

Gender-based violence

Police and justice sector data on intimate partner violence against women in the European Union

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The European Institute for Gender Equality

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Police and justice sector data on intimate partner violence against women in the European Union

Foreword

Gender-based violence affects women disproportionately, as it is a manifestation of the power imbalance between women and men. The eradication of all forms of gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence, is a declared objective of the EU, and the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) recognises its essential role in supporting Member States in meeting this objective. More specifically, EIGE has identified a need for high-quality and comparable data on gender-based violence to be gathered, to better inform decision-making and progress in this area.

Since 2012, EIGE has analysed data collection of different forms of violence against women across the EU, within various sectors and institutions. A measurement framework on violence against women was provided in the 2015 and 2017 editions of the Gender Equality Index, which relies on harmonised administrative and prevalence data from the Member States. The collection of administrative data enables Member States to assess the quality of agency responses to incidences of violence, create specific evidence-based measures to tackle the phenomenon and improve policies at national level. Eradicating gender-based violence — specifically intimate partner violence — within the EU thus depends on consistent and comparable data, acquired through a robust and coordinated framework of data collection. However, data currently collected by the police and justice sectors do not allow for a clear picture to be obtained of the scale of intimate partner violence within Member States and across the EU, as most Member States do not recognise intimate partner violence as a distinct offence.

This report analyses the technical feasibility within Member States to populate the indicators on intimate partner violence developed by EIGE in order to collect comparable data across the EU. It presents an overview of the main characteristics of national data collection practices and specifies both the progress and remaining obstacles in recording data on violence against women. Taking the context and needs of each Member State into account, EIGE has developed country-specific recommendations to guide the improvement of administrative data collection on intimate partner violence at national level and promote the commitment of law enforcement agencies to this endeavour (EIGE, 2018a). EIGE has also made policy and technical recommendations for Eurostat on the specifics of data collection on gender-based violence in order to strengthen these efforts at European level (EIGE, 2018b). These recommendations are supported by the report *Understanding intimate partner violence in the EU: the role of data* (EIGE, 2018c) which focuses on improving administrative data collection on intimate partner violence against women by providing a broader regulatory framework for data collection in the EU. EIGE will continue to support Member States in adopting approaches to combating violence against women that focus on gender inequality as its root cause. It will also seek to provide partial monitoring through the Gender Equality Index (specifically the domain of 'Violence'), which is based on robust data collection by police and justice sectors.

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Abbreviations

Country abbreviations

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czechia
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
HR	Croatia
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
UK-EW	United Kingdom: England and Wales
UK-NI	United Kingdom: Northern Ireland
UK-SC	United Kingdom: Scotland
EU-28	28 Member States of the European Union

Frequently used abbreviations

EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
GREVIO	Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes
IPV	Intimate partner violence
Istanbul Convention	Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence
MS	Member State
UN-CTS	United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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1. Introduction

Intimate partner violence affects many women throughout the EU, with an estimated one in five women aged 15 and over experiencing physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2014). Despite its prevalence, it is difficult to obtain a clear and accurate understanding of the phenomenon because incidents of intimate partner violence frequently go unreported. As a result, victims are rarely identified and perpetrators are almost never charged and held accountable for their actions.

Intimate partner violence is defined 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 (EIGE, 2017a).

Efforts to combat intimate partner violence against women require an in-depth understanding of the nature and scale of the phenomenon, which can only be obtained through reliable, systematic and comparable data. This makes administrative sources of data collection on intimate partner violence essential. The police and justice sectors are key sources of such data. To date, however, the EU has experienced a lack of available, comparable data on violence against women, including intimate partner violence.

Administrative data are a set of units and statistical information derived from an administrative source (Eurostat, 2009) and accumulated by government departments and agencies. Administrative data are collected through the reporting and recording procedures of institutions such as police, prosecutors' offices or the courts. Information is primarily collected for administrative purposes, such as registration, record-keeping and monitoring, usually during the delivery of a service (EIGE, 2017a).

Two key instruments require Member States to report administrative data relating to violence against women. At EU level, Directive 2012/29/EU (the Victims' Rights Directive) ⁽¹⁾ establishes minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, while the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention) (Council of Europe, 2011) operates at the international level. Since 2012, EIGE has actively contributed to increasing knowledge of intimate partner violence and improving the collection and availability of administrative data across all Member States.

Quality administrative data that are available and comparable are key to understanding the scale of intimate partner violence in the EU and monitoring progress in tackling it. Administrative data measure the response of governmental agencies (such as the police and justice sectors) to intimate partner violence, and their capacity to protect victims, prevent further violence and prosecute the perpetrators. Data are critical in influencing evidence-based measures and targeted responses to violence against women and thereby improving the implementation of policies at national level. Administrative data can also be used to estimate the administrative cost of intimate partner violence, which both allows institutions to plan for their financial and staffing needs, and underpins awareness-raising and lobbying efforts. Comparable data at the EU level will allow for effective monitoring of the implementation of international legislation and policies, and thus evaluate the impact of the regulatory framework.

This study focuses on reported incidents of intimate partner violence against women, recorded and processed in the police and justice sectors. The findings of the study are presented in two reports. The current technical report provides an in-depth analysis of the availability and comparability of data at Member State level, based on several phases of information collection using a mixed-method approach ⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 315, 14.11.2012.

⁽²⁾ See Annex 1 for a description of the methodology.

Table 1. Indicators on intimate partner violence and rape for the police and justice sectors

Indicator		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 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 held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty.	

EIGE previously developed uniform definitions of the multiple forms of intimate partner violence, femicide and rape for statistical purposes (EIGE, 2017) ⁽³⁾. These definitions were the foundation for the outcome indicators for data collection, developed by EIGE in 2017 in coordination with Member States, to be populated by the police and justice sectors.

These 13 indicators comply with the minimum requirements for data provision outlined within the Victims' Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention. They also reflect the existing crime statistics recorded by Eurostat and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The indicators on intimate partner violence were applied to data currently available within the police and justice sectors of each Member State and the feasibility of populating them was analysed. Key challenges in achieving comprehensive and uniform data on intimate partner violence were identified, and recommendations to overcome them are proposed. **Chapter 2** provides the legal framework for data collection on intimate partner violence of the Victims Rights' Directive, Istanbul Convention and European Protection Order Directive (as the three most relevant instruments determining efforts to combat violence against women in Europe). **Chapter 3** sets out a brief description of the 13 indicators developed by EIGE. **Chapters 4 and 5** concentrate on the feasibility of populating the indicators,

⁽³⁾ See Annex 2 for the uniform definitions.

firstly by the police, then by the justice sector. **Chapter 6** discusses the main challenges for ensuring comparability of administrative data, while **Chapter 7** outlines key recommendations to overcome these. The report is complemented by **several annexes**, which provide overviews of

components of EIGE's indicators, clear (tabular) information on the data available to populate the indicators, a reporting tool on administrative data on intimate partner violence, femicide and rape and an overview of the country-specific recommendations on data collection improvements.

Read more

The following additional publications complement this report, containing more detailed information on particular issues or overviews of administrative data on intimate partner violence and rape.

- ***Understanding intimate partner violence in the EU: the role of data (EIGE, 2018c)*** focuses on improving administrative data collection on intimate partner violence against women by providing a broader regulatory framework for data collection in the EU. It summarises the current situation in data collection and recommends means of overcoming the challenges.
- ***Recommendations for the EU to improve data collection on intimate partner violence (EIGE, 2018d)*** aims to improve the overall quality and reliability of data by enhancing existing data and potential new datasets, increasing the comparability of data and improving data accessibility.
- ***Data collection on intimate partner violence by the police and justice sectors (EIGE, 2018e)*** are the 28 country-specific factsheets offering a concise profile of each Member State's data collection and its challenges to provide data and populate the indicators of intimate partner violence.
- ***The role of the judiciary in administrative data collection on intimate partner violence (EIGE, 2018f)*** and ***The role of the police in administrative data collection on intimate partner violence (EIGE, 2018g)*** are two specific factsheets, providing an overview of the police and justice sectors, respectively, at European level. The factsheets set out key steps to improve the collection of comparable crime data on intimate partner violence across the EU.
- ***Indicators on intimate partner violence and rape for the police and justice sectors (EIGE, 2018b)*** comprises detailed definitions and metadata of the newly developed indicators on intimate partner violence for statistical purposes. The publication is available in English, Bulgarian, German, Greek, Finnish, French, Hungarian and Slovak to facilitate its implementation in particular countries.

2. EU framework of data collection on intimate partner violence

2.1. Victims' Rights Directive

The primary objective of the Victims' Rights Directive is to ensure that victims of crime receive 'appropriate information, support and protection' ⁽⁴⁾. The directive recognises the particular vulnerability of victims of gender-based violence for secondary and repeat victimisation, and the need for special protection measures and individual assessment of victims' needs. Member States must establish targeted and integrated support services, including for victims who are especially vulnerable due

to an intimate relationship with, or dependence on, the offender ⁽⁵⁾.

In accordance with the Victims' Rights Directive, from 16 November 2017 and every 3 years thereafter, Member States must communicate to the Commission data showing how victims have accessed the rights set out in this directive ⁽⁶⁾. Member States are expected to promote the systematic registration and handling of complaints received by the police and judicial sectors, in order to counter the under-reporting of crimes such as rape and intimate partner violence (European Commission, 2013).

Table 2: Required data to be reported within the directive ⁽⁷⁾

Core data required	Additional characteristics of data
Number and type of reported crimes	Number of cases investigated
Number, age and gender of victims	Number of persons prosecuted
	Number of persons sentenced

While there is no specific obligation to report intimate partner violence data, Member States must provide data on crimes according to the type of offence. The European Commission strongly encourages reporting on intimate partner violence as a category within the violence against women data.

2.2. European protection order regulations

The EU adopted Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the European protection order, followed by Regulation 606/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on mutual recognition of protec-

tion measures in civil matters ⁽⁸⁾. As of January 2015, both instruments enabled the circulation of civil and criminal protection measures between Member States.

These regulations aim to protect victims in EU cross-border cases by simple and rapid activation of the protection measures available in a Member State, in both criminal and civil matters. A European protection order is recognised with the same priority as a similar national case, given the specific circumstances of the case, including the urgency of the matter, the date foreseen for the arrival of the protected person on the territory of the executing state and, where possible, the degree of risk to the protected person.

Article 22 of the European protection order, on criminal matters, requires that Member States communicate

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, Article 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, recital 18 and Articles 9, 22 and 19.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, Article 28.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, recital 64.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 181, 29.6.2013, pp. 4-12.

to the Commission data relevant to the application of national procedures to the European protection order, as a means of evaluating the application of the European protection order directive. This should include, at a minimum, the number of European protection orders requested, issued and/or recognised. Under Article 21 of the regulation on protection orders in civil matters, the Commission shall submit a report on the application of the regulation to the European Parliament by January 2020.

2.3. Istanbul Convention

The Istanbul Convention is the first legally binding instrument concerning the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence in Europe. The main objectives of the Istanbul Convention are to establish a legal and policy framework to tackle violence against women, focusing on prevention, protection of

victims, the prosecution of perpetrators and integrated policies.

The convention was adopted by the Council of Europe in 2011 (Council of Europe, 2011b) and entered into force in 2014. As of December 2018, it has been signed by all 28 Member States and ratified by 20. On 4 March 2016, the European Commission adopted two proposals for a Council decision on the signing of the Istanbul Convention on behalf of the European Union, with the EU going on to sign the convention on 13 June 2017.

Article 11 of the Istanbul Convention establishes two types of data requirements and obligations: (1) on data collection; (2) on data reporting to monitor the convention's implementation.

State parties are obliged to collect data according to a number of minimum requirements (Council of Europe, 2011b, pp. 14-15).

Table 3: Minimum data to be collected, according to the Istanbul Convention

Core data	Disaggregation
Cases of all forms of violence against women	Sex of victim and perpetrator
Conviction rates of perpetrators of all forms of violence	Age of victim and perpetrator
	Relationship of the perpetrator to the victim
	Type of violence
	Geographical location
	Other relevant factors deemed to be relevant to state parties, such as disability

The Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly has called on state parties to ensure that data collection is part of all relevant national plans.

Data reporting requirements serve as the basis for monitoring implementation of the convention. This is

entrusted to the independent Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO). In terms of administrative and judicial data, the following data are required (Council of Europe, 2016) ⁽⁹⁾.

⁽⁹⁾ Based on the questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Istanbul Convention (section on administrative and judicial data).

Table 4: Data reporting requirements under the Istanbul Convention

For all cases of violence against women, the number of:
Complaints/reports to law enforcement/criminal justice authorities
Criminal proceedings and/or any other legal action initiated as a result
Perpetrators convicted
Types of criminal and other sanctions imposed and, where appropriate, their suspended execution and average length
Types of further measures imposed
perpetrators subjected to monitoring or supervision measures or withdrawal of parental rights
For all cases resulting in the death of a woman and violence amounting to attempted murder, the number of:
Total cases
Cases with prior knowledge of the woman's exposure to violence
Perpetrators convicted of murder and attempted murder
Types of sanctions and further measures imposed as a result of criminal proceedings (including deprivation of liberty), with an indication, where appropriate, of their suspended execution and average length
Emergency barring orders:
Number issued
Number breached
Sanctions imposed as a result of breaches
Restraining or protection orders:
Number issued by the competent authorities
Number breached
Sanctions imposed as a result of these breaches

Source: Council of Europe, 2016.

3. EIGE indicators on intimate partner violence against women

EIGE has developed a list of indicators to support Member States in meeting the requirements for data collection and collecting comparable data across the EU. The indicators aim to standardise reporting and give particular attention to intimate partner violence.

While the Victims' Rights Directive, Istanbul Convention and European protection order regulations provide some broad indications of the data required to monitor intimate partner violence, the exact requirements remain unclear (EIGE, 2016). This lack of precision affects the comprehensiveness and comparability of data within and between Member States.

EIGE's proposed indicators take into consideration the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), based on internationally agreed definitions of criminal behaviour. All indicators have a standard age threshold, which was set at 18 years and over for both victims and perpetrators because the majority of Member State police forces use the definition '18 years or older' to define adults ⁽¹⁰⁾. All indicators specify an incident taking place between intimate partners, where the victim is female and the perpetrator is male. Intimate partner is defined as 'current or former partners and spouses whether or not the perpetrator shares or shared the same residence with the victim' (Council of Europe, 2011) ⁽¹¹⁾.

4. The feasibility of populating the indicators in the police sector

4.1. Considerations for populating the indicators for the police sector

The sources of statistical data (including for intimate partner violence) are generally closely related to the definitions in the country's criminal code. For each act criminalised by law, there are some statistical data available.

Most Member States have no definition of intimate partner violence, with many using different terminology to refer to similar offences. This makes it difficult to create direct intimate partner violence statistics. To do so re-

quires either specific legal definitions of intimate partner violence or the selection of specific offences with relevant disaggregations that indicate an intimate relationship between the victim and perpetrator.

Member States can be clustered into the following four general groupings, according to their legal definitions of intimate partner violence and the levels of data recorded.

Group 1 defines intimate partner violence as a specific offence and comprises Spain and Sweden only. As the offence directly captures the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, there is no need to specifically record the relationship between the parties. However, the sex of

⁽¹⁰⁾ To improve readability, Member States are listed in footnotes if the total number exceeds three. The threshold '18 years or older' is used in BE, BG, CZ, EE, EL, ES, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE; the threshold '16 years and older' is used in CY and PT; in DE, it is '21 years and older'; no information is given for DK, ES, IE, FR, LU, MT and UK; different criminal justice authorities may have different age thresholds for defining adults and juveniles (Eurostat, 2016b, p. 11).

⁽¹¹⁾ See Table 1 for the full list of EIGE's indicators. See Annex 3 for an overview of the components of EIGE's indicators. Descriptions of each indicator are given in detail in *Indicators on intimate partner violence and rape for the police and justice sectors* (EIGE, 2018b).

the victim and the perpetrator are not directly stated within the definitions of the offences, and so variables on sex are still required to populate the indicators. An important limitation is the exclusion of economic intimate partner violence, for example.

Group 2 also has specific offences but with a broader scope, usually termed ‘domestic violence’. These offences encompass a larger spectrum of relationships within the family (elders, siblings, intimate partners). This is the case in eight Member States ⁽¹²⁾. In order to populate the proposed indicators, the intimate partners need to be clearly distinguished from other familial relationships. In six Member States ⁽¹³⁾, special categories such as ‘spouse, husband, cohabitee, and partner’ allow for identification of these details. In Italy and Portugal, however, these breakdowns are lacking or not readily available. The extent to which the specific offence covers different types of violence (e.g. psychological, economic) and different relationships is also an important limitation.

Group 3 includes nine Member States ⁽¹⁴⁾ where there is a domestic violence act or law, or where there is a special provision referring to domestic violence, but no specific offence. In France, for example, the legal provision and act establish a factor of aggravating circumstance for offences covered by the criminal code. Alternatively, it may refer to a specific group of offences (such as assault, abuse, threat) under which incidents of domestic violence can be prosecuted ⁽¹⁵⁾. However, depending on the offences to which the law refers, the scope of the incidents might be limited. Similarly, if the specific relationship between victim and perpetrator is not recorded, the broader categorisation of domestic violence will not provide the necessary detail to gauge the specifics of intimate partner violence. This is the case for six of the Member States in this group ⁽¹⁶⁾.

Group 4 includes five Member States ⁽¹⁷⁾ that have neither a specific criminal offence nor legal provision for intimate partner violence or domestic violence. In order to populate the indicators, therefore, these Member States must rely on systematic recording of the relationship between the

victim and perpetrator. Germany, Latvia and Austria record this relationship for all serious offences, although the relationship categories in Austria are insufficiently specific to determine intimate relationships. In Finland, the police use a special identifier for domestic violence incidents. However, the specific relationship between the victim and perpetrator is not recorded for all offences but is obtained from a different database maintained by Statistics Finland. Alternatively, a Member State may have a special document for recording information when the incident is considered ‘domestic or intimate partner violence’. This is the case in Estonia, where specific relationship information is stipulated but not mandatory and is not provided in most cases.

These broad groupings of Member States are not always mutually exclusive. For instance, Czechia, Croatia and Slovenia have both a specific offence on domestic violence and all necessary breakdowns. Another Member State might not have any specific offence but the data recording systems would be sufficiently nuanced to capture intimate partner violence cases. In other cases, a Member State might be able to provide partial information related to the incidents legally defined as ‘domestic violence’, without being able to identify specifics, due to failures to record the relationship information. In all of these cases, Member States can provide complete or partial information ⁽¹⁸⁾.

The biggest challenge is for those Member States that lack both a specific legal context and recording systems that capture the relationship between victim and perpetrator, e.g. Bulgaria, Denmark and the Netherlands, which cannot provide any data, due to the lack of information on the relationship between victim and perpetrator. Belgium, almost uniquely, can provide data on the numbers of incidents between partners but, due to lack of information on the victim, cannot state how many of the victims were female.

All Member States record information about age as an exact figure (or date of birth), typically for both the victim and perpetrator. Reporting data on age for the 18 and over group thus does not pose a challenge within the EU and will not be assessed for each indicator in the following section.

⁽¹²⁾ CZ, HR, IT, HU, PT, RO, SI, SK.

⁽¹³⁾ CZ, HR, HU, RO, SI, SK.

⁽¹⁴⁾ IE, EL, FR, CY, LT, LU, MT, PL, UK (EW, NI).

⁽¹⁵⁾ EL, CY, LT, LU, MT, PL, UK (EW, NI).

⁽¹⁶⁾ EL, IT, CY, MT, PT, UK (EW, NI).

⁽¹⁷⁾ DE, EE, LV, AT, FI.

⁽¹⁸⁾ See Annex 6 for an overview of the components available across Member States to populate each police indicator.

4.2. Available data to populate the police indicators

Indicator 1. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of intimate partner violence (19) committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police

Ten countries (20) can populate this indicator. In Czechia, Hungary and Romania, data are based on a specific offence related to domestic violence (named in various ways in each country). Here, the relationship between the victim and perpetrator (one component of the indicator) is recorded and cross referenced with the sex of the victim and perpetrator. Data are available in the six other countries (21), as relationship information is recorded for most, if not all, offences. This allows for relationship information to be cross referenced with an offence, sex of the victim and the perpetrator. In some of these countries, a selection of offences is necessary to constitute intimate partner violence, as there is no legal basis for one specific offence of intimate partner violence. The United Kingdom (Scotland) presents a special case, as the legal provision on domestic violence refers to intimate partners only. Scotland can thus populate the indicator.

Twelve countries (22) can only provide partial data on the female victims of intimate partner violence or domestic violence incidents. In Luxembourg, the law on domestic violence defines a number of related offences but data availability is limited, as relationship information is recorded only in cases of eviction orders. Sweden has a specific provision punishing violence against women in relationships, yet does not record information on the perpetrator, making it impossible to gauge the numbers of female victims and male perpetrators. For the remaining countries, the partial data are the result of a lack of relationship information between victim and perpetrator. The available data generally relate to the female victims of offences under the domestic violence legislation (23).

The remaining eight countries (24) are unable to provide any data for a variety of reasons. In Bulgaria and Ireland, the existence of a domestic violence act is insufficient in itself to provide information, as the relationship between the parties is not recorded. Denmark and the Netherlands do not record relationship information either, nor is there any legal recognition of domestic or intimate partner violence. In Estonia, despite the existence of a special recording tool for information from domestic violence cases, relationship information is not recorded systematically. In Spain, despite the existence of a special offence, data collection focuses on the justice sector and no police data can provide the necessary breakdowns. Where police data are available, they concern the number of incidents, not victims. Belgium can provide information on the incidents of intimate partner violence but not on the sex of the victim. The United Kingdom (England and Wales) cannot provide data for this indicator, as the only data available are related to the total number of incidents, without any information on the victims or their relationship to the perpetrator.

Indicator 2. Annual number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence (25) against women committed by men (aged 18 and over)

Ten countries (26) can provide populate this indicator, nine of which (27) can provide partial data. In France, the total number of intimate partner incidents is available but includes victims and perpetrators of both sexes. Luxembourg records the numbers of evictions, with all necessary breakdowns, but only in the wider context of domestic violence. In Malta and Austria, incidents of domestic violence are recorded but not with systematic relationship information. Portugal and Slovenia have gaps in both the cross referenced sex of the victim/perpetrator and relationship information. In Romania, incidents are often recorded as domestic violence, which is less specific. In Sweden, the information on the perpetrator is missing, except for one specific offence. In the United Kingdom (Northern

(19) 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 (EIGE, 2017).

(20) CZ, DE, FR, LV, LT, HU, RO, SK, FI, UK-SC. Counting of the Member States included UK-EW, UK-NI and UK-SC separately where these three countries have different data availability. There is therefore a total of 30 countries rather than 28.

(21) DE, FR, LV, LT, SI, FI.

(22) EL, HR, IT, CY, LU, MT, AT, PL, PT, SE, SI, UK-NI.

(23) EL, HR, IT, CY, MT, AT, PL, PT, UK-NI. For HR, although in the general category of intimate partner violence, the specific offence does not specify the relationship. Indicator 1 can be populated by other distinct offences which provide exact relationship breakdowns.

(24) BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, ES, NL, UK-EW.

(25) 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 (EIGE, 2017).

(26) CZ, DE, ES, HR, LV, LT, HU, SK, FI, UK-SC.

(27) FR, LU, MT, AT, PT, RO, SI, SE, UK-NI.

Ireland), the exact relationship information is missing. The remaining countries cannot provide any data, mirroring the reasons from Indicator 1.

Indicator 3. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) perpetrators of intimate partner violence ⁽²⁸⁾ against women (and percentage of male population that are perpetrators)

Seven countries can populate this indicator ⁽²⁹⁾. Here, the data collection system in the country identifies and counts the number of male perpetrators in incidents of intimate partner violence, regardless of how the form of violence is legally defined. This information refers to police data and thus only captures suspected or investigated offenders, without a final judgment. Another important challenge is the fact that, unlike the later stages of the law enforcement process (such as the courts), data collected by the police are generally less likely to focus on the perpetrator.

Eleven countries can provide partial data ⁽³⁰⁾. They can provide data on the number of perpetrators but only within the larger scope of domestic violence, or without sufficient detail on the relationship between the parties or cross referencing between the variables.

Other countries cannot provide information ⁽³¹⁾ because they cannot detect incidents related to intimate partner violence. Or, in the case of the United Kingdom (England and Wales), data are recorded on domestic abuse incidents but no statistical information is recorded or processed in respect of those suspected of committing those incidents. In Sweden, the law is based on violence committed against women but is gender-neutral in terms of the perpetrator.

The second part of the indicator refers to the total number of males aged over 18 within the population. All the Member States can provide these data.

Indicator 4. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of physical ⁽³²⁾ intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police

Ten countries ⁽³³⁾ can provide data on this indicator, although the scope is very limited in some cases. In Croatia, for example, physical intimate partner violence corresponds to the offences of assault and attempted homicide. In Hungary, it is based on bodily harm. In seven countries ⁽³⁴⁾, data on the relevant offences against persons are disaggregated by both the sex of the victim and the perpetrator, making it possible to cross reference with the relationship information and requiring a selection of the offences that might constitute physical violence. In Sweden, the data derive from a specific offence.

Six countries ⁽³⁵⁾ can provide partial data. In Austria, different offences can be combined to provide data on physical violence cases within the family. France combines cases of physical with psychological violence, limiting the data. In Malta and Portugal, victims of physical domestic violence can be identified without detailed relationship disaggregation. In the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), although there are data on the crimes related to domestic abuse with physical injury, including female victims, relationship information is lacking.

In the remaining 14 countries ⁽³⁶⁾, gaps are noted in the data. In some countries, offences that are already attached to a domestic violence legal provision are used to create a category named 'physical violence'. In the absence of a specific offence or definition, the country takes a statistical approach, using data on offences like assault and battery to create the 'physical violence' category. For instance, Belgium can provide data on the number of incidents of physical intimate partner violence, although no information is available on the victim. Poland takes a similar approach, with data collected according to the offences in the criminal code and marked as 'physical violence' by the police, via a special form. However, neither of these coun-

⁽²⁸⁾ 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 (EIGE, 2017).

⁽²⁹⁾ CZ, DE, FR, LV, HU, SK, FI.

⁽³⁰⁾ HR, IT, LU, MT, AT, PT, RO, SI, SE, UK-NI, UK-SC.

⁽³¹⁾ BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, CY, LT, NL, PL, UK-EW.

⁽³²⁾ 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 (EIGE, 2017).

⁽³³⁾ CZ, DE, HR, LV, LT, HU, RO, SK, FI, SE.

⁽³⁴⁾ CZ, DE, LV, LT, RO, SK, FI.

⁽³⁵⁾ FR, LU, MT, AT, PT, UK-NI.

⁽³⁶⁾ BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, IT, CY, NL, PL, SI, UK-EW, UK-SC.

tries can populate the indicator, as they lack the essential breakdowns.

Regardless of whether or not data are available from the Member States, it is evident that the general designation 'physical violence' requires the selection of different offences from the criminal code. This is particularly true for those countries with no preselection of offences, and creates a comparability problem between the countries in the long-term.

Indicator 5. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of psychological ⁽³⁷⁾ intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police

Psychological violence is harder to capture through administrative statistics, a problem exacerbated by the structure of legal systems. In most countries, the law seeks to criminalise the most serious crimes, a rationale reflected in data collection systems. For example, incidents of assault accompanied by some form of psychological violence will always be recorded as assault, with the psychological dimension disregarded. It is safe to assume, therefore, that in the majority of countries, the data on psychological violence pertain to cases of psychological abuse in the absence of physical or sexual violence, and thus reflect only the tip of the iceberg.

Nine countries ⁽³⁸⁾ can populate this indicator. What constitutes psychological violence varies between countries and its scope remains limited, as criminal offences only partially cover the broad spectrum of behaviours that might be considered psychological violence. It might also reflect the fact that psychological violence offences are not recognised by current laws in Member States. In Croatia, the data refer to threatening behaviour by partners (previous and current). Similarly, Finland covers important components like stalking, coercion and menace but excludes offences such as defamation and harassing communication.

Five countries ⁽³⁹⁾ can provide partial data in the context of domestic violence incidents with female victims. In most cases, the psychological violence comprises the corresponding offences in the criminal code. In Malta, for instance, it is possible to see the number of cases of female victims of stalking and threatening behaviour, but there is no information on the exact relationship between the victim and perpetrator. A similar situation exists in Austria. As in the case of physical violence, some Member States provide statistical data, grouped as 'psychological violence', e.g. Portugal, whose data cannot be considered complete. France cannot provide data on victims of psychological violence separately.

The remaining 16 countries ⁽⁴⁰⁾ cannot provide data. Among the ICCS codes relevant for this indicator are threat, harassment, stalking, defamation and insult.

Indicator 6. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of sexual ⁽⁴¹⁾ intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police

Eleven countries ⁽⁴²⁾ can populate this indicator, with data based on offences of rape (marital rape in the case of France) and/or sexual assault, disaggregated by the victim's age and relationship to the perpetrator. In Croatia, the scope is limited to sexual assault.

Three countries (Luxembourg, Austria and Portugal) can provide partial information, where the number of female victims of sexual violence is available within the context of domestic violence. The data are also partial for those Member States that can provide total numbers of sexual intimate partner violence incidents or victims, but without further breakdowns.

The remaining 16 countries cannot populate this indicator ⁽⁴³⁾, although three ⁽⁴⁴⁾ can provide information on cases of sexual violence within the family unit or related to domestic violence.

⁽³⁷⁾ 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 (EIGE, 2017).

⁽³⁸⁾ CZ, DE, HR, LV, LT, HU, RO, SK, FI.

⁽³⁹⁾ FR, LU, MT, AT, PT.

⁽⁴⁰⁾ BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, IT, CY, NL, PL, SI, SE, UK (EW, NI, SC).

⁽⁴¹⁾ Any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault (EIGE, 2017).

⁽⁴²⁾ CZ, DE, FR, HR, LV, LT, HU, RO, SI, SK, FI.

⁽⁴³⁾ BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, IT, CY, MT, NL, PL, SE, UK (EW, NI, SC).

⁽⁴⁴⁾ EL, CY, PL.

ICCS codes relevant for this indicator include rape, sexual assault and other injurious acts of a sexual nature. If all of the breakdowns to ascertain sexual intimate partner violence were collected, this indicator would be very promising in terms of comparability between Member States.

Indicator 7. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of economic ⁽⁴⁵⁾ intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police

The definition of economic violence underlines the ways in which men exert power over women by restricting access to economic means or carefully monitoring women's access to money. This type of offence is not legally recognised in any of the countries, making the indicator on economic violence the hardest to populate. However, some recognise this form of violence in their legal or statistical definitions within the context of domestic violence ⁽⁴⁶⁾. Only Germany ⁽⁴⁷⁾ and Hungary, however, have data with sufficient breakdowns. In Croatia, although the law refers to economic violence, there are no statistical data. Slovakia can populate this indicator by using separate offences to create the economic violence category. Three other countries can partially populate this indicator: Luxembourg, Portugal and the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland). In the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), separate offences are marked as 'part of a domestic incident', while in Portugal, the data fall within the larger category of 'economic domestic violence' ⁽⁴⁸⁾.

None of the remaining 25 countries can populate this indicator. Spain and Austria, however, recognise failure to fulfil financial duties to the family and children (such as refusal to pay alimony) as an offence, which is important in the

context of economic intimate partner violence. Offences relating to damage to property and theft are likewise compatible ⁽⁴⁹⁾. A brief analysis of existing offences in the criminal codes of the Member States suggests that almost all have one or more corresponding offence(s). The ICCS codes on theft of personal property and damage against personal property might be relevant for this indicator.

Indicator 8. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims reporting rape ⁽⁵⁰⁾ committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police

In addition to indicators on intimate partner violence, the indicator on rape is important for Member States in cases where their legal definitions and criminal offences do not sufficiently cover sexual intimate partner violence.

The component of victim–perpetrator relationship is not required in this indicator, thus more Member States can report data. 26 countries ⁽⁵¹⁾ are able to report on rape victims by age and sex. Although no data are available on the victim's sex, Cyprus can populate this indicator due to the specific legal provision 'rape of women'.

Four countries ⁽⁵²⁾ are not able to populate this indicator, nor do they report to Eurostat on offences of rape with female victims (except Hungary). Italy uses a broader scope than rape (referring to sexual violence, ranging from indecency without penetration to rape) thus it does not have specific data for victims of rape (Eurostat, 2015) ⁽⁵³⁾. Similarly, in Hungary, rape is part of a wider offence called 'sexual violence'. In Belgium, victim information is missing while, in the Netherlands, victim data are not disaggregated by sex.

⁽⁴⁵⁾ 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 (EIGE, 2017).

⁽⁴⁶⁾ BE, BG, CZ, HR, IT, LT, HU, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, UK (EW, NI, SC).

⁽⁴⁷⁾ To populate the indicator on economic violence, Germany has data available on offences such as failure to pay alimony or human trafficking. On offences such as theft or property damage, data are not available on either the victim or the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ Economic violence means that the perpetrator acts to make the victim economically dependent by taking full control of their financial resources. The offender can prevent the victim from finding work or study, thereby maintaining their financial dependence, and refusing to give money to the victim for basic necessities such as food or clothing (Ministry of Home Affairs, Portugal).

⁽⁴⁹⁾ CZ, FR, IT, LV, AT, UK (EW, NI, SC).

⁽⁵⁰⁾ 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 (EIGE, 2017).

⁽⁵¹⁾ BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK (EW, NI, SC).

⁽⁵²⁾ BE, IT, HU, NL.

⁽⁵³⁾ Eurostat compiles data on rape according to the following definition: 'sexual intercourse without valid consent'.

Indicator 9. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of intimate femicide⁽⁵⁴⁾ committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over), as a share of the women victims of homicide aged 18 and over

Notwithstanding the challenges in comparing definitions of femicide in the Member States, this indicator should be straightforward to populate if the necessary breakdowns are collected. Even when Member States do not collect data on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, there is a special tag or code used for incidents of homicide between intimate partners. 19 countries can populate this indicator⁽⁵⁵⁾. Estonia and Malta can provide information based on manual searching and counting of each homicide case, extracting those involving intimate partners. Finland can populate this indicator based on the work of the Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy in the University of Helsinki and its Homicide Monitoring Database. Some countries provide more detailed information in homicide cases⁽⁵⁶⁾. Four countries⁽⁵⁷⁾ can provide partial data, for example on the number of women killed

in their homes or in an incident related to domestic violence, without providing further details on their relationship to the perpetrator.

Member States that cannot provide information fail to do so either because victim information is not recorded (Belgium), information on homicide can only be collected at court level (Bulgaria) or information on the relationship is missing (Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus and Poland). In Sweden, relevant offences such as murder and manslaughter do not have codes that identify the parties involved as intimate partners.

For this indicator, data are also needed on the total number of female victims of homicide. All 19 countries that can provide exact data for women victims of intimate femicide can also provide the total number of female victims of homicide (murder and homicide are the most relevant offences to populate this indicator). The data include all incidents directly or indirectly related to the killing of a person with intent, in order to provide a complete picture of the phenomenon of femicide⁽⁵⁸⁾.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ The killing of a woman by an intimate partner and the 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 (EIGE, 2017).

⁽⁵⁵⁾ CZ, DE, EE, ES, FR, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, UK (EW, NI, SC).

⁽⁵⁶⁾ IT, PT, SI, SK, UK (EW, NI, SC). The police record information on homicide cases, e.g. details on the context, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator and other relevant information. This is due to the fact that homicide and other violent crimes against persons in general are the most serious crimes in the penal code.

⁽⁵⁷⁾ EL, LU, NL, AT.

⁽⁵⁸⁾ See Annex 4 for an overview of the available data to populate the police indicators.

Table 5: Overview of the available data to populate police indicators

Indicator	Corresponding data available	Proxy data ⁽⁵⁹⁾ available	No data available
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	CZ, DE, FR, LV, LT, HU, RO, SK, FI, UK-SC	EL, HR, IT, CY, LU, MT, AT, PL, PT, SI, SE, UK-NI	BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, ES, NL, UK-EW
2. Annual number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence against women committed by men (aged 18 and over)	CZ, DE, ES, HR, LV, LT, HU, SK, FI, UK-SC	FR, LU, MT, AT, PT, RO, SI, SE, UK-NI	BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, EL, IT, CY, NL, PL, UK-EW
3. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women (and percentage of male population that are perpetrators)	CZ, DE, FR, LV, HU, SK, FI	HR, IT, LU, MT, AT, PT, RO, SI, SE, UK-NI, UK-SC	BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, CY, LT, NL, PL, UK-EW
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	CZ, DE, HR, LV, LT, HU, RO, SK, FI, SE	FR, LU, MT, AT, PT, UK-NI	BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, IT, CY, NL, PL, SI, UK-EW, UK-SC
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	CZ, DE, HR, LV, LT, HU, RO, SK, FI	FR, LU, MT, AT, PT	BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, IT, CY, NL, PL, SI, SE, UK (EW, NI, SC)
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	CZ, DE, FR, HR, LV, LT, HU, RO, SI, SK, FI	LU, AT, PT	BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, IT, CY, MT, NL, PL, SE, UK (EW, NI, SC)
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	DE, HU, SK	LU, PT, UK-NI	BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, FI, SE, UK-EW, UK-SC
8. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims reporting rape committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK (EW, NI, SC)		BE, IT, HU, NL
9. Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of intimate femicide committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over), as a share of the women victims of homicide aged 18 and over	CZ, DE, EE, ES, FR, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, UK (EW, NI, SC)	EL, LU, NL, AT	BE, BG, DK, IE, CY, PL, SE

5. The feasibility of populating the indicators in the justice sector

5.1. Considerations for populating the indicators for the justice sector

Statistical information from the justice sector, especially the courts and the prosecution service, is very important in establishing an overall understanding of the legal and data collection systems in each Member State. Information on an incident recorded by the police becomes more solid and reliable as the case progresses through the justice chain. For instance, an incident might be recorded as involuntary attempted homicide by the police at the input stage but later reclassified as assault or homicide, depending on information gleaned during the police investigation. It is also important to understand the efficiency and success of the system in dealing with the perpetrators of violence against women, protecting victims from further victimisation, and accessing justice. Such data provides greater evidence to promote responses aimed at prevention ⁽⁵⁹⁾.

Despite its acknowledged importance, statistical information from the justice sector remains far from satisfactory. The institutions of the justice sector, such as prosecutors' offices and the courts, usually lack the technical infrastructure to record data in a central system, do not record information on the victims and are concerned with the performances of the institutions rather than capturing the rate of a specific phenomenon. Coupled with the limitations of human and financial resources, this leads to a complete lack of data in some Member States, and a very limited level of information in others.

5.2. Available data to populate justice indicators

Indicator 10. Annual number of protection orders applied and granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women, by type of court

Only six countries ⁽⁶⁰⁾ can provide complete data on the number of protection orders granted within the context of intimate partner violence and with the necessary breakdowns. Estonia can provide data, as their low numbers allow manual calculation.

Four countries ⁽⁶¹⁾ can produce partial data. Finland, for example, can provide the number of protection orders for those cases where the intimate partner shares a household with the victim. Croatia can populate the indicator with the number of protection orders applied and granted for women by criminal (but not civil) courts.

The remaining 20 countries either cannot provide sufficiently specific information or any information at all. 14 countries ⁽⁶²⁾ can provide data on the total number of protection orders related to domestic violence but without any further detail on the victim and perpetrator relationship or sex of the victim or perpetrator. While Latvia may record information on the relationship between the victim and perpetrator, this information is not statistically available. The remaining six countries ⁽⁶³⁾ collect no statistical information on protection orders.

⁽⁵⁹⁾ See Annex 7 for an overview of the components available across Member States to populate each justice indicator.

⁽⁶⁰⁾ CZ, EE, ES, LU, HU, PT.

⁽⁶¹⁾ DE, HR, RO, FI.

⁽⁶²⁾ BE, BG, IE, FR, IT, LV, LT, AT, PL, SI, SE, UK (EW, NI, SC).

⁽⁶³⁾ DK, EL, CY, MT, NL, SK.

Indicator 11. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women

Establishing a special offence of intimate partner violence or domestic violence has the potential to improve data availability for this indicator. For instance, if the Member State has statistical information on the sex of the persons prosecuted for the specific offence, then approximate data can be obtained on the phenomenon (at a minimum). Spain and Hungary can populate this indicator based on a special offence, while Czechia can also provide data (based on necessary breakdowns). Croatia collects data on the number of men prosecuted for domestic violence, by type of intimate relationship. These four countries are thus considered to have complete data, regardless of the scope of the intimate partner violence offence.

Eight countries can provide partial data⁽⁶⁴⁾, as victim information is recorded for domestic violence offences. None, however, cross reference the sex of the victim with the sex of the perpetrator, or with their relationship. The level of available data varies between Member States, with one of the essential components (either sex of the victim or perpetrator or their relationship) always missing. Of these seven, five countries⁽⁶⁵⁾ can provide data on the number of men prosecuted for domestic violence but not on the sex of the victim or their relationship to the perpetrator. Portugal has data on the number of men prosecuted for intimate partner violence but not on the sex of the victim. Similarly, in the United Kingdom (Scotland), the data refer to the men prosecuted with an aggravating circumstance of domestic abuse, implying intimate relationships, but victim information is missing. In Sweden, while the special law on violence against women is helpful for populating this indicator, it remains incomplete, as there are no data on the sex of the perpetrator.

The remaining 18 countries⁽⁶⁶⁾ are unable to provide complete data. Several can provide some information, however. In France, data are available on whether or not there is an intimate relationship but information on the sex of the victim and the offender is missing, as is victim information. Luxembourg and Poland can only provide the total number of persons prosecuted for domestic violence, with no information on either their sex or relationship to the victim. The remaining countries do not have any statistical information based

on prosecution data. While these countries might have statistical information on institutional performance (e.g. number of cases, average duration of trials), there is no information on the victims and little data on the perpetrators. Similarly, even if the number of perpetrators is available, there is no detailed breakdown by offence category, making the information useless here.

Indicator 12. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women

Progression through the various stages of the justice chain significantly decreases the availability of data, despite it becoming more solid and reliable. In the absence of recording systems that store information on the relationship between the victim and perpetrator, countries with specific provisions on domestic violence are more likely to be able to provide data, albeit often incomplete. Only Czechia, Spain and Slovakia can populate the indicator on the number of men sentenced for intimate partner violence against women. Six countries⁽⁶⁷⁾ can provide some information, although without exact information on the victim–perpetrator relationship. The remaining countries cannot populate this indicator (similar to Indicator 11).

Indicator 13. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty

Only Spain and Slovakia can fully populate this indicator. Four other countries⁽⁶⁸⁾ can provide statistical data on the number of perpetrators sentenced for a domestic violence crime after appeal but there is no information on the sentence imposed. With the exception of Spain, Slovakia and the United Kingdom (Scotland), there is no information on the relationship status between the victim and perpetrator. In the United Kingdom (Scotland), although domestic abuse refers to intimate partners only, the sex of the victim is not recorded. In the United Kingdom (England and Wales), data are available on the basis of prosecution of domestic abuse after appeal but there is no information on the victim or the sentenced person. The remaining countries cannot populate this indicator, given the lack of statistical data from the justice sector⁽⁶⁹⁾.

⁽⁶⁴⁾ EL, IT, AT, PT, SI, SE, UK-EW, UK-SC.

⁽⁶⁵⁾ EL, IT, AT, SI, UK-EW.

⁽⁶⁶⁾ BE, BG, DK, DE, EE, IE, FR, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, RO, SK, FI, UK-NI.

⁽⁶⁷⁾ EL, HR, IT, AT, SI, UK-SC.

⁽⁶⁸⁾ EL, HR, IT, UK-SC.

⁽⁶⁹⁾ See Annex 5 for an overview of available data to populate the justice indicators.

Table 6: Overview of the available data to populate justice indicators

Indicator	Corresponding data available	Proxy data ⁽⁷⁾ available	No data available
10. Annual number of protection orders applied and granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women by type of courts	CZ, EE, ES, LU, HU, PT	DE, HR, RO, FI	BE, BG, DK, IE, EL, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, MT, NL, AT, PL, SI, SK, SE, UK (EW, NI, SC)
11. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women	CZ, ES, HR, HU	EL, IT, AT, PT, SI, SE, UK-EW, UK-SC	BE, BG, DK, DE, EE, IE, FR, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, RO, SK, FI, UK-NI
12. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women	CZ, ES, SK	EL, HR, IT, AT, SI, UK-SC	BE, BG, DK, DE, EE, IE, FR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, FI, SE, UK-EW, UK-NI
13. Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty	ES, SK	EL, HR, IT, UK-SC	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, FR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE, UK-EW, UK-NI

⁽⁷⁾ Proxy data are used in place of data that are not directly available but are closely related (Oxford Dictionary of Statistics, 2008).

6. Challenges to achieving comparable police and justice sector data

The analysis of feasibility to populate the indicators revealed challenges in data collection stemming from the legal context, institutional practice and acute technical limitations.

6.1. The scope of definitions of intimate partner violence

The comparative analysis demonstrates the variety of ways in which intimate partner violence is defined and criminalised in the Member States, which inevitably leads to differences in the data. Member States differ in the ways in which they classify and criminalise intimate partner violence, directly affecting the scope of the incidents included in the statistical information. It is not possible, therefore, to make a comparison between some Member States.

6.2. Limited data on economic violence

Economic violence remains largely invisible within discourses on forms of violence against women and is often intertwined with other forms in complex ways. Despite widespread economic abuse, administrative data on relevant instances remain very limited. In most Member States, criminal jurisdiction does not cover the types of conduct which underlie economic violence (e.g. financial control, non-compliance with financial responsibilities through not contributing financially to the household or withholding maintenance obligations towards children). Even where such instances are considered misconduct, they tend to be prosecuted by the civil rather than criminal courts, creating additional challenges for data availability and comparability between Member States.

6.3. Differences in units of measurement

The unit of measurement (counting) used has an important impact on data comparability. At present, the two most commonly used measurement units for police data are the number of offences reported to the police and the number of victims. In the justice sector, the two most commonly used are the number of proceedings and number of persons involved. There are important subtleties affecting whether — and how — these units can be used interchangeably. The number of offences is not always the same as the number of female victims, for example, as some Member States report data solely based on the number of cases or number of offences in which the victim is female and do not account for multiple reporting of separate offences by the same victim. These concepts thus require additional clarification.

6.4. Counting rules differ according to reporting requirements

Counting rules are an important consideration in administrative statistics, and information on these rules is necessary to understand the data provided by Member States, especially in intimate partner violence cases, where violence typically recurs. The ways in which offences, victims and perpetrators are counted fundamentally impacts the likelihood of data comparability. Member States differ in their counting rules. For instance, when an incident comprises multiple offences, some Member States use the principle offence rule ⁽⁷¹⁾, while others do not. Serial offences by the same person might be counted as a single offence or a number of offences, depending on the system.

⁽⁷¹⁾ BG, DE, FR, HR, CY, MT, NL, PT, SK, UK-EW, UK-SC. The principal offence rule gives priority to the most serious offence and disregards the others, statistically speaking.

6.5. Stage at which data are recorded

Data on incidents and victims of intimate partner violence differ considerably depending on the stage at which they are collected. In all systems, the numbers decrease as the cases progress through successive stages of the justice chain. However, this might happen at different stages in Member States. In addition, cases within the justice sector evolve in different ways for various reasons: there may be insufficient evidence to prosecute; victims may withdraw complaints; all incidents reported to the police may be recorded instantly (e.g. Sweden) or only after the police have sufficient evidence that a crime has taken place (e.g. Denmark, Ireland). For the justice sector, outcomes might be recorded before and after the appeal process, creating differences in the final results. These instances have the potential to change the available data in profound ways. Even for those Member States with similar data collection systems and legal cultures (such as Czechia and Slovakia), the stage of data collection may render comparison significantly more difficult.

6.6. The scope of definitions of intimate partnership

Member States that can provide data on the number of incidents between intimate partners differ in their definitions of the specific relationship. EIGE indicators define intimate partnership as ‘former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim’ but this definition is not fully accommodated by all Member States. In most cases, the terms ‘partners’, ‘spouses’, ‘former partners’ and ‘former spouses’ are used ⁽⁷²⁾. Sometimes, incidents between people who are not in a legally recognised relationship are also included in the data ⁽⁷³⁾, although the scope may change for different institutions. In the justice sector, for example, only formal relationships might be recognised. Similarly, the term partner might acquire different meanings, with some countries only including those sharing or having shared the same household ⁽⁷⁴⁾. Clearly, this lack of uniform understanding of the scope of intimate relationships impacts data quality and comparability.

⁽⁷²⁾ BE, BG, CZ, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK (EW, NI, SC).

⁽⁷³⁾ BE, BG, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, HR, CY, LU, MT, AT, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK-SC.

⁽⁷⁴⁾ CZ, EL, FR, HR, HU, PL, RO, SK.

6.7. Resource constraints

Findings suggest that the resources allocated to the provision of statistical data are not progressing as fast as the volume of data requests demands. Most Member States lack trained professionals to deal specifically with ever-growing data requests from international and European institutions and independent researchers. This creates additional burdens for administration in the police and justice sectors, which do not consider either collection or analysis of data as their primary function, but rather a means of monitoring institutional functioning in areas such as workload.

The justice sector is particularly affected by the lack of resources to collect data beyond those required to monitor performance. For instance, in most Member States, the available statistical information from the courts does not go beyond the total number of cases handled in a given year (e.g. Belgium, Ireland, Malta). Where there is statistical information on those involved in the cases, it usually involves the sex of the convicted person (e.g. Denmark, Sweden) but detailed information is lacking, as is any indication of relationship to the victim.

6.8. Need for improvement in the integration and coordination between systems

Although the indicators presented in this study and the reporting requirements of the legal instruments (see Chapter 2) may appear to require very detailed statistical information, their main objective is to gain an overall picture of Member States’ efforts to eradicate violence against women in all its forms. In terms of data availability, this requires a coordinated effort from the different institutions of law enforcement, from the police right through to prison and probation services. Only then will a complete, contextual picture emerge from the data. The Istanbul Convention also points to the need for data collection efforts to be coordinated among different institutions (Council of Europe, 2016).

Yet there is only limited cooperation and integration between the police and justice institutions. They use different recording systems and classifications, and do not

communicate with one another through common databases. This creates a fragmented picture which masks some contextual information, such as repeat offenders (ratio related to the perpetrators convicted of the same crime), or the attrition rate (rate at which the number of criminal cases decreases throughout the law enforcement process).

This study found that a number of Member States have already put in place a process to integrate different databases. In Estonia and Lithuania, for example, integrated systems store information from different institutions such as the police, courts and even prisons. In France, where security forces use different systems, efforts have been made to use the same standard classification in order to facilitate comparison between these distinct databases. In Slovenia, attempts have begun to facilitate information exchange between the police and the prosecutors' office.

6.9. Gaps in disaggregation of data

Challenges related to data collection practices are explored in detail in the report *Understanding intimate partner violence in the EU: the role of data* (EIGE, 2018c). Findings suggest that the information on the relationship between victim and perpetrator constitutes an essential component of the data required for all indicators. Unfortunately, this is also the most challenging part of data collection for most Member States. For some, the main challenge lies in the systematic recording of this information, including difficulties with the precise meaning of the term 'relationship'. In Ireland and Malta, for example, recording does not involve ticking a predefined box to indicate a variable, but rather provides open-text information about the incident. This recording system comes with a considerable risk of human error and under-reporting. In Ireland and Finland, rather than recording the exact relationship between the parties, the police simply 'tag' the incident as domestic violence, allowing for broader scope. Without specific breakdowns for relationships, countries will continue to find it very difficult to report data on intimate partner violence.

A second important aspect is that measuring intimate partner violence requires the coexistence of several com-

ponents, which itself creates a challenge. While some have data on the number of intimate partnerships, there is often an important element missing, such as the sex of the victim (Belgium) or cross referencing the sex of the victim and the victim–perpetrator relationship (Estonia, Portugal). Certain countries do not record any data on the victim, or if so unsystematically, but instead focus on the offences⁽⁷⁵⁾. The absence of data is far more severe in the justice sector, with most Member States focusing on the proceedings and failing to record information on the persons involved.

6.10. Measured data are limited in scope

Notwithstanding Member States' classifications of offences or inclusion/exclusion of certain offences within the understanding of intimate partnership or domestic violence, comparability of the data remains limited. For Member States like Spain and Sweden, defining a specific offence might remedy this problem, if the offence itself clearly defines all types of violence. In Sweden currently, the specific offence of violence against women fails to explicitly capture important dimensions like economic and psychological violence. In other countries, where a specific act on domestic violence (or other relevant legislation) specifies a list of offences, these usually relate to violence offences against the person⁽⁷⁶⁾. For yet another group, relationship information is collected automatically, but usually only for violent crimes (Germany and Finland).

6.11. Data are not made available to the public

Article 11(4) of the Istanbul Convention states that available data on violence against women needs to be accessible to the public (Council of Europe, 2011). Few Member States⁽⁷⁷⁾ make their data publicly accessible, including all necessary breakdowns and cross-tabulations of women victims of intimate partner violence committed by men. Consequently, researchers must address requests for information to relevant stakeholders, creating additional burden for the police and justice institutions.

⁽⁷⁵⁾ BE, EL, CY, PL.

⁽⁷⁶⁾ For example, BE, CZ, FR, LU, HU.

⁽⁷⁷⁾ For example, CZ, ES, FI.

7. Key recommendations to improve comparability of data collection

Following EIGE's assessment of the feasibility within Member States to populate the 13 statistical indicators on intimate partner violence, specific recommendations for improving the technicalities of data collection are provided below. These recommendations should be considered in parallel with those provided in the complementing report of the same study, *Understanding intimate partner violence in the EU: the role of data* (EIGE, 2018c). In addition, country-specific recommendations on improving data collection on intimate partner violence have been proposed for all 28 Member States ⁽⁷⁸⁾.

A data reporting tool ⁽⁷⁹⁾ has been developed, which includes all of the aspects needed to provide data and meta-data for the indicators. It has been structured to reflect the differences between the Member States, while using common reference points such as ICCS to allow for the existing data to be mapped. Member States are invited to make use of the tool, both to populate the 13 indicators and in the context of reporting under different legal instruments, such as the Victims' Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention.

7.1. Standardise the definitions of intimate partner violence across the EU, following the common system of the ICCS, for increased data comparability

Comparative analysis of the available data in the Member States reveals many inconsistencies in how gender-based violence is recognised, categorised and approached from a legal perspective. This lack of legal uniformity hinders the provision of comparable data on violence against women, including intimate partner violence. The most feasible way to overcome these differences is to strengthen the role of the ICCS and apply it as a common system across the EU. While Member States use different approaches to define and recognise intimate partner violence, in most cases statistical data are based on the offences found within each

country's criminal code, which vary considerably across the EU. However, the internationally standardised definitions of criminal offences within the ICCS are a basis for uniformity, and would contribute to data comparability if Member States were to adopt them. Therefore, a full mapping of the offences in each country, taking into consideration the ICCS classifications, is necessary to find common ground in the data gathered for each type of violence (physical, psychological, sexual and economic), and to establish a general category of intimate partner violence.

7.2. Adapt data recording systems to include specific breakdowns essential for identifying intimate partner violence

Categorising intimate partner violence consistently across the EU is an important step for understanding the scale of violence, however it is important to utilise the potential of currently available data for showing the scope of intimate partner violence. This can be achieved through recording the necessary data breakdowns. Recording the victim–perpetrator relationship and cross-checking with the sex of the victim and perpetrator is a precondition for data availability on intimate partner violence. The systematic recording of these breakdowns provides a substantial amount of information on the nature of the offence, allowing for flexibility for each Member State to apply the appropriate offence category that covers intimate partner violence.

7.3. Make comprehensive data publically accessible

Few countries currently make data available to the public with the necessary breakdowns to monitor intimate partner violence. As data is the prerequisite for conducting substantive research on the prevalence and nature of gender-based violence, greater publically available data

⁽⁷⁸⁾ See Annex 8 for an overview of the country-specific recommendations. Full recommendations for each Member State can be found on EIGE's website.

⁽⁷⁹⁾ See Annex 9 for a breakdown of EIGE's reporting tool.

would facilitate quantitative analysis, and consequently evidence-based conclusions, on intimate partner violence. Member States are advised to invest in the publication of data ideally in the form of dynamic databases or detailed cross-tabulations. If published data with the required breakdowns mentioned above are accompanied by metadata, this makes the information of greater use to researchers. The publication of data analysis is key to increasing public awareness and critical debate on the topic of intimate partner violence within each national context. This in turn provides a mandate for lobbying for adequate responses, and are a key evidence base for the work of non-governmental organisations in combating violence.

7.4. Improve coordination at national level between administrative institutions in recording, processing and sharing data

It is important that administrative data, with all the necessary breakdowns, can be followed throughout the law

enforcement process on a case-by-case basis, in order to provide a full assessment of Member States' initiatives to eradicate intimate partner violence, and to monitor the effectiveness of services. Currently this is not always the case, as law enforcement institutions remain distinct in their data recording functions and priorities, and use different and non-integrated recording systems.

Specific national bodies set up to coordinate data collection practices across law enforcement institutions have proved useful in creating synergies between the police and justice sectors and should be maintained, with a focus on facilitating the coordination of data on intimate partner violence. Combining data from the police and justice sectors would yield additional information on cases of violence against women, such as attrition rates and the time frame of the law enforcement process. Coordinated action, such as investing in an integrated database for the entire criminal justice system, would overcome the existing difficulties in achieving uniformity in data recording practices across the police and justice sectors, and would provide a holistic picture of how incidents of intimate partner violence are treated across administrative institutions in each Member State.

8. Conclusions

Intimate partner violence is the most widespread form of violence experienced by women globally, with detrimental effects on current and future generations. The EU and the Council of Europe, among others, have begun to take steps to eradicate this form of violence from all aspects of life. Although the first such step is to understand the phenomenon thoroughly, data remain limited and incomplete. Administrative institutions such as the police and justice sectors are among the most important and cost-effective sources of data for comparison across the EU. However, several challenges significantly undermine efforts to collect robust and comparable data within Member States.

The analysis confirmed that despite the landmark roles of the Victims' Rights Directive and Istanbul Convention in combating violence against women, the lack of precise data recording and collection on intimate partner violence undermines efforts to compare clear and useful data within and between the Member States.

This study is one of several EIGE initiatives to improve the situation and increase the overall knowledge bank. It contributes to enhancing administrative data collection in the Member States by analysing the feasibility of populating indicators on intimate partner violence, identifying key challenges and proposing recommendations to overcome these.

EIGE has developed 13 indicators (nine for the police and four for the justice sector) on intimate partner violence, based on uniform definitions for statistical purposes. Member States' ability to populate these indicators was used to assess the availability of comparable data across the Member States. The analysis revealed that a number of countries collect corresponding data with all necessary breakdowns, and proxy data exist that could be used to populate the indicators. However, significant numbers of Member States do not have corresponding data, due to either an absence of relevant breakdowns or an absence of data collection in general. These challenges stem from insufficient legal coverage, institutional practices and critical technical limitations.

The comparability of administrative data is hampered by the different scope of intimate partner violence within crime

classifications and offences, as well as different data collection practices. Member States use different units of measurement, counting rules and stages of recording, and data on the number of incidents between intimate partners differ in their definitions of the specific relationship. Such inconsistencies fundamentally impact the potential for data comparability.

The resources allocated to the provision of statistical data are not progressing in line with the volume of data requests, particularly in the justice sector. There is limited cooperation between the institutions of the police and justice sectors, whose different recording systems and classifications create a fragmented picture and mask important contextual information.

The most challenging aspect for Member States is the collection of data with the breakdowns necessary to identify intimate partner violence, i.e. precise victim–perpetrator relationship and the sex of both, with the possibility of cross referencing. Breakdowns are either missing or recorded inconsistently.

EIGE proposes a number of solutions to improve the quality and availability of comparable data on intimate partner violence across the EU. All Member States are invited to foster cooperation between the police and justice sectors and integrate their recording systems throughout the entire criminal justice system.

Considerable effort and progress has already been made by Member States and all stakeholders involved in data collection, from front-line staff to policymakers. Technological advances, together with the commitment of various actors, provide a good base for further work towards achieving a comprehensive and uniform data collection system.

The challenges described within this report can be tackled, and the capacity of Member States to report their progress in combating gender-based violence can improve significantly. EIGE's work in this area will further support Member States and EU agencies in adjusting their practices and procedures to improve the understanding and monitoring of gender-based violence in the EU.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Methodology

This report was prepared using information gathered by the study on administrative data collection on intimate partner violence by the police and justice sectors. Data collection was conducted in three distinct phases, using a combination of desk research and stakeholder consultations to triangulate evidence.

In the first phase of the study, national experts carried out desk research to review existing information on administrative data collection processes by the police and justice sectors in all EU Member States.

The study team systematically analysed data and information collected through the previous studies carried out by EIGE on the topic, as well as other publications, working documents and the Gender Statistics Database. The team also analysed other sources of information, including:

- reports, policy documents and publications from international institutions (e.g. UNODC, Eurostat and Council of Europe);
- academic papers;
- documentation related to legal instruments such as Victims' Rights Directive, Beijing Platform of Action, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, etc.;
- national policy documents, guidelines and action plans regarding data collection;

- legal texts such as the criminal code of the country and other national legislation concerning intimate partner violence and data collection.

National experts used the information gathered through the desk research to prepare country factsheets, according to the standardised structure agreed with EIGE.

In the second phase, national experts conducted tailored consultations with key stakeholders in their respective Member States. These were designed to yield information that was not publicly available and thus to complement the findings of the desk research.

Building on the desk research and stakeholder consultation findings, national experts further refined the factsheets and drafted recommendations to improve administrative data collection practices by the police and justice sectors in each Member State.

The third phase of the study consisted of single or joint Member State meetings with the most relevant stakeholders from the police and justice sectors. Participants received the draft factsheets and recommendations in advance of the meeting and these served as the basis for discussions. During the meeting, participants validated the findings, clarified any outstanding issues and agreed on actions to improve administrative data collection on intimate partner violence. National experts subsequently revised the factsheets and recommendations for each Member State to integrate participants' feedback and agreements reached at the meeting.

Annex 2: Uniform definitions of intimate partner violence and rape used in indicators

Intimate partner violence	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.
Physical violence	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.
Psychological violence	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.
Sexual violence	Any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault.
Economic violence	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.
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.
Femicide	The killing of a woman by an intimate partner or death of a woman as a result of a practice that is harmful to women. Intimate partner is understood as a former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.

Annex 3: Components of EIGE indicators

Indicator	Sex of victim	Sex of perpetrator	Relationship between victim and perpetrator	Counting unit	Age group 18+	Denominator ⁽⁸¹⁾	Sector
1	✓	✓	✓	Victims	✓	x	Police
2	✓	✓	✓	Offences	✓	x	Police
3	✓	✓	✓	Perpetrators	✓	Total male population	Police
4	✓	✓	✓	Victims	✓	x	Police
5	✓	✓	✓	Victims	✓	x	Police
6	✓	✓	✓	Victims	✓	x	Police
7	✓	✓	✓	Victims	✓	x	Police
8	✓	✓	x	Victims	✓ Yes	x	Police
9	✓	✓	✓	Victims	✓	Total female victims of homicide	Police
10	✓	✓	✓	Protection orders	N/A	x	Justice (prosecution or courts)
11	✓	✓	✓	Prosecuted persons	✓	x	Justice
12	✓	✓	✓	Sentenced persons	✓	x	Justice
13	✓	✓	✓	Persons held with final sentencing decision	✓	x	Justice

⁽⁸⁰⁾ This column includes information required for each indicator that goes beyond that indicated in the other columns.

Annex 4: Available data to populate indicators with police sector data

Legend:

Green cell means the data are available with necessary breakdowns, i.e. sex of the victim and the perpetrator, and their relationship is sufficiently detailed to distinguish intimate partnership.

Blue cell means some data are available but may lack important breakdowns, such as the exact relationship between victim and perpetrator. Data available on domestic violence cases with female victims are considered partial, enables an approximation.

Grey cell means there are no data at all or data are not useful to populate the indicator due to significant lack of detail, for example sex of the victim.

MS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Main challenges
BE	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Victim information not recorded. Total number of intimate partner violence incidents available, with no victim information, no data on sex of the victim.
BG	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Green	Grey	No relationship information, no offences specified by law. Some data captured in the justice sector only.
CZ	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	The specific offence might be limited in scope. Most data are only available on request. Data on offences related to economic violence lack the relationship breakdown.
DK	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Green	Grey	Relationship information is not recorded.
DE	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Information on the victim is not collected for some offences that might constitute economic violence (damage against property). Some of the data are only available on request.
EE	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Green	Green	Data are collected but not cross referenced for victim sex and relationship to the perpetrator. Data on femicide are manually extracted.
IE	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Green	Grey	No relationship information. Domestic violence label only recently in use.
EL	Blue	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Green	Blue	Information available on the incidents of domestic violence, with no information on the victim–perpetrator relationship.
ES	Grey	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Green	Green	Data are available from the justice sector for most of the indicators but police data are limited.
FR	Green	Blue	Green	Blue	Blue	Green	Grey	Green	Green	Data do not always include sex of the victim or perpetrator disaggregation. Data on psychological and physical violence cannot be provided separately.
HR	Blue	Green	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Green	For the general category of intimate partner violence, the specific offence does not specify the relationship. Indicators 1 and 3 can be populated with other offences aggregated to constitute a general intimate partner violence category. Economic violence is recognised but no data are available.
IT	Blue	Grey	Blue	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Green	No relationship information recorded, except in homicide cases.

CY										Only number of incidents is available, with no relationship information. Some data might be recorded but are not extracted.
LV										No data on economic violence. No other major problems identified.
LT										No data on economic violence. Number of perpetrators not available. No other major problems identified.
LU										Limited scope, all details are available only for police interventions/eviction orders. No cross-tabulation between the offences and sex of the victim.
HU										No major problems identified. Scope of rape is larger (sexual assault).
MT										Femicide data obtained manually. Relationship information is not collected systematically. Relationship information is not recorded for offences related to sexual and economic violence.
NL										Relationship information is not available.
AT										Relationship information not specific enough (within or outside the family).
PL										Number of female victims not available, only data on number of offences are available.
PT										For most indicators, cross referenced sex of the victim/perpetrator and the relationship is missing. Published data use percentages rather than numbers.
RO										Intimate relationship is indicated between the victim and the perpetrator but there is no sex disaggregation for victim and perpetrator.
SI										Most of the data are available only on request. No other major problems identified.
SK										No major problems identified. Some of the data are available on request.
FI										Offences related to economic violence do not have detailed breakdowns.
SE										No information on the perpetrator. Some types of violence are not covered by the specific offence.
UK-EW										No information on the perpetrator. Except for homicides, specific relationship between victim and perpetrator is not recorded.
UK-NI										Except for homicides, specific relationship between victim and perpetrator is not recorded. The sex of the victim and the perpetrator is not available as a cross-variable.
UK-SC										No information on the perpetrator. Except for homicides, specific relationship between victim and perpetrator is not recorded.

NB: The assessment provided here relies on criteria that cannot be considered definitive. Given the differences between the Member States and the singular cases they provide, some of the classification is necessarily subjective.

Annex 5: Available data to populate indicators with justice sector data

Legend:

Green cell means the data are available with necessary breakdowns, i.e. sex of the victim and the perpetrator, and their relationship is sufficiently detailed to distinguish intimate partnership.

Blue cell means some data are available but may lack important breakdowns, such as the exact relationship between victim and perpetrator. Data available on domestic violence cases with female victims are considered partial, enables an approximation.

Grey cell means there are no data at all or data are not useful to populate the indicator due to significant lack of detail, for example sex of the victim.

MS	10	11	12	13	Main challenges
BE					Some data based on offences related to intimate partner violence but the information on the victim is not systematically recorded.
BG					No information on the victim. No statistical information on the sex of the perpetrator.
CZ					Scope is limited to several offences.
DK					No information on the victim or the victim--perpetrator relationship.
DE					Very general data only on outcomes of procedures. The only information on the perpetrators is available from the courts (convicted persons).
EE					No information on the victim. Data on protection orders can be obtained manually due to low numbers.
IE					Courts do not use a standardised data collection system. No statistical data are available.
EL					No information on the victim or the victim--perpetrator relationship.
ES					No major problems identified.
FR					No information on the perpetrator, only total numbers of convictions/sentences.
HR					Cases include all incidents of domestic violence except for Indicator 11. Data only available on request.
IT					No information on the victim or the victim--perpetrator relationship.
CY					No standardised data collection.
LV					No information on the relationship.
LT					No information on the relationship, data on the victim may be kept confidential.
LU					Prosecution data are available for offences under the scope of domestic violence. However, data are not available on the victims from the later stages (courts).
HU					No information on the relationship from the courts. Other data are available only on request.
MT					No standardised data collection.
NL					No information on the victim--perpetrator relationship.
AT					For some offences, data are partially available but limited in detail (within the family or outside the family).
PL					General relationship tag, within the family. Impossible to discern the relationship as intimate partnership.

PT					Number of men prosecuted for domestic violence in an intimate partnership but no information on the victim.
RO					Some information is available, limited to the incidents taking place within the family, but not publicly available.
SI					No information on the victim or the victim--perpetrator relationship.
SK					Statistical information available on the outcome of court proceedings.
FI					Recording of victim information is not compulsory.
SE					Data on the victim might not be very accurate as this information recording is not compulsory. No information from the courts on the persons involved.
UK-EW					No information on the victim--perpetrator relationship.
UK-NI					No information on the victim or the victim--perpetrator relationship.
UK-SC					No information on the sex of the victim.

NB: The assessment provided here relies on criteria that cannot be considered definitive. Given the differences between the Member States and the singular cases they provide, some of the classification is necessarily subjective.

Annex 6: Overview of the components available to populate the indicators for the police sector

Legend:

Green cell means the corresponding data are available with necessary breakdowns, i.e. sex of the victim and the perpetrator, and their relationship is sufficiently detailed to distinguish intimate partnership.

Blue cell means proxy ⁽⁸¹⁾ or partial data are available but may lack important breakdowns, such as the exact relationship between victim and perpetrator. Data available on domestic violence cases with female victims are considered partial, enables an approximation.

Grey cell means there are no data at all or data are not useful to populate the indicator due to significant lack of detail, for example sex of the victim.

Table 1: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 1

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — victims	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrator	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator	Relationship
BE	Group of offences	✓	x	x	x	x
BG	Domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
CZ	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DK	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
DE	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EE	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	x	x
IE	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
EL	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	x
ES	Intimate partner violence	x	✓	✓	✓	x
FR	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HR	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
IT	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LV	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LU	Domestic violence/group of offences	x	✓	✓	x	x
HU	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
AT	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	x
PL	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	
PT	Domestic violence	✓	x	✓	x	x
RO	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

⁽⁸¹⁾ Proxy data are used in place of data that are not directly available but are closely related (Oxford Dictionary of Statistics, 2008).

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — victims	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrator	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator	Relationship
SI	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	x	x
SK	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FI	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SE	Intimate partner violence	✓	✓	x	x	✓
UK-EW	Group of offences	x	x	x	x	x
UK-NI	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-SC	Intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 2: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 2

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — offences	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrator	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator	Relationship
BE	Group of offences	✓	x	x	x	x
BG	Domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
CZ	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DK	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
DE	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EE	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	x	x
IE	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
EL	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	x
ES	Intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
FR	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
HR	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
IT	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LV	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LU	Domestic violence/group of offences	x	✓	✓	x	x
HU	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
AT	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
PL	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	
PT	Domestic violence	✓	x	✓	x	x
RO	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SI	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

SK	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FI	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SE	Intimate partner violence	✓	✓	x	x	✓
UK-EW	Group of offences	x	x	x	x	x
UK-NI	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-SC	Intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 3: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 3

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — perpetrator	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrator	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator	Relationship
BE	Group of offences	✓	x	x	x	x
BG	Domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
CZ	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DK	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
DE	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EE	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	x	x
IE	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
EL	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	x
ES	Intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
FR	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
HR	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
IT	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	x	x
LV	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LU	Domestic violence/group of offences	x	✓	✓	x	x
HU	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
AT	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
PL	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	x
PT	Domestic violence	✓	x	✓	x	x
RO	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SI	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SK	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FI	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SE	Intimate partner violence	✓	✓	x	x	✓
UK-EW	Group of offences	x	x	x	x	x

UK-NI	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-SC	Intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x

Table 4: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 4

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — victims	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrator	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator	Relationship
BE	Physical intimate partner violence	x	x	x	x	x
BG	Domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
CZ	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DK	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
DE	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EE	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	x	x
IE	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
EL	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	x
ES	Intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
FR	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
HR	Assault, attempted homicide	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
IT	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	x	x
LV	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LU	Domestic violence/group of offences	x	✓	✓	x	x
HU	Bodily harm	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
AT	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
PL	Physical violence	x	✓	✓	x	x
PT	Domestic violence	✓	x	✓	x	x
RO	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SI	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SK	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FI	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SE	Intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-EW	Group of offences	x	x	x	x	x
UK-NI	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-SC	Intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x

Table 5: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 5

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — victims	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrator	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator	Relationship
BE	Psychological intimate partner violence	x	x	x	x	x
BG	Within domestic violence, coercion	✓	x	x	x	x
CZ	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DK	Threatening behaviour	✓	✓	x	x	x
DE	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EE	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	x	x
IE	Within domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
EL	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	x
ES	Within intimate partner violence, coercion	x	✓	✓	✓	x
FR	Within domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
HR	Threatening behaviour	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
IT	Domestic violence (threatening behaviour)	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	x	x
LV	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT	Domestic violence/group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LU	Threatening behaviour	x	✓	✓	x	x
HU	Group of offences, coercion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	Stalking, threatening behaviour	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	Stalking, threatening behaviour	✓	✓	x	x	x
AT	Coercion, threat, stalking	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
PL	Within domestic violence	x	✓	✓	x	x
PT	Psychological violence	✓	x	✓	x	x
RO	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SI	Within domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SK	Domestic violence/group of offences, coercion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FI	Stalking, coercion, menace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SE	Within intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-EW	Group of offences	x	x	x	x	x
UK-NI	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-SC	Within intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x

Table 6: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 6

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — victims	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrator	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator	Relationship
BE	Rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment	x	x	x	x	x
BG	Within domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
CZ	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DK	Rape	✓	✓	x	x	x
DE	Rape and/or sexual assault, sexual coercion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EE	Rape, sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	x	x
IE	Rape, sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
EL	Sexual violence within domestic violence	x	✓	✓	✓	x
ES	Within intimate partner violence	x	✓	✓	✓	x
FR	Marital rape	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HR	Sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IT	Domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	Sexual violence within domestic violence	x	✓	✓	x	x
LV	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LU	Sexual violence within domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
HU	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	Stalking, threatening behaviour	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	Sexual assault	✓	✓	x	x	x
AT	Sexual violence within domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
PL	Sexual violence within domestic violence	x	✓	✓	x	x
PT	Sexual violence within domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
RO	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SI	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SK	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FI	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SE	Within intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-EW	Group of offences	x	x	x	x	x
UK-NI	Group of offences	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-SC	Within intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x

Table 7: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 7

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — victims	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrator	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator	Relationship
BE	Theft/robbery	x	x	x	x	x
BG	x	✓	x	x	x	x
CZ	Damage to property, theft	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
DK	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
DE	Failure to pay alimony, human trafficking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EE	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x
IE	Theft/robbery	✓	✓	✓	x	x
EL	x	x	✓	✓	x	x
ES	Refusal to pay alimony	x	✓	✓	x	x
FR	Damage to property, theft	✓	✓	✓	x	x
HR	x	x	x	x	x	x
IT	Damage to property, theft	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	x	x	✓	✓	x	x
LV	Damage to property, theft	✓	✓	✓	x	x
LT	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x
LU	Damage to property, theft	✓	✓	✓	x	x
HU	Group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
AT	Refusal to pay alimony, damage to property, theft	x	x	x	x	x
PL	x	x	✓	✓	x	x
PT	Economic domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
RO	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SI	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SK	Offences referred to economic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FI	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SE	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-EW	Damage to property, theft	x	x	x	x	x
UK-NI	Part of domestic incidents	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-SC	Damage to property, theft	x	x	x	x	x

Table 8: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 8

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — victims	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrator	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator
BE	Rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment	x	x	x	x
BG	Rape	✓	✓	x	x
CZ	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓
DK	Rape	✓	✓	x	x
DE	Rape and/or sexual assault, sexual coercion	✓	✓	✓	✓
EE	Rape, sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	x
IE	Rape, sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓
EL	Sexual violence	✓	✓	✓	✓
ES	Rape	✓	✓	✓	✓
FR	Marital rape/rape	✓	✓	✓	✓
HR	Sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓
IT	Sexual violence (not possible to separate rape)	x	x	x	x
CY	Rape of women	✓	✓	✓	x
LV	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓
LU	Rape	✓	✓	✓	x
HU	Sexual violence	x	x	x	x
MT	Rape	✓	✓	✓	x
NL	Sexual assault	x	x	x	x
AT	Rape	✓	✓	✓	✓
PL	Rape	✓	✓	✓	✓
PT	Rape	✓	✓	✓	x
RO	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓
SI	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓
SK	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓
FI	Rape and/or sexual assault	✓	✓	✓	✓
SE	Rape	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-EW	Rape	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-NI	Rape	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-SC	Rape	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 9: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 9

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — victims	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrator	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator	Relationship
BE	Homicide/murder	x	x	x	x	x
BG	Homicide (only in court)	x	x	x	x	x
CZ	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DK	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	x	x	x
DE	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EE	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	x	x
IE	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
EL	Women killed in their homes	✓	✓	✓	x	x
ES	Homicide/murder	x	✓	✓	✓	x
FR	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HR	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
IT	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	Homicide/murder	x	✓	✓	x	x
LV	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LU	Incidents related to domestic violence	x	✓	✓	x	x
HU	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	Incidents related to domestic violence	x	✓	x	x	x
AT	Incidents related to domestic violence	x	✓	✓	x	x
PL	Homicide/murder	x	✓	✓	x	x
PT	Homicide/murder	✓	x	✓	x	x
RO	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SI	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SK	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FI	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SE	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	x	x
UK-EW	Homicide/murder	x	x	x	x	x
UK-NI	Homicide/murder	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-SC	Homicide/murder	✓	✓	✓	x	x

Annex 7: Overview of the components available to populate the indicators for the justice sector

Legend:

Green cell means the corresponding data are available with necessary breakdowns, i.e. sex of the victim and the perpetrator, and their relationship is sufficiently detailed to distinguish intimate partnership.

Blue cell means proxy/partial data are available but may lack important breakdowns, such as the exact relationship between victim and perpetrator. Data available on domestic violence cases with female victims are considered partial, enables an approximation.

Grey cell means there are no data at all or data are not useful to populate the indicator due to significant lack of detail, for example sex of the victim.

Table 10: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 10

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — protection orders	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrators	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator	Relationship
BE	Protection orders related to domestic violence	x	x	x	x	x
BG	Protection orders related to domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
CZ	Protection orders related to intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DK	x	x	x	x	x	x
DE	Protection orders	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
EE	Protection orders related to intimate partner violence (manual calculation)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IE	Protection orders related to domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
EL	x	x	✓	✓	x	x
ES	Protection orders related to intimate partner violence	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
FR	Protection orders related to domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
HR	Protection orders applied in criminal courts only	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IT	Protection orders related to domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	X	x	✓	✓	x	x
LV	Protection orders related to domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
LT	Protection orders related to domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — protection orders	Sex of victims	Sex of perpetrators	Cross reference of the sex of victim and perpetrator	Relationship
LU	Protection orders related to intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HU	Protection orders related to intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
AT	Protection orders related to domestic violence	x	x	x	x	x
PL	Protection orders related to domestic violence	x	✓	✓	x	x
PT	Protection orders related to intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
RO	Protection orders related to intimate partner violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SI	Protection orders related to domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
SK	X	x	x	x	x	x
FI	Protection orders	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
SE	Protection orders related to domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-EW	Protection orders related to domestic violence	x	x	x	x	x
UK-NI	Protection orders related to domestic violence	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK-SC	Protection orders related to domestic violence	x	x	x	x	x

Table 11: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 11

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — prosecuted persons	Sex of victims	Sex of prosecuted persons	Cross reference of the sex of victim and prosecuted person	Relationship
BE	x	x	x	x	x	x
BG	x	x	x	x	x	x
CZ	Based on group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DK	x	x	x	x	x	x
DE	x	x	x	x	x	x
EE	x	x	x	x	x	x
IE	x	x	x	x	x	x
EL	Within the scope of domestic violence	x	✓	✓	x	x
ES	Based on special intimate partner violence offence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — prosecuted persons	Sex of victims	Sex of prosecuted persons	Cross reference of the sex of victim and prosecuted person	Relationship
FR	Within intimate partner violence	✓	x	x	x	x
HR	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IT	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	x	x	x	x	x	x
LV	x	x	x	x	x	x
LT	x	x	x	x	x	x
LU	Domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
HU	Based on special intimate partner violence offence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
AT	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
PL	Domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
PT	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	x	x	x
RO	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	x	x	x
SI	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
SK	x	x	x	x	x	x
FI	x	x	x	x	x	x
SE	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
UK-EW	Within the scope of domestic violence	x	x	x	x	x
UK-NI	x	x	x	x	x	x
UK-SC	Within the scope of domestic violence	x	x	x	x	x

Table 12: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 12

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — sentenced persons	Sex of victims	Sex of sentenced persons	Cross reference of the sex of victim and sentenced person	Relationship
BE	x	x	x	x	x	x
BG	x	x	x	x	x	x
CZ	Based on group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DK	x	x	x	x	x	x
DE	x	x	x	x	x	x

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — sentenced persons	Sex of victims	Sex of sentenced persons	Cross reference of the sex of victim and sen- tenced person	Relationship
EE	x	x	x	x	x	x
IE	x	x	x	x	x	x
EL	Within the scope of domestic violence	x	✓	✓	x	x
ES	Based on special intimate partner violence offence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FR	Within intimate partner violence	✓	x	x	x	x
HR	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
IT	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	x	x	x	x	x	x
LV	x	x	x	x	x	x
LT	x	x	x	x	x	x
LU	x	✓	x	x	x	x
HU	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
AT	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
PL	Domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
PT	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	x	x	x
RO	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	x	x	x
SI	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
SK	Based on special domestic violence offence	x	x	x	x	x
FI	x	x	x	x	x	x
SE	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
UK-EW	Within the scope of domestic violence	x	x	x	x	x
UK-NI	x	x	x	x	x	x
UK-SC	Within the scope of domestic violence	x	x	x	x	x

Table 13: Overview of the components available to populate Indicator 13

MS	Scope/offences	Counting units — persons sentenced to prison	Sex of victims	Sex of persons sentenced to prison	Cross reference of the sex of victim and per- son sentenced to prison	Relationship
BE	x	x	x	x	x	x
BG	x	x	x	x	x	x
CZ	Based on group of offences	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
DK	x	x	x	x	x	x
DE	x	x	x	x	x	x
EE	x	x	x	x	x	x
IE	x	x	x	x	x	x
EL	Within the scope of domestic violence	x	✓	✓	x	x
ES	Based on special intimate partner violence offence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FR	Within intimate partner violence	✓	x	x	x	x
HR	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
IT	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
CY	x	x	x	x	x	x
LV	x	x	x	x	x	x
LT	x	x	x	x	x	x
LU	x	✓	x	x	x	x
HU	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
MT	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x
NL	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
AT	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
PL	Domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
PT	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	x	x	x
RO	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	x	x	x
SI	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	x	x
SK	Based on special domestic violence offence	x	x	x	x	✓
FI	x	x	x	x	x	x
SE	Within the scope of domestic violence	✓	x	x	x	x
UK-EW	Within the scope of domestic violence	x	x	x	x	x
UK-NI	x	x	x	x	x	x
UK-SC	Within the scope of domestic violence	x	x	x	x	✓

Annex 8: Overview of the country-specific recommendations to improve data collection on intimate partner violence against women

Area	Recommendations
Policy and legislation	<p>Strengthen existing political commitment to combat intimate partner violence and put this issue at the top of the political agenda, as this represents an important step in increasing awareness among civil servants, specialists in the police and judiciary sectors and the public.</p> <p>Amend existing legislation and legal definitions relating to intimate partner violence to accommodate the different concepts of violence.</p> <p>Recognise intimate partner violence as a specific offence, separated from the less specific concept of domestic violence, and extend the definition of the term 'partner' to cover all forms of intimate relationships.</p> <p>Introduce legislative changes to improve the recording practices of law enforcement authorities.</p> <p>Ensure immediate ratification of the Istanbul Convention.</p>
Infrastructure and cooperation	<p>Unify the recording system to assist in the collation of data between the police and justice sectors, as well as taking steps to strengthen information links between the police and justice sectors.</p> <p>Take steps to improve the organisational structure for data collection by establishing a coordinating body.</p> <p>Dedicate resources to improving and modernising the data collection infrastructures of the judiciary.</p>
Technical	<p>Improve data-recording practices to ensure systematic recording of two substantial variables for all offences: sex of the victim and perpetrator, and relationship between victim and perpetrator.</p> <p>Ensure that the recording systems use well-defined relationship categories to guarantee systematic recording of the relationship between victim and perpetrator.</p> <p>Develop comprehensive guidelines to improve the understanding of the phenomenon by law enforcement officers, as well as their recording practices.</p> <p>Make the information and data on intimate partner violence publicly available.</p>

Annex 9: Reporting tool on administrative data on intimate partner violence and rape

European Institute for Gender Equality	
INDICATORS TO MEASURE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND RAPE TO POLICE AND JUSTICE	
<p>Relevance to international commitments/policy context of data collection on violence against women</p>	<p>A wide range of policies adopted by different EU (European Parliament, Council and European Commission) and European (Council of Europe) institutions 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 violence against women is needed in order to assess the effectiveness of policies aiming at preventing violence and supporting survivors.</p> <p>The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) as an autonomous body of the European Union was established to contribute to and strengthen the promotion of gender equality, and the fight against discrimination based on sex, including gender-based violence by providing technical assistance to the EU institutions and the authorities of the Member States. In line with EIGE's 2015-2018 strategic framework on combating violence against women, EIGE's work is focused on improving data collection on violence against women for better informed policymaking and to support the Member States to meet reporting requirements for international commitments to combat violence against women.</p> <p>At European level, the Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (or Victims' Rights Directive) requires EU Member States to implement several new 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 violence against women at 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. From 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, Member States are required to communicate data on how victims access the rights enshrined in the directive. Member States should collect and disseminate data on at least the number and type of crimes reported and, if known and available, the number of victims, their age and sex.</p> <p>The obligation for Member States to collect and provide such data directly stems from Article 29 where special attention is placed on assessing the implementation of provisions referring to the rights of victims of gender-based violence. For this reason, collecting and providing data on the exercise of the rights of victims of gender-based violence as set out in the directive is an integral part of the implementation of the directive.</p> <p>The most significant and comprehensive legally binding text addressing violence against women is the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence, widely known as the Istanbul Convention. It includes commitments for Member States on data collection and research and stipulates measures for the purpose of the implementation of the convention.</p> <p>Article 11 of the Istanbul Convention calls on Member States to collect sex disaggregated relevant statistical data at regular intervals on cases of all forms of violence covered by the scope of the convention, namely intimate partner violence and rape. Article 11 also requires parties to the convention to collect administrative data, to conduct research and to collect survey data. This is necessary in order to be able to assess and evaluate policy developments which aim to combat violence against women and domestic violence.</p> <p>The characteristics of the data that should be collected to respond to the requirements of Article 11 are explicated in the explanatory report of the Istanbul Convention, under paragraph 76.</p> <p>EIGE has developed 13 indicators to guide and support the reporting process of Member States in order to meet their European and international commitments in relation to the fight against violence against women. Nine indicators focus on data provided by the police, while four indicators focus on justice data. The indicators related to police data aim to facilitate the collection and reporting of data on different forms of intimate partner violence and rape, and following different units of measurement. The indicators focusing on the data provided by the justice sector aim to support the collection and reporting of data related to judicial measures against intimate partner violence.</p>

Police header page (*)		Member State:
Name of respondent	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Position	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Telephone	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Email address	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Do police data reported in this section cover the entire geographical territory of your country?	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	If 'NO', please specify area covered <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
If your country consists of a federation of states, do police data reported in this section cover offences recorded at both federal and state-level?	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	If 'NO', please specify which level is reported <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
If more than one police force exists in your country, do police data reported in this section include offences recorded by all police forces?	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	INCLUDED <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/> EXCLUDED <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
Are data collected using calendar year?	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	If 'NO', please specify what annual period is used <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
At what stage in the investigation are police data collected for inclusion in crime statistics?	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
Was a principal offence rule used for counting recorded crimes reported in the following sections?	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	
How are multiple (serial) offences of the same type counted by the police?	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	If 'OTHER', please specify <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>
How are offences committed by more than one person counted by the police?	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>	If 'OTHER', please specify <input style="width: 95%;" type="text"/>

(*) The questions listed below have been extracted from the UNODC document United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS, 2016).

Court header page (*)	Member State:
Name of respondent	<input type="text"/>
Position	<input type="text"/>
Telephone	<input type="text"/>
Email address	<input type="text"/>
Do court data reported in this section cover the entire geographical territory of your country?	<input type="text"/> If 'NO', please specify area covered
If your country consists of a federation of states, do court data reported in this section cover offences recorded at both federal and state-level?	<input type="text"/> If 'NO', please specify which level is reported
Are data collected using calendar year?	<input type="text"/> If 'NO', please specify what annual period is used
At what stage in the process do data refer to?	<input type="text"/>
Was a principal offence rule used for counting crimes reported in the following sections?	<input type="text"/>
How is a person counted who is convicted for multiple (serial) offences of the same types?	<input type="text"/> If 'OTHER', please specify
How is a person counted who is convicted more than once (on separate occasions) in one year?	<input type="text"/> If 'OTHER', please specify

(*) The questions listed below have been extracted from the UNODC document United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS, 2016).

Indicator 1 **MEMBER STATE:**

Annual number of women victims of intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police

This indicator measures the number of women victims of intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by police over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms	Please provide the definition used in your country	Definition comments
Intimate partner violence: 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 (EIGE, 2016).	Do data comply with this definition? <input type="text"/> If 'NO', please provide details	

Variable	2014		2015		2016		2017		Any significant break in the series?	Additional comments
	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	New		
Women victims of IPV (aged 18+)										

METADATA:

Do the data on intimate partner violence provided above include the following:

Physical violence If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Psychological violence If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Sexual violence If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Economic violence If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

What is the counting unit used by the police for the number of IPV incidents If 'OTHER', please specify

Please provide information on information sources If 'OTHER', please specify

Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)

Indicator

2

MEMBER STATE:

Number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence against women committed by men (aged 18 and over)

This indicator measures the number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence against women committed by men over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms	Do data comply with this definition?	Please provide the definition used in your country	Definition comments
Intimate partner violence against women is understood 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' (EIGE, 2016).	<input type="checkbox"/> If 'NO', please provide details		
The perpetrator should be a man and the victim a woman, and there is or was an intimate relationship between them.	<input type="checkbox"/> If 'NO', please provide details		
Reported offences refer to the incidents that are recorded by the police forces.	<input type="checkbox"/> If 'NO', please provide details		

Variable	2014		2015		2016		2017		Any significant break in the series?	Additional comments
	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	New		
Reported offences related to IPV against women (aged 18+) committed by men									If 'YES', please provide details	

METADATA:**Do the data on intimate partner violence provided above include the following:**

Physical violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Psychological violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Sexual violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Economic violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>

What is the counting unit used by the police for the number of IPV incidents
 If 'OTHER', please specify
Please provide information on information sources
 If 'OTHER', please specify
Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)

Indicator 3 **MEMBER STATE:**
Number of men perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women (and percentage of male population that are perpetrators)

This indicator measures the number of perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women and their percentage out of the total number of perpetrators over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms	Do data comply with this definition?	Please provide the definition used in your country	Definition comments
<p>Perpetrators are considered as 'persons brought into formal contact with the police and suspected/arrested or cautioned for a criminal offence of IPV'. Depending on the stage of data collection in each Member State, data on perpetrators should be collected either at the time the offence is first reported to the police ('INPUT' statistics); after the offence is first reported, but before a full investigation ('PROCESS' statistics); after the offence has been investigated ('OUTPUT' statistics); or after the offence has been investigated ('OUTPUT' statistics).</p> <p>Different types of behaviour can be considered to populate this indicator, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical violence: physical assault, bodily harm, battery, deprivation of liberty, manslaughter; • sexual violence: rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, marital rape; • psychological violence: coercion, defamation and verbal insult, harassment, humiliation, neglect, isolation, acts of jealousy, 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>	<input type="checkbox"/> If 'NO', please provide details		
	<input type="checkbox"/> If 'NO', please provide details		

Variable	2014		2015		2016		2017		Any significant break in the series?	Additional comments
	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	New		
Total number of men (aged 18+) in population									If 'YES', please provide details	
Men perpetrators of IPV against women										

METADATA:

What is the counting unit used to record the number of perpetrators If 'OTHER', please specify

Please provide information on information sources If 'OTHER', please specify

Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)

Indicator 4

MEMBER STATE:

Annual number of women victims of physical intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over) as recorded by police

This indicator measures the number of women victims of physical intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms

Physical intimate partner violence: 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 (EIGE, 2016).

Do data comply with this definition? <input type="text"/> If 'NO', please provide details	Please provide the definition used in your country
Definition comments	

Variable	2014		2015		2016		2017		Any significant break in the series?	Additional comments
	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	New		
Women (aged 18+) victims of physical IPV									If 'YES', please provide details	

METADATA:**Do the data on physical IPV provided above include the following:**

Non-intentional homicide	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Assault	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Bodily harm	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Potential bodily harm	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Battery	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>

What is the counting unit used by the police for the number of physical IPV incidents

If 'OTHER', please specify

Please provide information on information sources

If 'OTHER', please specify

Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)

Indicator 5 **MEMBER STATE:**
Annual number of women victims of psychological intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over) as recorded by police

This indicator measures number of women victims of psychological intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms Psychological intimate partner violence: 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 (EIGE, 2016).	Do data comply with this definition? <input type="text"/> If 'NO', please provide details
	Please provide the definition used in your country
	Definition comments

Variable	2014						2015			2016			2017		Any significant break in the series?	Additional comments
	Reported		Revised		Reported		Revised		Reported		Revised		New			
Women (aged 18+) victims of psychological IPV																

METADATA:

Do the data on psychological IPV provided above include the following:

Coercion	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Threat	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Harassment	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Stalking	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Defamation and verbal insult	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Isolation	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Slander	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Neglect	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Humiliation	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Mental abuse	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>

What is the counting unit used by the police for the number of psychological IPV incidents
 If 'OTHER', please specify

Please provide information on information sources
 If 'OTHER', please specify

Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)

Indicator

6

MEMBER STATE:

Annual number of women victims of sexual intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over) as recorded by police

This indicator measures the number of women victims of sexual intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms	Please provide the definition used in your country	Definition comments
Sexual intimate partner violence: Any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault (EIGE, 2016).	Do data comply with this definition? <input type="text"/> If 'NO', please provide details	

Variable	2014				2015				2016				2017		Any significant break in the series?	Additional comments
	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	New					
Women (aged 18+) victims of sexual IPV																

METADATA:

Do the data on sexual IPV provided above include the following:

Rape If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Sexual assault If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Other injurious acts of a sexual nature If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Sexual harassment If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Marital rape If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

What is the counting unit used by the police for the number of sexual IPV incidents If 'OTHER', please specify

Please provide information on information sources If 'OTHER', please specify

Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)

Indicator 7 **MEMBER STATE:**
Annual number of women victims of economic intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over) as recorded by police

This indicator measures the number of women victims of economic intimate partner violence (aged 18 and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms Economic intimate partner violence: 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 (EIGE, 2016).	Do data comply with this definition? <input type="text"/> If 'NO', please provide details	Please provide the definition used in your country	Definition comments
	[Empty space for details]		

Variable	2014		2015		2016		2017		Any significant break in the series?	Additional comments
	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	New		
Women (aged 18+) victims of economic IPV									If 'YES', please provide details	

METADATA:

Do the data on sexual IPV provided above include the following:

Forced labour for domestic services If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Damage against personal property If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Theft of personal property If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Financial dependency If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Refusal to pay alimony If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

What is the counting unit used by the police for the number of sexual IPV incidents If 'OTHER', please specify

Please provide information on information sources If 'OTHER', please specify

Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)

Indicator

8

MEMBER STATE:

Annual number of women victims reporting rape (aged 18 years and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over) as recorded by police

This indicator measures the number of women victims reporting rape (aged 18 years and over) committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms	Please provide the definition used in your country	Definition comments
<p>Rape: Sexual penetration, whether vaginal, anal or oral, through the use of object or body parts, without consent, and/or using coercion, force or by taking advantage of the vulnerability of the victim (EIGE, 2016).</p>	<p>Do data comply with this definition? <input type="text"/> If 'NO', please provide details</p>	

Variable	2014		2015		2016		2017		Additional comments
	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	New	
Women (aged 18+) victims of rape									If 'YES', please provide details

METADATA:

What is the counting unit used by the police for the number of rape incidents If 'OTHER', please specify

Please provide information on information sources If 'OTHER', please specify

Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)

Indicator 9 **MEMBER STATE:** **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**

This indicator measures the proportion of women (aged 18 and over) victims of intimate partner violence related homicide (in a 1 year period) out of the total number of women victims of homicide aged 18 and over.

Definition of key terms	Do data comply with this definition?	Please provide the definition used in your country	Definition comments
EIGE proposes a definition of femicide as 'The killing of a woman by an intimate partner or death of a woman as a result of a practice that is harmful to women, partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim' (EIGE, 2016). The UNODC defines homicide as the 'intentional killing of one human being by another' (Global Study on Homicide, UNODC, 2013). The UNODC identifies three different types of homicide, including: intentional homicides related to criminal activities; related to interpersonal relations; or to socio-political motives. Those three types of homicides have three elements in common, including: an objective element (the killing of a person by another person); a subjective element (the intent of the perpetrator to kill or seriously injure the victim; and a legal element (the intentional killing is against the law, which means that the law considers the perpetrator liable for the unlawful death.	<input type="checkbox"/> If 'NO', please provide details		
Intimate partner is understood as a former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.	<input type="checkbox"/> If 'NO', please provide details		

Variable	2014		2015		2016		2017		Any significant break in the series?	Additional comments
	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	New		
Women (aged 18+) victims of homicide									If 'YES', please provide details	
Women (aged 18+) victims of IPV related homicide										

METADATA:

Do the data on homicide victims refer to intentional homicide excluding attempts or the intentional homicide plus attempts?		<input type="text"/>	If 'OTHER', please specify <input type="text"/>
Do the data on homicide provided above include the following:			
Intentional homicide	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated <input type="text"/>	
Attempted intentional homicide	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated <input type="text"/>	
Manslaughter	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated <input type="text"/>	
Assassination	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated <input type="text"/>	
Murder	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated <input type="text"/>	
What is the counting unit used by the police for the number of IPV related homicide			
Please provide information on information sources		<input type="text"/>	If 'OTHER', please specify <input type="text"/>
Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)		<input type="text"/>	If 'OTHER', please specify <input type="text"/>

Indicator 10 **MEMBER STATE:**
Number of protection orders applied and granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women by type of courts

This indicator measures the number of protection orders applied and granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women by type of courts over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms	Please provide the definition used in your country
<p>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. 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>Do data comply with this definition?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If 'NO', please provide details</p>
Definition comments	

Variable	2014						2015		2016		2017		Any significant break in the series? If 'YES', please provide details	Additional comments
	Reported		Revised		Reported		Revised		Reported		New			
Protection orders applied for by women (aged 18+) in cases of intimate partner violence Of which:														
Protection orders applied for by women (aged +18) victims of IPV in criminal courts														
Protection orders applied for by women (aged +18) victims of IPV in civil/family courts														
Protection orders granted to women (aged +18) by criminal courts in cases of intimate partner violence														
Protection orders granted to women (aged +18) by civil/family courts in cases of intimate partner violence														

METADATA:

Do the data on protection orders provided by the criminal courts above include the following:			
Restraining order	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Barring order	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Injunction	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Do the data on protection orders provided by the civil/family courts above include the following:			
Restraining order	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Barring order	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Injunction	<input type="text"/>	If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated	<input type="text"/>
Do the data on protection orders provided by the criminal courts above include data on long-term protection orders and emergency protection orders?	<input type="text"/>		
Do the data on protection orders provided by the civil/family courts above include data on long-term protection orders and emergency protection orders?	<input type="text"/>		
What is the counting unit used for the number of IPV related protection orders?	<input type="text"/>	If 'OTHER', please specify	<input type="text"/>
Please provide information on information sources	<input type="text"/>	If 'OTHER', please specify	<input type="text"/>
Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)	<input type="text"/>		

Indicator 11 **MEMBER STATE:**

Number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women

This indicator measures the number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms	Do data comply with this definition? <input type="text"/> If 'NO', please provide details	Please provide the definition used in your country	Definition comments
<p>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).</p> <p>The act(s) for which the (man) person aged 18 and over can be prosecuted refer to any form of intimate partner violence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical violence: physical assault, bodily harm, battery, deprivation of liberty, manslaughter; • sexual violence: rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, marital rape; • psychological violence: coercion, defamation and verbal insult, harassment, humiliation, neglect, isolation, acts of jealousy, slander, threat, stalking, mental abuse; • economic violence : damage to property, theft of personal property, restriction of individual freedom, financial dependency, refusal to pay alimony, forced labour for domestic services. <p>As long as those acts have been perpetrated against his former or current woman partner.</p>	<p>Do data comply with this definition? <input type="text"/> If 'NO', please provide details</p>		

Variable	2014		2015		2016		2017		Any significant break in the series? If 'YES', please provide details	Additional comments
	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	New		
Men (aged 18+) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women (N)										

METADATA:

What is the counting unit used to record the number of prosecuted persons If 'OTHER', please specify

Please provide information on information sources If 'OTHER', please specify

Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)

Indicator 12

MEMBER STATE:

Number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women

This indicator measures the number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms	Do data comply with this definition?	Please provide the definition used in your country	Definition comments
<p>The number of persons sentenced for intimate partner violence against women refers to all (men) perpetrators who have been charged and convicted for any act of intimate partner violence against woman by the justice system.</p> <p>Sentenced persons are: 'Persons found guilty by any legal body authorized to pronounce a conviction under national criminal law, whether or not the conviction was later upheld'(Eurostat-UNODC).</p> <p>The act(s) for which the (man) person aged 18 and over can be sentenced and held can refer to any form of intimate partner violence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical violence: physical assault, bodily harm, battery, deprivation of liberty, manslaughter; • sexual violence: rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, marital rape; • psychological violence: coercion, defamation and verbal insult, harassment, humiliation, neglect, isolation, acts of jealousy, slander, threat, stalking, mental abuse; • economic violence : damage to property, theft of personal property, restriction of individual freedom, financial dependency, refusal to pay alimony, forced labour for domestic services. <p>As long as the victim was a woman and his former or current partner.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'NO', please provide details</p>		
	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'NO', please provide details</p>		

Variable	2014		2015		2016		2017		Any significant break in the series?	Additional comments
	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	New		
Men (aged 18+) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women									If 'YES', please provide details	

METADATA:

What is the counting unit used to record the number of sentenced persons	<input type="text"/>	If 'OTHER', please specify <input type="text"/>
Please provide information on information sources	<input type="text"/>	If 'OTHER', please specify <input type="text"/>
Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)	<input type="text"/>	

Indicator 13 **MEMBER STATE:**

Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty

This indicator measures the number of men (aged 18 and over) held with a final sentencing decision for intimate partner violence against women over a 12 month period.

Definition of key terms	Do data comply with this definition?	Please provide the definition used in your country	Definition comments
<p>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.</p> <p>Different types of behaviour can be considered to populate this indicator, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical violence: physical assault, bodily harm, battery, deprivation of liberty, manslaughter; • sexual violence: rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, marital rape; • psychological violence: coercion, defamation and verbal insult, harassment, humiliation, neglect, isolation, acts of jealousy, 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>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> If 'NO', please provide details</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If 'NO', please provide details</p>		

Variable	2014		2015		2016		2017		Any significant break in the series?	Additional comments
	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	Revised	Reported	New		
Men (aged 18+) held with a final sentencing decision for intimate partner violence against women										

METADATA:

Do the data on person held provided above include the following:

Persons held in prisons If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Persons held in penal institutions If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

Persons held in correctional institutions If 'YES', please specify which types of offences are aggregated

What is the counting unit used to record the number of persons held If 'OTHER', please specify

Please provide information on information sources If 'OTHER', please specify

Please specify whether data provided above are made publicly available and, if so, provide details (website address, publications, etc.)

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