

INDICATORS ON INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND RAPE FOR THE POLICE AND JUSTICE SECTORS



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1. General considerations

1.1. The need for well-defined indicators

Relevance to international commitments

Several international and EU commitments emphasise the need to tackle violence against women in general, and intimate partner violence in particular.

A wide range of policies adopted by different EU institutions (European Parliament, Council and European Commission) and the Council of Europe have aimed to prevent violence against women in general and intimate partner violence in particular and to improve the situation of victims and survivors of this form of violence. Those policies have highlighted that collecting data on the incidents and prevalence of violence against women is needed in order to assess the effectiveness of policies aiming at preventing violence and supporting survivors.

At international level, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ⁽¹⁾ recommends the gathering of statistical data on the incidence of all forms of violence against women. The Beijing Platform for Action for Equality, Development and Peace ⁽²⁾ includes as a specific strategic goal the collection and compilation of data and statistics on all different forms of violence against women, and encourages research into its causes, nature, seriousness and consequences, as well as the effectiveness of the policies implemented to prevent it and to support survivors.

Data collection on violence against women

Both the Victims' Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention emphasise the need to have comparative and high-quality data on specific forms of violence against women and request data collection from administrative sources in order to monitor their implementation.

In accordance with the Victims' Rights Directive, every 3 years the Commission must report to the European Parliament and to the Council on Member States' compliance with the directive ⁽³⁾.

In its preamble, the directive provides some indications of the data reporting requirements, which must include:

- **at least** the **number** and **type** of the **reported crimes**;
- **as far as such data are known and are available**, the **number, age** and **gender** of the **victims**.

Some additional characteristics of the data required from the justice sector include:

- the number of cases **investigated**;
- the number of persons **prosecuted**;
- the number of persons **sentenced**.

The European Commission invited Member States to collect and disseminate 'reliable, regularly updated judicial, police and administrative data on victims and perpetrators of all crimes, working in close cooperation with national and the European statistical office (Eurostat)' ⁽⁴⁾. Intimate partner violence is the most prevalent form of violence against women, and reporting data on intimate partner violence is therefore key to monitoring implementation of the Victims' Rights Directive.

The Istanbul Convention establishes an obligation for state parties to collect disaggregated data at regular intervals on cases of violence against women ⁽⁵⁾. In terms of the data to be collected, the convention refers to 'all forms of violence covered by the scope of this Convention', thereby leaving it to the state parties to define the forms of violence that should be covered. At a minimum, this should include **conviction rates of perpetrators** of all forms of violence. In addition, it should include the following minimum required data disaggregation ⁽⁶⁾:

- **sex** of victim and perpetrator;
- **age** of victim and perpetrator;
- **type** of violence;
- **relationship** of the perpetrator to the victim (ViP);
- geographical **location**;
- other relevant **factors**, such as disability.

⁽¹⁾ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw>

⁽²⁾ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform>

⁽³⁾ Article 28 of 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, pp. 57-73).

⁽⁴⁾ European Commission (2013), *DG Justice guidance document related to the transposition and implementation of 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*, p. 51.

⁽⁵⁾ Council of Europe (2011), *Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence*, Council of Europe Treaty Series – No 210, Istanbul, Article 11.

⁽⁶⁾ Council of Europe (2011), *Explanatory report to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence*, Council of Europe Treaty Series – No 210, Istanbul, p. 15.

While this legal frame provides some broad indications of the data required on intimate partner violence, some clarification is needed on the exact data to be collected ⁽⁷⁾. This lack of precision might otherwise affect the clarity and comparability of data within and between Member States. In the context of the Istanbul Convention, the data provided should allow for cases of intimate partner violence to be identified within the overall phenomenon of violence against women. This is particularly important given the fact that the Istanbul Convention does not explicitly mention the data requirements for intimate partner violence. In the context of the Victims' Rights Directive, data requirements do not allow identification of the gender dimension, even though individual provisions of the directive make explicit reference to victims of gender-based violence ⁽⁸⁾. Indeed, the directive does not explicitly require the collection of data on the sex of the perpetrator and the relationship between victims and perpetrators. Its preamble only asks that data on the sex of victims be communicated insofar as it is available.

Against this background, EIGE has developed a short list of 13 indicators to support Member States in meeting the minimum requirements of the Victims' Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention and to guide data collection by the police and justice sectors across the EU. Such efforts to standardise the practice of reporting will prove extremely useful in the long run. They also place necessary focus on intimate partner violence, which would otherwise remain unexamined as a phenomenon in itself.

The indicators proposed are the result of a step-by-step process towards collecting comparable data. The first step was the development, following an in-depth analysis of all relevant international and national definitions, of a set of definitions for statistical purposes on the most serious crimes against women (rape, femicide and intimate partner violence). Based on these definitions and the data requirement of the Victims Rights' Directive and the Istanbul Convention, EIGE then developed a set of 13 indicators ⁽⁹⁾ that will facilitate the harmonised data collection in this area. Afterwards EIGE defined metadata for these indicators and tested the feasibility of their population with real data through consultation meeting with relevant national authorities responsible for data collection from all the 28 Member States. In order to facilitate the reporting process and the comparability of the data, in addition to the indicators, EIGE also developed a standardised tool to populate the indicators. The tool gathers additional details on the data collection process by the police and justice sectors, such as the geographic coverage of the data collected, the institution/institutions responsible for data collection, the timeline, the stage of data collection or the counting rules.

1.2. An integrated approach

The indicators presented here have been developed based on the requirements and guidance for reporting under the Victims' Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention, the explanatory report to the convention and the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence questionnaire ⁽¹⁰⁾. They are structured so as to complement these parallel processes and support Member States in their data reporting. They also take into account other mechanisms for reporting criminal justice statistics based on administrative records, such as Eurostat and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Member States have reported criminal justice statistics to both of these institutions in a joint process since 2014 ⁽¹¹⁾. It is therefore an important long-term objective to integrate these different practices in order to reduce the administrative burden and avoid unnecessary duplication of work.

Another consideration in the development of the indicators was the ICCS (International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes). The ICCS is increasingly used by international bodies to gather and publish crime statistics. It aims to classify criminal offences based on internationally agreed definitions to improve the **consistency and comparability of crime statistics** ⁽¹²⁾. The ICCS will be particularly helpful to accommodate Member State variance in offences related to intimate partner violence. The majority of Member States do not have an offence directly corresponding to what might constitute 'intimate partner violence'. Consequently, for each type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual and economic), there will be a number of offences considered for inclusion in the statistics. This necessitates a full-scale mapping exercise of the offences in the criminal code of each Member State to identify the common grounds between them.

1.3. Age

All indicators have a common age threshold, which was set as 18+ for both victims and perpetrators. Age is an important consideration in crime statistics, as legal systems differentiate between minors and adults in the application of law. The 18+ age group was proposed as the most commonly used across Member States, to delimit the lower adulthood threshold ⁽¹³⁾. This may, however, exclude some incidents of intimate partner violence. In the case of victims, for example, using the 18+ threshold means some incidents of violence taking place between young adolescents outside of a legal relationship (e.g. dating violence) may not be included. On the other hand, in view of the juvenile thresholds, these incidents will likely to be handled differently by law-enforcement authorities, suggesting

⁽⁷⁾ EIGE (2016), *An analysis of the Victims' Rights Directive from a gender perspective*, Luxembourg.

⁽⁸⁾ Ibid.

⁽⁹⁾ EIGE (2017), *Glossary of definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence*, Luxembourg.

⁽¹⁰⁾ EIGE (2017), *Terminology and indicators for data collection: Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence*, Luxembourg.

⁽¹¹⁾ Eurostat (2016), *Crime and criminal justice statistics — Methodological guide for users*, Luxembourg.

⁽¹²⁾ Ibid.

⁽¹³⁾ According to Eurostat's [metadata on crime statistics](#), the age threshold for adults is largely harmonised across Member States. The majority of the Member States' police forces used the definition '18 years or older' to define adult persons (there is no information for Denmark, Ireland, Spain, France, Luxembourg, Malta or the United Kingdom).

that any such impact should be minimal. In the case of perpetrators, juvenile persons may be handled by special courts and thereby excluded from the criminal court statistics which populate the indicators.

1.4. Intimate partner violence perpetrated by men

According to the World Health Organisation, intimate partner violence is particularly gendered, with an overwhelming majority of victims being female, while perpetrators are predominantly male⁽¹⁴⁾. This finding holds for the majority of cases (notwithstanding the existence of violence in same-sex relationships, or on the part of women in heterosexual relationships), thus the indicators were designed to capture the violence reported by women in intimate relationships with men. All indicators but one⁽¹⁵⁾ specify an incident taking place between intimate partners where the victim is female and the perpetrator is male.

1.5. A wide spectrum of relationships

The indicators aim to capture a wide range of relationships that might constitute an 'intimate partnership'. Traditionally, intimate partner violence has been considered among spouses, bound with an official act of marriage. However, with increasing variety of life choices and relationship styles, it is important to take into account partners who are not legally married, or those who occupy different residences. Nor can women victimised by men with whom they are no longer in a relationship be excluded. The indicators therefore refer to the Istanbul Convention definition, covering 'current or former partners and spouses whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim'⁽¹⁶⁾. This broad definition encompasses a wide range of intimate relationship styles.

⁽¹⁴⁾ World Health Organisation (2012), *Understanding and addressing violence against women*.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Indicator No 8 on women victims of rape committed by men.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Council of Europe (2011), *Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence*, Council of Europe Treaty Series - No 210, Istanbul.

2. Full list of indicators

Indicator	Title	Competent authority
1	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	Police
2	Annual number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence against women committed by men (aged 18 and over)	
3	Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women (and percentage of male population that are perpetrators)	
4	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of physical intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	
5	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of psychological intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	
6	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of sexual intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	
7	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of economic intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	
8	Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims reporting rape committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	
9	Women victims of intimate femicide (aged 18 and over) committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over), as a share of the women victims of homicide (aged 18 and over)	
10	Annual number of protection orders applied for and granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women by type of court	Justice
11	Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women	
12	Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women	
13	Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women and held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty	

3. Indicators

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

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

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

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

Indicator 5		Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of psychological intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police
Definition of key terms	Any act or behaviour which causes psychological harm to the partner or former partner. Psychological violence can take the form of, among others, coercion, defamation, verbal insult or harassment.	
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coercion Defamation and verbal insult Harassment Humiliation Neglect Isolation Slander Threat Stalking Mental abuse 	
Numerator	Number of women victims aged 18 and over of any psychological violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.	
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of women victims aged 18 and over of any act of psychological violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.	
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information be available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the number of women victims of any act of psychological violence committed by an intimate partner violence during the 12-month period.	
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime.	
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be the number of women victims.	
Populations	The numerator is all women victims of psychological intimate partner-related incidents within the 12-month period.	
Disaggregation needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex victim Sex perpetrator Relationship ViP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim Age victim (18 and over) 	
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.	

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

Indicator 7	
Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of economic intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	
Definition	Any act or behaviour which causes economic harm to the partner. Economic violence can take the form of, among others, property damage, restricting access to financial resources, education or the labour market, or not complying with economic responsibilities, such as alimony.
Type of behaviour or offence(s) to be considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to property Theft of personal property Restriction of individual freedom Financial dependency Refusal to pay alimony Forced labour for domestic services
Numerator	Number of women victims aged 18 and over of any act of economic violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of women victims aged 18 and over of any act of economic violence that was committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over) in a 12-month period, as recorded by the police.
How to measure it	This indicator requires that information be available from a completed 12-month period. The minimum information required for measurement of this indicator is the total number of women victims of any act of economic violence committed by an intimate partner during the 12-month period.
Information sources	Information sources can be police records of crime.
Units of measurement	The units of measurement can be the number of women victims.
Populations	The numerator is all women victims of economic intimate partner-related incidents within the 12-month period.
Disaggregation needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex victim Sex perpetrator Relationship ViP = former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim Age victim (18 and over)
Reference period	Calendar year or 12-month period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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