources also include secondary sources that use this police data such as statistical institutes and specialist organisations and institutions.
Unit of measurement	Number of victims (however, if victim-level data is not available, Member States can provide data on the number of offences related to psychological violence).
Populations	Female and total victims of psychological violence committed in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

---

[67] EIGE (2022), 'Psychological violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1334.

[68] EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.

[69] EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

[70] FRA (2014), *Violence against Women: An EU-wide survey*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. Available at: http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/vaw-survey-main-results.

[71] See footnote 70.

Annex 2.6. Indicator 6

Table 12. Details for indicator 6

Full indicator title	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] sexual violence, as recorded by the police
Definition of key terms	Sexual violence refers to 'any sexual act performed on the victim without consent' ([72]).
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of female and total victims of sexual violence committed in an intimate partner relationship, a domestic relationship, or any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' ([73]). • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' ([74]). • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on specific forms of sexual violence. The specific offences measured by this indicator and their corresponding ICCS codes are as follows. • **Sexual violence.** Rape (03011); and sexual assault (03012).
Why it is helpful to measure	Research has shown that sexual VAW is widespread in Europe. FRA's survey found that women were more likely to experience sexual violence from their current or former intimate partner than from someone else ([75]). However, due to its sensitive nature and the difficulty in proving lack of consent, sexual violence – particularly in relationships – is often not reported or properly recorded. A specific indicator on this form of violence is important for gathering a clearer picture of the extent of the issue and raising awareness of this form of IPV. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate police data on IPV and domestic violence should primarily include police records / police administrative data, but accepted sources also include secondary sources that use this police data such as statistical institutes and specialist organisations and institutions.
Unit of measurement	Number of victims (however, if victim-level data is not available, Member States can provide data on the number of offences related to sexual violence).
Populations	Female and total victims of sexual violence committed in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

([72]) EIGE (2022), 'Sexual violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1384.

([73]) EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.

([74]) EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

([75]) FRA (2014), *Violence against Women: An EU-wide survey*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. Available at: http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/vaw-survey-main-results.

Annex 2.7. Indicator 7

Table 13. Details for indicator 7

Full indicator title	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] economic violence, as recorded by the police
Definition of key terms	Economic violence refers to 'any act or behaviour which causes economic harm to an individual. Economic violence can take the form of, for example, property damage, restricting access to financial resources, education or the labour market, or not complying with economic responsibilities, such as alimony' ([76]).
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of female and total victims of economic violence committed in an intimate partner relationship, a domestic relationship, or any relationship in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' ([77]). • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' ([78]). • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on specific forms of economic violence. The specific offences measured by this indicator and their corresponding ICCS codes are as follows. • **Economic violence.** Refusal to pay alimony (020619); damage to property (05042); theft of personal property (05022); and forced labour for domestic service (020321).
Why it is helpful to measure	According to FRA's survey, approximately 5 % of women have experienced economic violence in their current relationship, and 13 % of women have experienced some form of economic violence in past relationships ([79]). This includes behaviours such as preventing a victim from making independent decisions on family finances; or forbidding a victim to work outside the home. A specific indicator on this form of violence is useful to get information on the scale of this form of IPV. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate police data on IPV and domestic violence should primarily include police records / police administrative data, but accepted sources also include secondary sources that use this police data such as statistical institutes and specialist organisations and institutions.
Unit of measurement	Number of victims (however, if victim-level data is not available, Member States can provide data on the number of offences related to economic violence).
Populations	Female and total victims of economic violence committed in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

([76]) EIGE (2022), 'Economic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1096.
([77]) EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.
([78]) EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.
([79]) FRA (2014), *Violence against Women: An EU-wide survey*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. Available at: http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/vaw-survey-main-results.

Annex 2.8. Indicator 8

Table 14. Details for indicator 8

Full indicator title	Annual number of [female and total] victims reporting [intimate partner / domestic / any] rape, as recorded by the police
Definition of key terms	Rape is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'sexual penetration, whether vaginal, anal or oral, through the use of object or body parts, without consent, using force, coercion or by taking advantage of the vulnerability of the victim' [80].
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of female and total victims of rape who reported the incident to the police in a 12-month period.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' [81]. • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' [82]. • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on rape (ICCS code 03011).
Why it is helpful to measure	In 2014, the FRA survey reported that one in 10 women had experienced a form of sexual violence since the age of 15, and one in 20 women has been raped since the age of 15. In 97 % of the cases, the perpetrators were men [83]. The legal definitions of rape applied across the EU, and the ways in which Member States approach the criminalisation of rape, strongly impact criminal data and statistics (e.g. approaches to the concept of force, vaginal penetration, or consent vary). Differences in conceptual approaches may result in disparities among Member State reported figures. This indicator is thus useful to obtain better insights into the prevalence of rape at the EU level. Moreover, it could be useful to compare the number of incidents of rape reported to law enforcement authorities and the prevalence of rape extracted from victimisation surveys. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate police data on IPV and domestic violence should primarily include police records / police administrative data, but accepted sources also include secondary sources that use this police data such as statistical institutes and specialist organisations and institutions.
Unit of measurement	Number of victims (however, if victim-level data is not available, Member States can provide data on the number of offences related to rape).
Populations	Female and total victims of rape committed in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

[80] EIGE (2022), 'Rape'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1339.

[81] EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.

[82] EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

[83] FRA (2014), *Violence against Women: An EU-wide survey*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. Available at: http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/vaw-survey-main-results.

Annex 2.9. Indicator 9

Table 15. Details for indicator 9

Full indicator title	Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] [femicide/homicide], as recorded by the police
Definition of key terms	Femicide is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'the death of a woman as a result of a practice that is harmful to women' [84].
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of female and total victims of femicide and homicide committed in an intimate partner relationship, domestic relationship, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' [85]. • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' [86]. • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on intentional homicide (ICCS code: intentional homicide (0101), non-intentional homicide (0103) (e.g. negligent or non-negligent manslaughter).
Why it is helpful to measure	Intimate partner-related homicide (or intimate femicide) is the most extreme consequence of IPV. Intimate femicide disproportionately affects women. In 2020, an estimated 47 000 women and girls worldwide were killed by their intimate partners or other family members [87]. In 2019, while women accounted for only 19 % of total homicide victims, they comprised 82 % of intimate partner homicide victims, and 64 % of all intimate partner- / family-related homicide victims [88]. While increasing attention has been paid to the collection of data on femicide, the terminology used to describe femicide is inconsistent (femicide is not defined in any Member State). There is a need for a gendered analysis of femicide to ensure that gender-based killing is not hidden under general homicide data. This indicator seeks to help those institutions collecting data to focus their attention on women victims killed by their intimate partners by using existing data on homicide. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate police data on IPV and domestic violence should primarily include police records / police administrative data, but accepted sources also include secondary sources that use this police data such as statistical institutes and specialist organisations and institutions.
Unit of measurement	Number of victims.
Populations	Female and total victims of femicide and homicide committed in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

---

[84] EIGE (2017), *Terminology and Indicators for Data Collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence – Report*. Available at: https://eige. europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report.

[85] EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.

[86] EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

[87] UNODC (2021), *Killings of women and girls by their intimate partner or other family members*. Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/UN_BriefFem_251121.pdf.

[88] UNODC (2019), *Global Study on Homicide: Gender-related killing of women and girls*. Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/gsh/Booklet_5.pdf.

Annex 2.10. Indicator 10

Table 16. Details for indicator 10

Full indicator title	Annual number of protection orders [applied for and granted] in cases of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims
Definition of key terms	A protection order in the context of VAW is defined as 'a legal remedy to protect persons at risk of any form of violence by prohibiting, restraining or prescribing certain behaviour by the perpetrator' [89]. There are different types of protection orders to be considered, including: • national protection orders and European protection orders; • requested protection orders and granted protection orders; • protection orders related to criminal justice and civil justice.
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of protection orders applied for and granted in criminal and civil/family courts related to violence against female and total victims in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationships (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' [90]. • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' [91]. • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on specific forms of physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence. The specific offences measured by this indicator and their corresponding ICCS codes are as follows. • **Physical violence.** Physical assault (02011); deprivation of liberty (02022); attempted homicide (0102); intentional homicide (0101) and non-intentional homicide (0103). • **Psychological violence.** Coercion (0205); defamation and verbal insult (0209); harassment (02081); threat (02012); stalking (02082); mental abuse (02089); and breach of justice order (08062). • **Sexual violence.** Rape (03011); and sexual assault (03012). • **Economic violence.** Refusal to pay alimony (020619); damage to property (05042); theft of personal property (05022); and forced labour for domestic service (020321).
Why it is helpful to measure	A specific indicator on the number of protection orders applied for and granted in cases of IPV can help assess the response offered by the justice sector to women victims of IPV. It is also useful to assess the effectiveness of protective measures in each Member State. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate justice sector data on IPV and domestic violence can include data from national prosecution services, national court organisations, ministries of justice, or other organisations responsible for collecting information on the justice system, including organisations making secondary use of this data such as national statistical institutes.
Unit of measurement	Number of protection orders.
Populations	Female and total victims of violence that have applied for protection orders or have had protection orders granted by criminal and civil/family courts related to IPV, domestic violence, and any violence in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

(89) EIGE (2022), 'Protection order'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1331.
(90) EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.
(91) EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

Annex 2.11. Indicator 11

Table 17. Details for indicator 11

Full indicator title	Annual number of male perpetrators prosecuted for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims
Definition of key terms	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' [92].
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of men prosecuted for violence against female and total victims committed in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' [93]. • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' [94]. • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on specific forms of physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence. The specific offences measured by this indicator and their corresponding ICCS codes are as follows. • **Physical violence.** Physical assault (02011); deprivation of liberty (02022); attempted homicide (0102); intentional homicide (0101) and non-intentional homicide (0103). • **Psychological violence.** Coercion (0205); defamation and verbal insult (0209); harassment (02081); threat (02012); stalking (02082); mental abuse (02089); and breach of justice order (08062). • **Sexual violence.** Rape (03011); and sexual assault (03012). • **Economic violence.** Refusal to pay alimony (020619); damage to property (05042); theft of personal property (05022); and forced labour for domestic service (020321).
Why it is helpful to measure	Research has shown that IPV is systematically under-reported, and that only 14 % of women experiencing IPV report the incident to the police [95]. As a result of low reporting and other societal and systemic factors, prosecution rates for incidents of IPV tend to be low. Prosecution of perpetrators of VAW is an important step to protect victims and to ensure that perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. By prosecuting perpetrators, society also communicates a strong message to the community that VAW will not be tolerated [96]. Measuring the number of perpetrators prosecuted for IPV is useful to assess to what extent the criminal justice system responds to violations of women's rights. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.

[92] UNODC / Eurostat (2017), *Persons in the Criminal Justice System (crim_just)*. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64346/10008371/Persons_in_criminal_justice_system_2017.pdf.

[93] EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.

[94] EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

[95] FRA (2014), *Violence against Women: An EU-wide survey*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. Available at: http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/vaw-survey-main-results.

[96] UNODC (2014), *Handbook on effective prosecution responses to violence against women and girls*, Criminal Justice Handbook Series, United Nations, New York. Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Handbook_on_effective_prosecution_responses_to_violence_against_women_and_girls.pdf.

Full indicator title	Annual number of male perpetrators prosecuted for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims
Information sources	Data sources to populate justice sector data on IPV and domestic violence can include data from national prosecution services, national court organisations, ministries of justice or other organisations responsible for collecting information on the justice system, including organisations making secondary use of this data such as national statistical institutes.
Unit of measurement	Number of perpetrators.
Populations	Male perpetrators prosecuted for violence in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Sex of the perpetrator: including male perpetrators. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

Annex 2.12. Indicator 12

Table 18. Details for indicator 12

Full indicator title	Annual number of male perpetrators sentenced for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims
Definition of key terms	Sentenced persons are 'persons found guilty by any legal body authorized to pronounce a conviction under national criminal law, whether or not the conviction was later upheld' [97].
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of men who have been sentenced for violence against female and total victims in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationships (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' [98]. • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' [99]. • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on specific forms of physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence. The specific offences measured by this indicator and their corresponding ICCS codes are as follows. • **Physical violence.** Physical assault (02011); deprivation of liberty (02022); attempted homicide (0102); intentional homicide (0101) and non-intentional homicide (0103). • **Psychological violence.** Coercion (0205); defamation and verbal insult (0209); harassment (02081); threat (02012); stalking (02082); mental abuse (02089); and breach of justice order (08062). • **Sexual violence.** Rape (03011); and sexual assault (03012). • **Economic violence.** Refusal to pay alimony (020619); damage to property (05042); theft of personal property (05022); and forced labour for domestic service (020321).
Why it is helpful to measure	IPV is severely under-reported, especially to law enforcement agencies, and consequently the prosecution rate of perpetrators is low. Moreover, research has shown that when women do report, few perpetrators are charged and sentenced for IPV. It is thus important to measure the number of perpetrators who are convicted for IPV to assess the effectiveness of the justice system. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate justice sector data on IPV and domestic violence can include data from national prosecution services, national court organisations, ministries of justice or other organisations responsible for collecting information on the justice system, including organisations making secondary use of this data such as national statistical institutes.
Unit of measurement	Number of perpetrators.
Populations	Male perpetrators sentenced for violence in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) in a 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Sex of the perpetrator: including male perpetrators. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

[97] UNODC / Eurostat (2017), *Persons in the Criminal Justice System (crim_just)*. Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64346/10008371/Persons_in_criminal_justice_system_2017.pdf.

[98] EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.

[99] EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

Annex 2.13. Indicator 13

Table 19. Details for indicator 13

Full indicator title	Number of male perpetrators held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims
Definition of key terms	Perpetrators 'held in prison' are incarcerated persons confined to 'authorized places of detention within a criminal justice system' (i.e. penal/correctional institutions) ([100]).
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of men held in prison for violence against female and total victims in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationships (known or unknown, including no relationship) on 31 December of each given year.
Type of relationship measured	This indicator collects data on violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and in any relationship (known or unknown). • EIGE defines **IPV** as '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' ([101]). • **Domestic violence** is defined in EIGE's conceptual framework as 'all acts of physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence as the victim' ([102]). • **Any relationship** (known or unknown) includes all types of relationships that may exist between the victim and the perpetrator (including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, other relationships, and no relationship).
Type of offence measured	This indicator collects data on specific forms of physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence. The specific offences measured by this indicator and their corresponding ICCS codes are as follows. • **Physical violence.** Physical assault (02011); deprivation of liberty (02022); attempted homicide (0102); intentional homicide (0101) and non-intentional homicide (0103). • **Psychological violence.** Coercion (0205); defamation and verbal insult (0209); harassment (02081); threat (02012); stalking (02082); mental abuse (02089); and breach of justice order (08062). • **Sexual violence.** Rape (03011); and sexual assault (03012). • **Economic violence.** Refusal to pay alimony (020619); damage to property (05042); theft of personal property (05022); and forced labour for domestic service (020321).
Why it is helpful to measure	IPV has a low reporting rate, resulting in the low prosecution of perpetrators. Moreover, among the perpetrators who do reach the criminal justice system, few are sentenced, and even fewer receive a sanction involving deprivation of liberty. Thus, it is important to measure the number of perpetrators who are held in prison to assess the responses of criminal justice systems to cases of IPV. In addition to IPV, Member States are also requested to provide data on violence that occurs in domestic relationships and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) to show the proportion of overall VAW that takes place in different types of relationships.
Information sources	Data sources to populate justice sector data on IPV and domestic violence can include data from national prosecution services, national court organisations, ministries of justice or other organisations responsible for collecting information on the justice system, including organisations making secondary use of this data such as national statistical institutes.
Unit of measurement	Number of perpetrators.
Populations	Male perpetrators held in prison for violence in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship) on 31 December of each given year.
Disaggregation needed	Sex of the victim: including female and total victims. Sex of the perpetrator: including male perpetrators. Relationship between the victim and perpetrator: including intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship (known or unknown, including no relationship).
Reference period	31 December of each given year.

([100]) UNODC (2021), *United Nations System Common Position on Incarceration*. Available at: https://www.unodc.org/res/justice-and-prison-reform/nelsonmandelarules-GoF/UN_System_Common_Position_on_Incarceration.pdf.
([101]) EIGE (2022), 'Intimate partner violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1265.
([102]) EIGE (2022), 'Domestic violence'. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1089.

Annex 3. Forms of violence and offences measured by each of EIGE's indicators (and corresponding ICCS codes)

To improve the comparability of the data collected, EIGE has listed specific offences that should be measured for each of the 13 indicators, along with their corresponding ICCS codes. In the data collection tool (the 2d_metadata_legal tab), Member States should indicate whether the data they have provided for each indicator includes the specific offences listed by EIGE.

It should be noted that the list of ICCS offences mapped by EIGE is non-exhaustive. The ICCS codes are a framework to help improve the comparability of the exercise across the EU. In the data collection tool, Member States can provide data on relevant offences that are not included in EIGE's list (see Annex 4.4).

Please note that national data providers **should** provide available data on all listed ICCS offences, even if these offences are classified as 'misdemeanours' in their country. EIGE requests that data providers **not** share data that includes misdemeanours if the misdemeanour is **not** included in EIGE's list of relevant ICCS offences.

Table 20. Forms of violence and offences measured by each of EIGE's indicators (and corresponding ICCS codes)

Indicator	Physical violence ([103])	Psychological violence	Sexual violence	Economic violence
Police indicators (1–9)				
1. Annual number of [female and total] **victims** of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence, as recorded by the police 2. Annual number of reported **offences** of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims, as recorded by the police 3. Annual number of male **perpetrators** of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims, as recorded by the police	• Assault (02011) (i.e. physical assault) • Deprivation of liberty (02022) • Attempted intentional homicide (0102)	• Coercion (0205) • Defamation or insult (0209) • Harassment (02081) • Threat (02012) • Stalking (02082) • Other acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress (02089) (e.g. mental abuse) • Breach of justice order (08062) (i.e. breach of restraining order relating to IPV or domestic violence)	• Rape (03011) • Sexual assault (03012)	• Other negligence in situations of persons under care (e.g. refusal to pay alimony) (020619) • Damage of personal property (05042) • Theft of personal property (05022) • Forced labour for domestic services (020321)
4. Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] **physical violence**, as recorded by the police	• Assault (02011) (i.e. physical assault) • Deprivation of liberty (02022) • Attempted intentional homicide (0102)			
5. Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] psychological violence, as recorded by the police		• Coercion (0205) • Defamation or insult (0209) • Harassment (02081) • Threat (02012) • Stalking (02082) • Other acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress (02089) (e.g. mental abuse) • Breach of justice order (08062) (i.e. breach of restraining order relating to IPV or domestic violence)		
6. Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] **sexual violence**, as recorded by the police			• Rape (03011) • Sexual assault (03012)	

([103]) Please note that while intentional homicide (0101) and non-intentional homicide (0103) are forms of physical violence, these offences are only requested by indicators 9 to 13.

Indicator	Physical violence ([103])	Psychological violence	Sexual violence	Economic violence
7. Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] **economic violence**, as recorded by the police				• Other negligence in situations of persons under care (e.g. refusal to pay alimony) (020619) • Damage of personal property (05042) • Theft of personal property (05022) • Forced labour for domestic services (020321)
8. Annual number of [female and total] victims reporting [intimate partner / domestic / any] **rape**, as recorded by the police			• Rape (03011)	
9. Annual number of [female and total] victims of [intimate partner / domestic / any] [**femicide/homicide**], as recorded by the police	• Intentional homicide (0101) • Non-intentional homicide (0103) (e.g. negligent or non-negligent manslaughter)			
Justice indicators (10–13)				
10. Annual number of **protection orders** [applied for and granted] in cases of [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims 11. Annual number of male perpetrators **prosecuted** for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims 12. Annual number of male perpetrators **sentenced** for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims 13. Number of male perpetrators **held in prison** or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty for [intimate partner / domestic / any] violence against [female and total] victims	• Assault (02011) (i.e. physical assault) • Deprivation of liberty (02022) • Attempted intentional homicide (0102) • Intentional homicide (0101) • Non-intentional homicide (0103)	• Coercion (0205) • Defamation or insult (0209) • Harassment (02081) • Threat (02012) • Stalking (02082) • Other acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress (02089) (e.g. mental abuse) • Breach of justice order (08062) (i.e. breach of restraining order relating to IPV or domestic violence)	• Rape (03011) • Sexual assault (03012)	• Other negligence in situations of persons under care (e.g. refusal to pay alimony) (020619) • Damage of personal property (05042) • Theft of personal property (05022) • Forced labour for domestic services (020321)

Annex 4. Further details on the questions asked in the data collection tool

This annex lists the specific questions that national data providers will be asked in the data collection tool. Annexes 4.1–4.4 outline the questions asked in the metadata tabs of the tool. Annex 4.5 presents the questions asked in the 'policy' tab of the tool.

Annex 4.1. Questions in the 2a_Metadata_statistical tab

The statistical metadata tab collects information on the statistical quality of the data, in accordance with relevant quality criteria identified by the European Statistical System. Further details on the purpose of this tab are provided in Section 3.3.

Table 21. Details on questions asked in the 2a_Metadata_statistical tab

Questions in this tab		Further details on the questions
1. Data accuracy		
1.1.	What are the main sources of error for this indicator? (e.g. over- or under-counting; duplicates; missing data; etc.)	'Sources of error' are factors that can hinder the accuracy of the data provided.
2. Data comparability		
2.1.	Does the data cover the entire geographical territory of your country? (e.g. does the data cover all regions that exist in your country?)	National data providers should confirm whether the data provided covers the entire country, or if it only covers specific geographic regions.
2.1.1.	If no/partly to question 2.1, please provide details on the regions covered by the data provided.	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'no' or 'partly' to question 2.1.
2.1.2.	If possible, describe any issues of data comparability between regions that exist in your country. Please also describe why these comparability issues occur (source of error) and the impact that these errors have on the data.	It is possible for countries to have different data collection practices at the regional level. For this question, data providers are asked to specify whether EIGE should be aware of any existing factors that may hinder or create variation in the quality of data across regions in the data providers country.
2.2.	Does your country have sub-national governments/authorities (i.e. states, provinces or territories)?	Subnational governments/authorities refer to political entities that have autonomy to legislate in their territory. This can include states, provinces, cantons, territories and other forms of government. Data providers should confirm whether these sub-national governments/authorities exist in their Member State.

Questions in this tab	Further details on the questions
2.2.1.	If the answer to question 2.2 is yes, does the data cover both the national and subnational levels?	If subnational governments/authorities do exist in their Member State, data providers should indicate whether the data shared covers both the national and subnational levels.
2.2.2.	If the answer to question 2.2.1 is no, please specify which level the data covers (national or subnational).	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'no' to question 2.2.1.
2.2.3.	If the answer to question 2.2 is yes, describe any issues of data comparability between national- and subnational- level data. Please also describe why these comparability issues occur (source of error) and the impact that these errors have on the data.	It is possible for countries to have different data collection practices at the subnational level. For this question, data providers are asked to specify whether EIGE should be aware of any existing factors that may hinder or create variation in the quality of data across subnational governments in the data providers country.
2.3.	Is the data affected by breaks in the time series?	Breaks in time series occur 'when there is a change in the standards for defining and observing a variable over time' ([104]). National data providers should indicate if the standards for measuring data requested by the indicators has changed over the years (2014–2022).
2.3.1.	If the answer to question 2.3 is yes, provide information on the length of comparable time series, reference periods at which series breaks occur, the reasons for the breaks and the ways they are treated.	If there has been a break in time series (see previous question), data providers should explain the break in time series, and specify which indicators are affected by these breaks and in which years the breaks in time series occur.
3. Data coherence		
3.1.	Has data that is similar to the data provided in this tool been published/disseminated elsewhere (for example in an online publication or in a public database)?	Data providers are asked to indicate whether related/similar data has been collected and/or published in the data providers country. Related/similar data refers to administrative national data on intimate partner violence and/or domestic violence.
3.1.1.	If the answer to question 3.1 is yes, describe the differences between the data provided here and other related data on the same topic that exists. Please also provide information on the order of importance of the effects of the differences.	If similar data has been collected and/or published in the data providers country for similar indicators, the data provider is asked to indicate if there are differences between the information shared here and the information in the other dataset. By 'order of importance of the effects of the differences' EIGE is asking for data providers to indicate first which differences are the most substantial/important to be aware of because the impact on the comparison between the datasets is most significant, followed by differences which are less significant.
3.2.	Describe any issues or inconsistencies that exist in the data provided and the reasons for sharing such results (if applicable).	If there are any inconsistencies within the data, please describe them here. These inconsistencies may be similar to the breaks in the series described in question 2.3 and 2.3.1 but could cover a temporary anomaly in the data that returns to the trend in the follow-up year. This could be, for example, due to a specific event impacting the data, a temporary policy change, or a temporary data artifact or change in the data collection process.

([104]) OECD (2022), *Glossary of Statistical Terms: Time series breaks*. Available at: https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=6156.

Annex 4.2. Questions in the 2b_Metadata_data collection tab

The data collection metadata tab collects information on data sources, coverage, counting rules and procedures used to derive the data. Further details on the purpose of this tab are provided in Section 3.4.

Table 22. Details on questions asked in the 2b_Metadata_data collection tab

Questions in this tab		Further details on the questions
1. Indicators 1–9 (data from police)		
1.1.	What are the key data sources used to measure the police indicators (1–9)?	Data sources to populate police data on intimate partner violence and domestic violence should primarily include police records/ police administrative data, but accepted sources also include secondary sources that use this police data such as statistical institutes and specialist organisations and institutions.
1.2.	Are these key data source(s) publicly available?	Publicly available data is data that is accessible to the public that can be retrieved online and freely used and redistributed with no local, national, or international legal restrictions.
1.2.1.	If the answer to question 1.2 is yes, please provide a link to the data.	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'yes' to question 1.2.
1.3.	If more than one police force exists in your country, does the police data provided include offences recorded by all police forces?	Please indicate if the data only relates to specific police forces and specify whether data from existing police forces/institutions has not been included.
1.3.1.	If the answer to question 1.3 is no, please specify which police forces are included.	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'no' to question 1.3.
1.4.	Is the data provided for the police indicators based on the calendar year? (e.g. 1 January until 31 December)?	All police indicators (1–9) ask for data for the entire calendar year (from 1 January until 31 December). Please confirm whether the data provided refers to this time period.
1.4.1.	If the answer to question 1.4 is no, please specify what time period the data refers to.	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'no' to question 1.4.
1.5.	At what stage is police data collected for inclusion in crime statistics?	Depending on the stage of data collection in each Member State, data is collected at the time the offence is first reported to police ('input' statistics); after the offence is first reported, but *before* a full investigation ('process' statistics), or after the offence has been investigated ('output' statistics).

Questions in this tab		Further details on the questions
1.6.	When recording crimes, was the principal offence rule used for counting the number of **victims**? (This question only relates to indicator 1 and indicators 4–9.)	Some Member States apply the 'principal offence rule', meaning in cases where multiple offences are committed at the same time by the same perpetrator(s), only the most serious offence is recorded in the data collection system ([105]). This can impact the overall number of victims recorded. For example, if a perpetrator sexually assaults a victim, while also inflicting forms of psychological violence like threats, some data collection systems may only recognise the most severe offence that occurred (i.e. sexual assault in this instance). Conversely, other Member States may consider each separate offence that was perpetrated. This can impact the overall number of victims recorded. • Indicator 1 and indicators 4–9 collect data on the number of victims of violence. • For this question, data providers should confirm whether the data they shared for indicator 1 and indicators 4–9 on the 'number of victims' is impacted by the principal offence rule. • For example, if a person is *simultaneously* threatened (a form of psychological violence) *and* sexually assaulted (a form of sexual violence), would this person be included in the figure for the 'number of victims of psychological violence' (indicator 5) *and* the figure for the 'number of victims of sexual violence' (indicator 6)? Or would this person only be represented in the figures for the indicator measuring the more severe form of violence? *Please note that indicator 1 asks for the number of victims of any type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual, or economic violence), therefore the figure provided should ideally not be subject to double-counting. Victims of multiple forms of violence should ideally be counted only once for this indicator.*
1.6.1.	When recording crimes, was the principal offence rule used for counting the number of **offences**? (This question only relates to indicator 2.)	Some Member States apply the 'principal offence rule', meaning in cases where multiple offences are committed at the same time by the same perpetrator(s), only the most serious offence is recorded in the data collection system ([106]). This can impact the overall number of offences recorded. For example, if a perpetrator sexually assaults a victim, while also inflicting forms of psychological violence like threats, some data collection systems may only recognise the most severe offence that occurred (i.e. sexual assault in this instance). Conversely, other Member States may record each separate offence that was perpetrated. • Indicator 2 collects data on the number of **offences** of violence. • For this question, data providers should confirm whether the data they have shared for indicator 2 is impacted by the principal offence rule. • For example, does the data shared for indicator 2 include *all* violent offences inflicted against victims, or does it only include the most severe offences inflicted against victims?

([105]) EIGE (2021), *EIGE's Indicators on Intimate Partner Violence, Rape and Femicide: Recommendations to improve data quality, availability and comparability*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/eiges-indicators-intimate-partner-violence-rape-and-femicide-recommendations-improve-data-quality-availability-and.
([106]) See footnote 105.

Questions in this tab	Further details on the questions
1.6.2. When recording crimes, was the principal offence rule used for counting the number of **perpetrators**? (This question only relates to indicator 3.)	Some Member States apply the 'principal offence rule', meaning in cases where multiple offences are committed at the same time by the same perpetrator(s), only the most serious offence is recorded in the data collection system ([107]). This can impact the overall number of perpetrators recorded. For example, if a perpetrator sexually assaults a victim, while also inflicting forms of psychological violence like threats, some data collection systems may only recognise the most severe offence that occurred (i.e. sexual assault in this instance). Conversely, other Member States may record each separate offence that was perpetrated. • Indicator 3 collects data on the number of **perpetrators** of violence. • For this question, data providers should confirm whether the data they have shared for indicator 3 is impacted by the principal offence rule. • For example, if a perpetrator simultaneously commits both 'sexual assault' and 'threats' against a victim, would this person be counted more than once as a perpetrator? *Please note that indicator 3 asks for the number of perpetrators of any type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence), therefore the figure provided should ideally not be subject to double-counting. Perpetrators who have committed more than one form of violence should ideally be counted only once for this indicator.*
1.7. How do the police count **victims** of multiple (serial) offences? (This question only relates to indicator 1 and indicators 4–9.)	Some offences may occur multiple times in the same year between a victim and perpetrator. • Indicator 1 and indicators 4–9 collect data on the number of **victims** of violence. • For this question, data providers should share whether victims of multiple offences (e.g. multiple assaults) in the same year would be counted as 'one victim' or as 'multiple victims'.
1.7.1. How do the police count multiple (serial) **offences** that occur between a victim and a perpetrator in the same year? (This question only relates to indicator 2.)	Some offences may occur multiple times in the same year between a victim and perpetrator. • Indicator 2 collects data on the number of **offences** of violence. • For this question, data providers should share whether each offence that occurs (of the same type and in the same year) between a victim and a perpetrator is counted as one offence, or if it is counted as several offences.
1.7.2. How do the police count **perpetrators** of multiple (serial) offences? (This question only relates to indicator 3.)	Some offences may occur multiple times in the same year between a victim and perpetrator. • Indicator 3 collects data on the number of **perpetrators** of violence. • For this question, data providers should confirm whether perpetrators that commit serial offences (of the same type and in the same year) are counted as *one* perpetrator or as *multiple* perpetrators.
1.8. How are **offences** committed by more than one person counted by the police? (This question only relates to indicator 2.)	Some crimes may involve multiple perpetrators. National data providers should indicate whether the data provided on the number of **offences** (indicator 2) is impacted by the number of perpetrators involved in the offence. *Please note that this question only impacts the figures provided for indicator 2 (which measures the number of offences of violence).*
1.9. If an offence is committed by multiple persons, how do the police count the number of **perpetrators**? (This question only relates to indicator 3.)	Some crimes may involve multiple perpetrators. National data providers should indicate whether the data provided on the number of perpetrators (indicator 3) counts all perpetrators involved in a single offence. *Please note that this question only impacts the figures provided for indicator 3 (which measures the number of male perpetrators of violence).*
1.10. What age ranges does the data refer to regarding **victims**?	The indicators do not request age-specific data. All ages of victims should be included in the data shared. Please indicate whether specific age ranges are used in the data providers national data collection system. For example, does the data include victims who are minors (below the age of 18)?

([107]) EIGE (2021), *EIGE's Indicators on Intimate Partner Violence, Rape and Femicide: Recommendations to improve data quality, availability and comparability*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/eiges-indicators-intimate-partner-violence-rape-and-femicide-recommendations-improve-data-quality-availability-and.

Questions in this tab		Further details on the questions
1.11.	What age ranges does the data refer to regarding **perpetrators**? (This question only relates to indicator 3.)	The indicators do not request age-specific data. All ages of perpetrators should be included in the data shared. For indicator 3, please indicate whether specific age ranges are used in the data providers national data collection system. For example, does the data include perpetrators who are minors (below the age of 18)?
2. Indicators 10–13 (data from justice/courts)		
2.1.	What are the key data sources used to measure the justice sector indicators (10–13)?	Data sources to populate justice sector data on IPV and domestic violence can include data from national prosecution services, national court organisations, ministries of justice or other organisations responsible for collecting information on the justice system, including organisations making secondary use of this data such as national statistical institutes.
2.2.	Are these key data source(s) publicly available?	Publicly available data is data that is accessible to the public that can be retrieved online and freely used and redistributed with no local, national, or international legal restrictions.
2.2.1.	If the answer to question 2.2 is yes, please provide a link to the data.	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'yes' to question 2.2.
2.3.	Does court data reported in this section cover both criminal and civil/family courts?	Criminal courts try cases of alleged violations defined in the Criminal Code or other laws defining criminal offences. Criminal cases typically involve an action considered harmful to society as a whole–– therefore they are considered offences against the State where the public prosecution defends the interests of the State. In contrast, civil law deals with disputes between private parties. The criminal and civil court systems make use of different forms of procedural law standards and can impose different punishments. In some cases, civil or family courts may have the power to issue protection orders for victims of (domestic) violence.
2.3.1.	If the answer to question 2.3 is no, please specify the courts that are covered.	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'no' to question 2.3.
2.4.	Is the data provided for justice indicators 10-12 based on the calendar year (e.g. 1 January until 31 December)?	Justice indicators (10–12) ask for data for the entire calendar year (from 1 January until 31 December).Please specify whether the data shared reflects these periods.
2.4.1.	If the answer to question 2.4 is no, please specify what time period the data refers to.	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'no' to question 2.4.
2.5.	Is the data provided for indicator 13 based on data from 31 December of each year?	Indicator 13 requests data for a specific day of the year (31 December of each given year). Please specify whether the data shared reflects these periods.
2.5.1.	If the answer to question 2.5 is no, please specify what time period the data refers to.	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'no' to question 2.5.
2.6.	What stage in the process does data refer to? (This question only relates to indicator 12).	National data providers should clarify whether the data provided for indicator 12 (relating to the number of perpetrators sentenced) is collected 'before appeals' or 'after appeals'.

Questions in this tab		Further details on the questions
2.7.	Was a principal offence rule used to count the number of perpetrators? (This question only relates to indicators 11 and 12).	Some Member States apply the 'principal offence rule', meaning in cases where multiple offences are committed at the same time by the same perpetrator(s), only the most serious offence is recorded in the data collection system ([108]). This can impact the overall number of perpetrators recorded. For example, if a perpetrator sexually assaults a victim, while also inflicting forms of psychological violence like threats, some data collection systems may only recognise the most severe offence that occurred (i.e. sexual assault in this instance). Conversely, other Member States may record each separate offence that was perpetrated. • Indicators 11 and 12 collect data on the number of male perpetrators prosecuted (indicator 11) and sentenced (indicator 12) for violence. • For this question, data providers should clarify how a perpetrator who has been prosecuted (indicator 11) or sentenced (indicator 12) for more than one type of violence simultaneously is counted. • For example, if a person has been prosecuted and/or sentenced for both physical and sexual violence against a victim, would this person be counted more than once (i.e. as a perpetrator of physical violence and as a perpetrator of sexual violence separately)?
2.8.	How is a perpetrator counted who is convicted for multiple (serial) offences of the same type? (This question only relates to indicators 11 and 12).	For indicators 11–12, national data providers should clarify whether perpetrators that have been prosecuted (indicator 11) and perpetrators that have been sentenced (indicator 12) for multiple offences of the same type in the same year are counted as one perpetrator, or as multiple perpetrators.
2.9.	How is a person counted who is convicted more than once (on separate occasions) in 1 year? (This question only relates to indicators 11 and 12).	For indicators 11–12, national data providers should clarify whether perpetrators that have been prosecuted (indicator 11) and sentenced (indicator 12) several times in a year on separate occasions are counted as one perpetrator, or as multiple perpetrators.
2.10.	What age ranges does the data refer to regarding **victims**?	The indicators do not request age-specific data. All ages of victims should be included in the data shared. Please indicate whether specific age ranges are used in the data providers national data collection system. For example, does the data include victims who are minors (below the age of 18)?
2.11.	What age ranges does the data refer to regarding **perpetrators**? (This question only relates to indicators 11–13).	The indicators do not request age-specific data. All ages of perpetrators should be included in the data shared. For indicators 11–13, please indicate whether specific age ranges are used in the data providers national data collection system. For example, does the data include perpetrators who are minors (below the age of 18)?

[108] EIGE (2021), *EIGE's Indicators on Intimate Partner Violence, Rape and Femicide: Recommendations to improve data quality, availability and comparability*. Available at: https://eige.europa.eu/publications/eiges-indicators-intimate-partner-violence-rape-and-femicide-recommendations-improve-data-quality-availability-and.

Annex 4.3. Questions in the 2c_Metadata_conceptual tab

The conceptual metadata tab collects information on the availability of the different conceptual components (unit of analysis, relationship, etc.) for the provided data. Further details on the purpose of this tab are provided in Section 3.5.

Table 23. Details on questions asked in the 2c_Metadata_conceptual tab

Questions in this tab	Further details on the questions
Does data in the 1_Data tab refer to the correct unit of measurement?	This question is asking whether the data inputted by national data providers uses the correct unit of measurement for each of the 13 indicators. By 'unit of measurement', EIGE is referring to the actual unit in which the associated values are measured [109]. • Most of the indicators request data on 'the number of victims' (indicator 1 and indicators 4–9). • Indicator 2 requests data on 'the number of offences'. • Indicators 3 and 11–13 request data on 'the number of perpetrators'. • Indicator 10 requests data on 'the number of protection orders'. It should be noted that for indicators 4–8, if data is not available on the 'number of victims', Member States can provide data on the 'number of offences'. However, this should be specified in this tab of the data collection tool. The specific units of measurement requested by each indicator are listed in the 2c_metadata_conceptual tab of the data collection tool and are also presented in Annex 1 of this report. In the comments, data providers should specify if their response only relates to IPV data / domestic violence data and/or 'any relationship' data (for example, if the IPV data provided in the '1_Data' tab refers to the correct unit of measurement, but the domestic violence data provided does not, please mention this in the comments).
Does data in the 1_Data tab refer to the correct sex of the victim?	For all indicators, Member States should provide data related to 'female victims' and 'total victims'. The specific data on the sex of the victim requested by each indicator is listed in the 2c_metadata_conceptual tab of the data collection tool and is also presented in Annex 1 of this report. In the comments, data providers should specify if their response only relates to IPV data / domestic violence data and/or 'any relationship' data (for example, if the IPV data provided in the '1_Data' tab refers to the correct sex of victim, but the domestic violence data provided does not, please mention this in the comments).
Does data in the 1_Data tab refer to the correct sex of the perpetrator? *(This question only relates to indicators 3 and 11–13).*	For indicators 3 and 11–13, Member States should provide data related to 'male perpetrators'. The specific data on the sex of the perpetrator requested by each indicator is listed in the 2c_metadata_conceptual tab of the data collection tool and is also presented in Annex 1 of this report. In the comments, data providers should specify if their response only relates to IPV data / domestic violence data and/or 'any relationship' data (for example, if the IPV data provided in the '1_Data' tab refers to the correct sex of perpetrator, but the domestic violence data provided does not, please mention this in the comments).
Does data in the 1_Data tab refer to the correct relationship between the victim and the perpetrator?	For all indicators, Member States should provide data related to violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships, domestic relationships, and any relationship. The specific data on the victim–perpetrator relationship requested by each indicator is listed in the 2c_metadata_conceptual tab of the data collection tool and is also presented in Annex 1 of this report.

[109] OECD (2023), *Glossary of statistical terms*. Available at: https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2806.

Questions in this tab	Further details on the questions
Does data in the 1_Data tab refer to data from the following types of courts? (list of courts) *(This question only relates to indicator 10).*	Member States should specify whether the data they provided for indicator 10 (on the number of protection orders) includes protection orders issued by civil/family courts, criminal courts, and/or other courts not listed. In the comments, data providers should specify if their response only relates to IPV data / domestic violence data and/or 'any relationship' data (for example, if the IPV data provided in the '1_Data' tab refers to different types of courts than the data on domestic violence, please mention this in the comments).

Annex 4.4. Questions in the 2d_Metadata_legal tab

The legal metadata tab collects information on the extent to which the data adheres to specific legal definitions and includes specific offences (and misdemeanours if applicable). Further details on the purpose of this tab are provided in Section 3.6.

Table 24. Details on questions asked in the 2d_Metadata_legal tab

	Questions in this tab	Further details on the questions
General questions: Legal definitions of violence and the classification of misdemeanours		
0.1	In your Member State, what is the legal definition of intimate partner violence?	National data providers should explain what the legal definition of IPV is in their Member State (if one exists). Legal definitions of IPV can be understood as official definitions used in national-level laws or policies describing violence that occurs in intimate partner relationships.
0.2	Does the data in the 1_Data tab for intimate partner relationships use the legal definition of intimate partner violence?	National data providers should specify whether the data they have shared relating to violence in intimate partner relationships adheres to the legal definition of IPV.
0.3	Does the legal definition of intimate partner violence include the following relationships? (list of relationships)	National data providers should specify whether the legal definition of IPV in their country includes violence that occurs between current and/or former spouses; current and/or former cohabiting partners; current and/or former non-cohabiting partners; and/or other relationships not specified.
0.4	In your Member State, what is the legal definition of domestic violence?	National data providers should explain what the legal definition of domestic violence is in their Member State (if one exists). Legal definitions of domestic violence can be understood as official definitions used in national-level laws or policies describing violence that occurs in domestic relationships.
0.5	Does the data in the 1_Data tab for domestic relationships use the legal definition of domestic violence?	National data providers should specify whether the data they have shared relating to violence in domestic relationships adheres to the legal definition of domestic violence.
0.6	Does the legal definition of domestic violence include the following relationships? (list of relationships)	National data providers should specify whether legal definitions of domestic violence include violence in family-member relationships, intimate partner relationships, and/or other relationships.
0.7-0.10	Do the following ICCS offences also include offences classified as misdemeanours in your country?: (list of ICCS offences)	EIGE has listed specific offences that should be measured for each of the 13 indicators, along with their corresponding ICCS codes. This mapping is available in Annex 3 and can also be found in this tab of the data collection tool. Misdemeanours are minor crimes that can be distinguished from more serious offences. Data providers should indicate whether any of the ICCS offences listed by EIGE include offences that are classified as misdemeanours in their country. Please note that national data providers **should** provide available data on all listed ICCS offences (see Annex 3), even if these offences are classified as 'misdemeanours' in their country. However, EIGE requests that data providers **not** share data that includes misdemeanours if the misdemeanour is **not** included in EIGE's list of relevant ICCS offences.

Questions in this tab	Further details on the questions
Specific indicator questions	
1.1	For this indicator, is it possible to distinguish between specific offences that occurred in intimate partner and/or domestic relationships? *(e.g. can you distinguish between specific types of ICCS offences?)*	A version of this question is asked for each of EIGE's 13 indicators. • For indicators 1 and 4–9, national data providers should specify whether they can distinguish between **victims** that experience specific types of ICCS offences in intimate partner and/or domestic relationships. • For indicator 2, national data providers should specify whether they can distinguish between specific types of ICCS **offences** committed against a victim in intimate partner and/or domestic relationships. • For indicators 3 and 11–13, national data providers should specify whether they can distinguish between **perpetrators** that commit specific types of ICCS offences in intimate partner and/or domestic relationships. • For indicator 10, national data providers should specify whether they can distinguish between **protection orders** issued for specific types of ICCS offences.
1.1.1	If no/partly to question 1.1, please specify why this is not possible. *(e.g. this data is not collected, or is logged under an umbrella term covering all intimate partner violence / domestic violence)*	If it is not possible, or if it is only partly possible, to distinguish between specific offences that occurred in intimate partner and/or domestic relationships, national data providers should explain *why* this is the case. For example, this may not be possible because data recording systems may only collect data on broader types of violence like 'domestic violence' or 'intimate partner violence' and may not collect data on specific offences that have occurred, in a comparable format.
1.1.2- 1.1.5	If yes/partly to question 1.1, does the data for this indicator include the following ICCS offences? (list of offences)	EIGE has listed specific offences that should be measured for each of the 13 indicators, along with their corresponding ICCS codes. This mapping is available in Annex 3 and can also be found in this tab of the data collection tool. If it is possible to distinguish between specific offences that take place in intimate partner / domestic relationships, data providers should share whether each of the ICCS offences listed by EIGE are included in the data inputted into the tool.
1.2	Are there other relevant ICCS offences covered by this indicator that aren't listed in Questions 1.1.2 – 1.1.5?	EIGE has listed specific offences that should be measured for each of the 13 indicators, along with their corresponding ICCS codes. This mapping is available in Annex 3 and can also be found in this tab of the data collection tool. For this question, national data providers should indicate whether there are other relevant ICCS offences included in the data that have not been mapped by EIGE.
1.2.1	If the answer to question 1.2 is yes, please provide details on any other relevant ICCS offences not listed above.	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'yes' to question 1.2.
1.3	Are there any other relevant offences or misdemeanours covered by this indicator that are not included in the ICCS framework?	EIGE has listed specific offences that should be measured for each of the 13 indicators, along with their corresponding ICCS codes. This mapping is available in Annex 3 and can also be found in this tab of the data collection tool. For this question, national data providers should indicate whether they have shared data on offences or misdemeanours that are not covered by an ICCS code.
1.3.1	If the answer to question 1.3 is yes, please provide details on any other relevant offences or misdemeanours covered by this indicator that are not included in the ICCS framework.	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'yes' to question 1.3.

Annex 4.5. Questions in the 3_Policy tab

The policy tab collects information on recent and/or upcoming policy changes that have affected, or will affect, the data collection exercise.

Table 25. Details on questions asked in the 3_Policy tab

Questions in this tab		Further details on the questions
1.	Have there been any recent policy changes that have affected the data collection? *(this could include changes in (legal) definitions, but also in the data collection process and the systems used to store data)*	National data providers should provide details on any policy changes that have impacted the data shared in the tool. This will allow EIGE to have a fuller understanding of the national landscape, as well as existing commitments and challenges related to the collection of data on IPV and domestic violence.
1.1.	If the answer to question 1 is yes, please describe the changes (if possible).	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'yes' to question 1.
2.	Are there any upcoming policy changes that will affect the data collection in the future? *(this could include changes in (legal) definitions, but also in the data collection process and the systems used to store data)*	National data providers should provide details on any contextual factors related to policy changes that have not yet entered into force but will impact future data collection exercises.
2.1.	If the answer to question 2 is yes, please describe the changes (if possible).	This question should only be answered if data providers answer 'yes' to question 2.

Annex 5. Data collection tool

The Data collection tool.xlsx (live.com) will be used by data providers in the police and justice sectors participating in EIGE's 2023 data collection exercise.

GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU

IN PERSON
All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct information centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you at: https://europa.eu/european-union/contact

ON THE PHONE OR BY EMAIL
Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union.

You can contact this service:
– by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
– at the following standard number: +32 22999696, or
– by email via: https://europa.eu/contact

FINDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU

ONLINE
Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at: https://europa.eu

EU PUBLICATIONS
You can download or order free and priced EU publications from: https://publications.europa.eu/eubookshop. Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre (see https://europa.eu/contact).

EU LAW AND RELATED DOCUMENTS
For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1951 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu

OPEN DATA FROM THE EU
The EU Open Data Portal (http://data.europa.eu/euodp) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes.

EIGE

European Institute
for Gender Equality

www.eige.europa.eu

Publications Office
of the European Union