

Gender statistics database

Intimate partner violence: data collection methodology

European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is an autonomous body of the European Union established to strengthen gender equality across the EU. Equality between women and men is a fundamental value of the EU and EIGE's task is to make this a reality in Europe and beyond. This includes becoming a European knowledge centre on gender equality issues, supporting gender mainstreaming in all EU and Member State policies, and fighting discrimination based on sex.

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Contents

Introduction	8
1. Indicator 1: Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	19
1.1. Statistical unit	19
1.2. Type of offence	19
1.3. Reference area	19
1.4. Time coverage	20
1.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period	20
1.6. Completeness	20
1.7. Accuracy	20
1.8. Sampling error	21
1.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	21
1.10. Comparability over time	21
1.11. Coherence with other datasets	22
1.12. Data revision	22
1.13. Data collection	22
1.14. Mapping tables	22
2. Indicator 2: Annual number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence against women committed by men (aged 18 and over)	23
2.1. Statistical unit	23
2.2. Type of offence	23
2.3. Reference area	23
2.4. Time coverage	23
2.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period	24
2.6. Completeness	24
2.7. Accuracy	24
2.8. Sampling error	25
2.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	25
2.10. Comparability over time	25
2.11. Coherence with other datasets	26
2.12. Data revision	26
2.13. Data collection	26
2.14. Mapping tables	27
3. Indicator 3: Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women (and percentage of male population that are perpetrators)	28
3.1. Statistical unit	28

3.2.	Type of offence	28
3.3.	Reference area	28
3.4.	Time coverage	28
3.5.	Frequency of data collection and reference period	29
3.6.	Completeness	29
3.7.	Accuracy	29
3.8.	Sampling error	29
3.9.	Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	30
3.10.	Comparability over time	30
3.11.	Coherence with other datasets	31
3.12.	Data revision	31
3.13.	Data collection	31
3.14.	Mapping tables	31
4.	Indicator 4: Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of physical intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	32
4.1.	Statistical unit	32
4.2.	Type of offence	32
4.3.	Reference area	32
4.4.	Time coverage	33
4.5.	Frequency of data collection and reference period	33
4.6.	Completeness	33
4.7.	Accuracy	33
4.8.	Sampling error	34
4.9.	Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	34
4.10.	Comparability over time	34
4.11.	Coherence with other datasets	35
4.12.	Data revision	35
4.13.	Data collection	35
4.14.	Mapping tables	35
5.	Indicator 5: Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of psychological intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	36
5.1.	Statistical unit	36
5.2.	Type of offence	36
5.3.	Reference area	36
5.4.	Time coverage	37
5.5.	Frequency of data collection and reference period	37
5.6.	Completeness	37
5.7.	Accuracy	37

5.8.	Sampling error	38
5.9.	Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	38
5.10.	Comparability over time	38
5.11.	Coherence with other datasets	39
5.12.	Data revision	39
5.13.	Data collection	39
5.14.	Mapping tables	39
6.	Indicator 6: Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of sexual intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	40
6.1.	Statistical unit	40
6.2.	Type of offence	40
6.3.	Reference area	40
6.4.	Time coverage	40
6.5.	Frequency of data collection and reference period	41
6.6.	Completeness	41
6.7.	Accuracy	41
6.8.	Sampling error	42
6.9.	Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	42
6.10.	Comparability over time	42
6.11.	Coherence with other datasets	43
6.12.	Data revision	43
6.13.	Data collection	43
6.14.	Mapping tables	43
7.	Indicator 7: Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of economic intimate partner violence committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	44
7.1.	Statistical unit	44
7.2.	Type of offence	44
7.3.	Reference area	44
7.4.	Time coverage	45
7.5.	Frequency of data collection and reference period	45
7.6.	Completeness	45
7.7.	Accuracy	45
7.8.	Sampling error	46
7.9.	Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	46
7.10.	Comparability over time	46
7.11.	Coherence with other datasets	46

7.12.	Data revision	46
7.13.	Data collection	46
7.14.	Mapping tables	47
8.	Indicator 8: Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims reporting rape committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police	48
8.1.	Statistical unit	48
8.2.	Type of offence	48
8.3.	Reference area	48
8.4.	Time coverage	49
8.5.	Frequency of data collection and reference period	49
8.6.	Completeness	49
8.7.	Accuracy	49
8.8.	Sampling error	50
8.9.	Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	50
8.10.	Comparability over time	50
8.11.	Coherence with other datasets	50
8.12.	Data revision	51
8.13.	Data collection	51
8.14.	Mapping tables	51
9.	Indicator 9: Women victims of intimate femicide (aged 18 and over) committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over), as a share of the women victims of homicide (aged 18 and over)	52
9.1.	Statistical unit	52
9.2.	Type of offence	52
9.3.	Reference area	52
9.4.	Time coverage	53
9.5.	Frequency of data collection and reference period	53
9.6.	Completeness	53
9.7.	Accuracy	53
9.8.	Sampling error	54
9.9.	Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	54
9.10.	Comparability over time	54
9.11.	Coherence with other datasets	55
9.12.	Data revision	55
9.13.	Data collection	55
9.14.	Mapping tables	55
10.	Indicator 10: Annual number of protection orders applied and granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women, by type of court	56
10.1.	Statistical unit	56
10.2.	Type of offence	56

10.3.	Reference area	56
10.4.	Time coverage	57
10.5.	Frequency of data collection and reference period	57
10.6.	Completeness	57
10.7.	Accuracy	58
10.8.	Sampling error	58
10.9.	Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	58
10.10.	Comparability over time	59
10.11.	Coherence with other datasets	59
10.12.	Data revision	59
10.13.	Data collection	59
10.14.	Mapping tables	59
11.	Indicator 11: Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women	60
11.1.	Statistical unit	60
11.2.	Type of offence	60
11.3.	Reference area	60
11.4.	Time coverage	60
11.5.	Frequency of data collection and reference period	61
11.6.	Completeness	61
11.7.	Accuracy	61
11.8.	Sampling error	62
11.9.	Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	62
11.10.	Comparability over time	62
11.11.	Coherence with other datasets	62
11.12.	Data revision	62
11.13.	Data collection	62
11.14.	Mapping tables	63
12.	Indicator 12: Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women	64
12.1.	Statistical unit	64
12.2.	Type of offence	64
12.3.	Reference area	64
12.4.	Time coverage	64
12.5.	Frequency of data collection and reference period	65
12.6.	Completeness	65
12.7.	Accuracy	65
12.8.	Sampling error	65
12.9.	Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	66
12.10.	Comparability over time	66
12.11.	Coherence with other datasets	66

12.12.	Data revision	66
12.13.	Data collection	66
12.14.	Mapping tables	66
13.	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	67
13.1.	Statistical unit	67
13.2.	Type of offence	67
13.3.	Reference area	67
13.4.	Time coverage	68
13.5.	Frequency of data collection and reference period	68
13.6.	Completeness	68
13.7.	Accuracy	68
13.8.	Sampling error	68
13.9.	Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions	69
13.10.	Comparability over time	69
13.11.	Coherence with other datasets	69
13.12.	Data revision	69
13.13.	Data collection	69
13.14.	Mapping tables	69
Annexes		70
	Annex 1. Mapping tables	70
	Annex 2. Counting rules	96

Introduction

The [Gender Statistics Database \(GSD\)](#) of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) contains a wide range of statistics from across the European Union and beyond. The database brings together sex-disaggregated statistics or statistics with a gender dimension that are collected by EIGE and other institutions. These statistics cover all areas of life. As such, the GSD aims to provide a central access point for anyone interested in data with a gender dimension.

One of the areas of focus in the GSD is gender-based violence, i.e. violence directed against a person because of their gender ⁽¹⁾. While both women and men can be victims, most victims are women and girls. Gender-based violence is rooted in gender inequality and is a violation of the victim's human rights.

The most widespread form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, i.e. violence that occurs between former or current spouses or partners. Comparable data on intimate partner violence are of paramount importance in understanding and monitoring the nature and scale of the issue, itself a barrier to achieving gender equality. However, availability of comparable data across the EU remains lacking.

In order to address the lack of availability of comparable data, EIGE researched terminology and indicators on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence as part of a study published in 2017 ⁽²⁾, and followed up with the development of 13 indicators with uniform definitions of the multiple forms of intimate partner violence, femicide and rape in 2018 ⁽³⁾. These indicators are intended for statistical purposes, to support Member States to collect data on violence against women and meet international requirements. The definitions of these indicators are

in line with the data provision requirements of the Victims' Rights Directive ⁽⁴⁾ and the Istanbul Convention ⁽⁵⁾. The Victims' Rights Directive establishes minimum standards on the rights of victims of crime and the protection and support they should receive. The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention) aims to prevent gender-based and domestic violence, protect victims and prosecute offenders.

The indicators collect administrative data from national police and justice sectors. These are the most relevant sources of administrative data, as they are collected by the national institutions responsible for protecting victims, preventing violence and prosecuting perpetrators. The indicators reflect the different stages of the law enforcement process, from recording an incident (police) to penalising the offender (justice). EIGE has collected data from national police and justice sectors against these 13 indicators. This document presents the methodology for that data collection against the 13 indicators on intimate partner violence, and provides information on the coverage (jurisdictions, offences and statistical units), definitions applied and methods of collection in each case. It starts with general definitions and then presents detailed information for each of the 13 indicators.

Coverage

Data were collected for all 28 EU Member States, covering 30 jurisdictions. As the UK devolved administrations (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland) are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order, data for the

⁽¹⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/what-is-gender-based-violence>

⁽²⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/terminology-and-indicators-data-collection-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence-report>

⁽³⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/indicators-intimate-partner-violence-and-rape-police-and-justice-sectors>

⁽⁴⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0029>

⁽⁵⁾ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/home?>

United Kingdom were collected across three jurisdictions.

General definitions

The 13 indicators on intimate partner violence, femicide and rape collect data on different statistical units and on different offences. This section introduces the 13 definitions and then discusses the different types of units and offences used. A detailed definition and discussion of these indicators is provided in EIGE's report *Indicators on intimate partner violence and rape for the police and justice sectors* (2018) ⁽⁶⁾.

The 13 indicators developed by EIGE are defined as follows.

Data collected from the police sector

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.
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).

Data collected from the justice sector

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

Intimate partner violent offences, rape and femicide

Data collected against these 13 indicators focus on different offences, i.e. intimate partner violence (disaggregated by type of violence), rape and femicide. Seven of the 13 indicators ⁽⁷⁾ collect data on the aggregate category of **intimate partner violence**. This 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' ⁽⁸⁾.

A further four indicators focus on intimate partner violence by type of violence (i.e. physical,

⁽⁶⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/indicators-intimate-partner-violence-and-rape-police-and-justice-sectors>

⁽⁷⁾ Indicators 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

⁽⁸⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

psychological, sexual and economic intimate partner violence) ⁽⁹⁾.

- **Physical intimate partner violence** is understood as ‘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’ ⁽¹⁰⁾.
- **Psychological intimate partner violence** is understood as ‘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, a verbal insult or harassment’ ⁽¹¹⁾.
- **Sexual intimate partner violence** is understood as ‘any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault’ ⁽¹²⁾.
- **Economic intimate partner violence** is understood as ‘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’ ⁽¹³⁾.

The other two indicators collect data on rape ⁽¹⁴⁾ and intimate femicide ⁽¹⁵⁾.

Rape is defined as ‘sexual penetration, whether vaginal, anal or oral, through the use of object or body parts, without consent, using force,

coercion or by taking advantage of the vulnerability of the victim’ ⁽¹⁶⁾.

Intimate femicide is defined as ‘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 a former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim’ ⁽¹⁷⁾.

The above are statistical definitions. Data collected for each Member State’s jurisdiction may differ, either because jurisdictions’ own statistical definitions differ or because jurisdictions use legal definitions to populate data. In some cases, these national statistical or legal definitions closely approximate EIGE’s definitions but in other cases they may differ more substantially. Member States’ jurisdictions may also lack legal definitions or dedicated offence categories for these forms of violence (e.g. for intimate partner violence) and data may thus refer to a (limited) collection of relevant offences which jointly describe certain aspects of intimate partner violence or domestic violence.

Statistical unit and population

The indicators collect information on different statistical units. Most data collected from the **police sector** seek information on persons related to a reported offence, i.e. victims ⁽¹⁸⁾ (seven indicators) and perpetrators (one indicator) ⁽¹⁹⁾. The remaining indicator collects data on offences ⁽²⁰⁾. National police administrative data-recording systems are not the same across the EU and do not all hold the same information

⁽⁹⁾ Indicators 4, 5, 6 and 7, respectively.

⁽¹⁰⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

⁽¹¹⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

⁽¹²⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

⁽¹³⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

⁽¹⁴⁾ Indicator 8.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Indicator 9.

⁽¹⁶⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

⁽¹⁷⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

⁽¹⁸⁾ Indicators 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Indicator 3.

⁽²⁰⁾ Indicator 2.

(e.g. sex and age of persons) nor report on each unit (e.g. only offence-based systems).

EIGE defines a **victim** as ‘a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence, as well as the family members of a person whose death was directly caused by a criminal offence and who have suffered harm as a result of that person’s death’ (21).

Perpetrators are defined as ‘persons brought into formal contact with the police and suspected/arrested or cautioned for a criminal offence of IPV [intimate partner violence]’ (22).

Reported **offences** are defined as ‘incidents that are recorded by the police forces’ (23). Indicators collecting data from the **justice sector** use units related to court cases, reflecting the later stages of the criminal justice system. Specifically, these indicators collect data on protection order applications and grants (24), prosecuted persons (25) and sentenced persons (26).

The exact included offences or cases will depend on the stage in the police investigation or justice prosecution process the data collection relates to. Three stages may be identified in the police investigation process: (i) at the time the offence is first reported to the police (i.e. input statistics); (ii) after the offence is first reported, but before a full investigation (i.e. process statistics) or; (iii) after the offence has been investigated (output statistics). For the judicial process, two stages may be identified: (i) before appeals or; (ii) after appeals. Annex 2 summarises available information on the stages of the data collection for each police and justice jurisdiction.

Furthermore, a single offence may be recorded and counted separately for each contravention of an article of criminal law (i.e. an offence), even within the same criminal event. Alternatively, police or courts may apply the Principal Offence Rule, which means that where more than one offence is committed simultaneously, only the most serious offence is recorded (27). Similarly, a case that records a prosecution or sentencing may refer to a single person prosecuted or to more than one person. A single case may also refer to multiple offences. Annex 2 also summarises information on how police and justice sectors count offences and offenders where more than one offence is committed and/or there are more than one offenders.

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’ (28). Protection orders can be adopted under criminal or civil laws. In incidents of intimate partner violence, a protection order represents a fast legal remedy to protect the person at risk of any form of violence by prohibiting, restraining or proscribing certain behaviour by the perpetrator.

Prosecuted persons are defined as ‘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’ (29).

Sentenced (also convicted) persons are defined as ‘persons found guilty by any legal body authorised to pronounce a conviction

(21) <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1424>

(22) <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/police-and-justice-sector-data-intimate-partner-violence-against-women-european-union>

(23) <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/police-and-justice-sector-data-intimate-partner-violence-against-women-european-union>

(24) Indicator 10.

(25) Indicator 11.

(26) Indicators 12 and 13.

(27) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/crim_esms.htm

(28) <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/recommendations-eu-improve-data-collection-intimate-partner-violence>

(29) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/crim_just_esms.htm

under national criminal law, whether or not the conviction was later upheld' ⁽³⁰⁾.

As with national data availability on intimate partner violent offences, rape and femicide, many Member States' jurisdictions were unable to provide data for all statistical units covered in EIGE's 13 indicators. Only data that adhere (or closely approximate) to EIGE's definition (see Section 1.2.1) can be considered comparable, i.e. using consistent definitions. Data that do not (closely) adhere to EIGE's definition are available as downloadable spreadsheets from the data tables' metadata.

The exact statistical units are detailed in their respective sections.

Throughout this document, the distinction is made between comparable and non-comparable (or proxy) data. Comparable data must closely adhere to the various core components of EIGE's definition, i.e. the statistical unit and type of offences, as well as the affixed components (i.e. gender and age). At a minimum, comparable data must reflect the following aspects.

- The offence adheres to EIGE's definition. Data on offences covered under the national domestic violence framework – as long as they are exclusively within intimate partner relationships – are also considered as intimate partner violence and therefore as adhering to EIGE's definition.
- The statistical unit adheres to EIGE's definition, e.g. if the indicator requires the number of victims but data are only available on the number offences, this would not be considered comparable;
- The gender-affixed component to the statistical unit that is being counted must adhere to the definition. For example, if the indicator covers the number of women victims (statistical unit that is counted) by male perpetrators (affixed component), for data to be considered as closely adhering to EIGE's definition, data must at least specify that the

victims are women. The data on perpetrators do not need to be disaggregated by sex.

- The relationship between perpetrator and victim adheres to EIGE's definition (intimate partners).

Only data that adhere to (or closely approximate) EIGE's definition are included in EIGE's GSD data tables and these can thus be considered comparable. Data that do not (closely) adhere to EIGE's definition are available as downloadable spreadsheets from the data tables' metadata.

The exact offences covered are described in detail in the section for each indicator, while an overview of the offences covered for each jurisdiction is available in the mapping tables in Annex 1.

Units of measurement

For all indicators except 2 and 10, the unit of measurement is the number of persons. Indicator 3 also measures the unit in percentages.

The unit of measurement for indicator 2 is the number of offences, and for indicator 10 the number of protection orders applied for and granted.

Release policy and frequency

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data quality and relevance

Quality assurance

The collection of data for each of the 13 indicators in each of the 30 Member State jurisdictions covered followed a two-tiered systematic approach, with quality as a fundamental criterion. The central team, together with an

⁽³⁰⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/crim_just_esms.htm

independent expert in data collection on gender-based violence, reviewed the outputs after each stage.

1. The data and metadata were collected by a team of researchers experienced in data collection on gender-based violence. The data collected were from official sources, implying a certain level of quality. In practice, this meant data were collected either from national statistical offices, police, ministries or their agencies.
2. The data and metadata were presented to national focal points in the most relevant organisation in each jurisdiction. These organisations include the police, ministries such as ministries of internal affairs for police indicators or ministries of justice for justice indicators, or another government agency associated with the internal security or justice, and national statistics offices. These focal points were tasked with validating the data and metadata to ensure their completeness, accuracy and timeliness.

The central team and independent expert then reviewed the data, focusing on:

- unexplained breaks in data series;
- occasions where numbers are not expressed in a uniform way;
- parts that exceed the whole (e.g. number of protection orders granted should not exceed the number of applications);
- checking that previously undocumented sources are substantiated (e.g. provided by a focal point);
- missing parts of the template (i.e. data and metadata);
- ambiguous metadata;
- any discrepancies or inconsistencies between the different parts of information collected.

This approach ensured quality throughout the process. Two risks remained, however: (i) the national focal point validating the data was not the appropriate person; and (ii) national data collection is inaccurate or incomplete. The former was partially addressed by contacting multiple persons or pursuing referrals but this does not entirely preclude the possibility that a more suitable person with more data or more knowledge of the metadata could have been used to validate the data. The latter was also partially addressed by using official sources. It may nevertheless be the case that issues in the national registry led to these data being incomplete or inaccurate. (See Sections 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 for a more detailed discussion of these issues.)

Some jurisdictions could not provide comparable data (i.e. data (closely) adhering to EIGE's definitions, as described in Sections 1.2.1 and 1.2.2) and instead provided proxy data on domestic violence rather than intimate partner violence. Similarly, proxy data were not publicly available for all jurisdictions (based on desk research of official sources by the research team), and some jurisdictions opted not to provide such data (even where it was available) during the second stage of the research (validation of data by national focal points). The collection of proxy data is out of scope of this data collection although where such data were collected in the course of desk research or were provided by national focal points, they were included in the downloadable spreadsheets from the data tables' metadata.

Completeness

Data are quite incomplete. This is particularly true for the indicators on the different types of intimate partner violence ⁽³¹⁾ and indicators based on data from the justice sector. Reasons include:

- jurisdictions not recognising intimate partner violence as a legal offence, instead aggregating it as part of domestic violence offences;

⁽³¹⁾ i.e. physical, psychological, sexual and economic intimate partner violence.

- jurisdictions not (centrally) collecting data, e.g. on prosecutions;
- jurisdictions not systematically recording information on the victim and/or perpetrator and/or their relationship;
- jurisdictions' data collection systems using a different unit, i.e. police often collect data on offences but this does not necessarily equate to a victim, as one victim may have suffered multiple offences in a single event or across multiple events.

In some cases, data may be available but are not in a format suitable for sharing, or jurisdictions may have other concerns, e.g. with the data collection process so that they are unable to share the data.

A more detailed discussion on completeness for each indicator can be found in their respective sections and mapping tables.

Accuracy

While steps have been taken to ensure the quality of the data collection process, the accuracy of the data depends on the national data collection processes and may be affected by a number of factors.

- Accuracy is affected because victims experience barriers to reporting offences of intimate partner violence or rape.
- Accuracy of the national data collection process is undermined by input errors (e.g. data entry not correctly registering the offence or victim/perpetrator characteristics).
- Data may include overestimates because they capture a wider definition of the issue. For example, some jurisdictions measure domestic violence rather than intimate partner violence. These data also include instances where the victim-partner relationship is that of a parent and child. Overestimates are con-

sidered non-comparable.

- Data may include underestimates because they capture a narrower definition. For example, some jurisdictions' measurement of the victim-perpetrator relationship is restricted to partners currently or previously living together. These data may be considered comparable only if the other conditions are met (i.e. correct offence and statistical unit) and are included with a caveat.

More detailed information on the accuracy of data for each indicator is provided in the respective sections and mapping tables.

Comparability and coherence

Geographical comparability

The data collection on intimate partner violence mainly consists of non-comparable national administrative data.

Some of the data that are considered comparable may also have limited geographical comparability. Differences across Member States' jurisdictions may be the result of:

- different legal definitions (and in some cases the absence of legal definitions) that recognise specific gender-based violence as a criminal offence;
- different barriers for victims to report gender-based violence offences;
- different national administrative data (IT) systems;
- different national practices in populating data systems.

Specific information on geographical comparability is available in the dedicated section for each indicator and the relevant mapping tables.

Comparability over time

Intimate partner violence data collection strives to make data comparable over time and – insofar as comparable data have been available from national sources – EIGE’s data collection reflects this. There are some instances of breaks in series and, where data are not retrospectively reviewed, they may not be comparable over time at a later stage. This concerns cases where the following occurs.

- Jurisdictions change their legal definitions, either making them broader (including more instances of what constitutes a contravention of criminal law) or narrower (including fewer instances).
- Jurisdictions change statistical definitions, either making them broader (including more offences) or narrower (including fewer offences).
- Jurisdictions have changed IT systems and the way in which data are collected. For example, jurisdictions are reviewing their systems to make more detailed information available, which might mean that previous years are no longer comparable.

Coherence

In this data collection, EIGE sought to address the limitations inherent in other collections of comparable data on the incidence of intimate partner violence, rape and femicide. These sources are briefly described here.

In 2012, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights conducted a survey on violence against women ⁽³²⁾. This one-off survey was the first EU-wide collection of comparable data on women’s experiences of gender-based violence in all 28 EU Member States. It measured women’s self-reported experiences of violence, including violence by intimate partners.

EIGE’s national administrative data collection of gender-based violence collects (infrequently) non-comparable data on six offences ([homicide](#), [rape](#), [stalking](#), [sexual assault](#), [other sexual offences](#) and [intimate partner violence](#)). The data collected do not adhere to the same statistical definitions and are thus non-comparable.

The Eurostat–United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) joint annual data collection on crime and criminal justice ⁽³³⁾ uses uniform definitions for crimes according to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and for legal status (e.g. victim, offender, according to the UNODC definitions). It includes statistics on intentional homicide victims by victim–offender relationship and sex. Intentional homicide, however, does not necessarily include information on the motivation. The intention to inflict harm on a woman or girl for her gender, such as female genital mutilation or unsafe abortion, may be registered under other offences, such as death due to injury. EIGE’s definition of femicide and data collection aims to collect information on these aspects of gender-based homicides.

Internal coherence of the comparable data presented in EIGE’s GSD data tables is assured – to the extent possible – by careful application of EIGE’s definitions. The concerns about accuracy and comparability outlined earlier should nevertheless be taken into account.

Data revision

There is no fixed revision schedule. Revisions will be made as they become available (if relevant) and are expected to be largely the result of other EIGE activities to support and strengthen Member States’ capacity to collect administrative data on gender-based violence. Such activities, together with contact with Member State representatives, may, for example, lead to new or revised information. If the information leads to a change in the data, an update will take

⁽³²⁾ <https://fra.europa.eu/en/survey/2012/survey-gender-based-violence-against-women>

⁽³³⁾ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/crime>

place at the next available opportunity, and at the latest within 1 month.

See indicator-specific sections for details on data revision.

Statistical processing

Source of data and data collection

Intimate partner violence data are administrative data derived from the records (or registries) maintained by police and justice institutions. Data are collected from official websites or through direct contact with the police, ministries, government agencies or national statistical institutes. The national registries from which the data are drawn differ from jurisdiction, with each containing different dimensions (e.g. sex and age of the victim or perpetrator present/absent), distinct units of analysis (e.g. one record may reflect an offence, perpetrator or victim, or the registry may be arranged according to any of these units), or specific legal and/or statistical definitions.

See indicator-specific sections for details on sources of data and data collection.

Data compilation

Data have not been manipulated to derive new information, with the exception of indicator 3. In those cases where sufficient data were available, the proportion of men perpetrators that committed intimate partner violence was calculated by dividing the number of men perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women by the total number of men that are perpetrators of any offence.

Structure of the document

The remainder of this document contains a dedicated chapter for each of the 13 indicators. Each chapter contains 14 sections with information on different statistical aspects (in line with the international Statistical Data and

Metadata eXchange) and uses the same structure as EIGE's other statistical products, namely statistics on women and men in decision-making. The content of these sections is described below.

Statistical unit

This section provides information on the entity for which the indicator collects data. In most cases, these are victims, but offences, perpetrators and protection orders are also covered. (See also Section 1.2.2.)

Type of offence

The 13 indicators cover intimate partner violence (by type of violence), rape and femicide. This section describes the types of offences included in the data. (See also Section 1.2.1.)

Reference area

The reference area is the geographical area to which the data relate. Although the intended reference area is the same for all data (i.e. the EU), the actual reference area differs across indicators, due to data availability. The section describes those jurisdictions able to provide comparable data, those that provided non-comparable (proxy) data and those that did not provide any data. Non-comparable or proxy data (used interchangeably throughout this document) is provided by jurisdictions that do not have data available that adhere to EIGE's definitions. In some cases, proxy data may be available for a jurisdiction without this having been included as part of this data collection. The collection of proxy data was not within the scope of this data collection, thus such data were only included where they were readily available online through desk research or were provided by national focal points.

For example, Belgium does not have data available on intimate partner violence but does publish data on violence in the family. This data could serve as proxy data but was not collected as this was out of scope of this data collection,

nor did the police focal point decide to provide this as it was outside of the scope of the data request. For other jurisdictions, such as the United Kingdom–England and Wales, the focal point did provide this proxy data. In sum, across the data collection, proxy data were not systematically collected but may be available.

Time coverage

This section describes the length of time for which data are available, as well as any jurisdiction deviation, i.e. data missing for specific years. The intended time coverage is the same across all data. The actual time coverage will differ due to data availability. The section provides a summary of deviation from the intended time coverage for individual jurisdiction and distinguishes between comparable and non-comparable data.

Frequency of data collection and reference period

This section provides a description of the period in time to which the data refer (reference period) and the planned time interval between publications of the data by EIGE.

Completeness

This section describes the extent to which the data are needed, considering the reference area and time coverage, and are available. (See also the reference area and time coverage sections.)

Accuracy

Accuracy refers to the closeness of the data to EIGE's definition. This section thus describes the extent to which the comparable and non-comparable data adhere to EIGE's definition.

Sampling error

This section describes the difference between

the sample and the population for whom the sample is deemed representative. This is relevant for survey data but not for administrative data (as collected in this data collection).

Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

This section describes the extent to which the data are comparable between geographical areas. It discusses any remaining scope for variance between data for jurisdictions that are otherwise comparable. For example, data for two Member States' jurisdictions may both correctly refer to offences of intimate partner violence, but differences in definitions of intimate partners, or different means of measuring the offence, still impact comparability. The following unobservable differences may also exist.

- Barriers for victims to report offences may differ at national level. The extent of these barriers is not known, thus this risk cannot be quantified.
- Data compilation methods may differ at national level because of specific administrative processes. As full national processes are not known, this risk cannot be quantified.
- Jurisdictions have different population sizes and, as the indicator provides absolute numbers, the data should be interpreted with the population size in mind.

The section closes with a summary of the jurisdictions with non-comparable data and the main reason underlying that incomparability.

Comparability over time

This section describes the extent to which the data are comparable over time. It lists any breaks in the data collection within Member States' jurisdictions that affect comparability from 1 year to the next.

Coherence with other datasets

This section discusses other data that are available on the statistical unit, as well as their differences. (See also Section 1.5.3.)

Data revisions

This section discusses any revisions that have been made to the data.

Data collection

This section describes how the data were collected. In all cases, the data were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statisti-

cal institutes. National focal points were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate (i.e. not publicly available) data on request. The section details whether data were collected from publicly available official sources or provided on request. A distinction is also drawn between comparable and non-comparable data.

Mapping tables

Each indicator has an associated mapping table (see relevant table in Annex 1) that includes information on whether data for each jurisdiction adheres to EIGE's definition and, if not, how it differs. The section in each indicator-specific chapter provides a link to the relevant mapping table in Annex 1.

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

1.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 1 is the number of victims. A victim is 'a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence, as well as the family members of a person whose death was directly caused by a criminal offence and who have suffered harm as a result of that person's death' ⁽³⁴⁾.

1.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 1 is that of intimate partner violence, 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' ⁽³⁵⁾.

1.3. Reference area

Data and metadata for indicator 1 were collected at national level for 27 Member States and the three devolved jurisdictions that are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Comparable data are available for:

- Czechia

- Germany
- Latvia
- Slovenia.

Non-comparable data are available for:

- Bulgaria
- Estonia
- Greece
- France
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Austria
- Poland
- Romania
- Finland
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland
- United Kingdom-Scotland.

No data are available for:

- Belgium
- Denmark
- Ireland
- Spain
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Sweden.

⁽³⁴⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1424>

⁽³⁵⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

1.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata were collected for indicator 1 for the period 2014 to 2018.

The following exceptions apply to comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **Germany**.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **Estonia, France and Romania**;
- **2015:** data are not available for **France**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **Greece, France, Cyprus, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland and United Kingdom-Scotland**.

1.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of victims over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of victims in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 1.10 on comparability over time.

1.6. Completeness

Gaps in the data for indicator 1 occur where data are not available in some jurisdictions (see Section 1.3) or are not available for some years (see Section 1.4).

1.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 1.

- **Czechia:** data are limited to domestic violence between intimate partners living in a common dwelling.
- **Germany:** data are not disaggregated by the age of the victim and perpetrator, nor by the sex of the perpetrator.
- **Latvia:** data are an aggregate of relevant offences committed within an intimate partner relationship; intimate partner violence is not itself recognised as a legal offence.
- **Slovenia:** ex-partners are not explicitly included when the victim and perpetrator do not live in the same household or have a child together.

Proxy data vary from EIGE's definition, as follows.

- Unit of measurement is not the victim:
 - number of offences (**EL, HR, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK_SC**);
 - number of protection orders (**BG**);
 - number of cases (**MT**);
 - number of 'Blue Card' procedures ⁽³⁶⁾ (**PL**).
- Data are not available in absolute numbers but rather as proportions (**EE**).
- Data are not disaggregated by the sex of the victim (**BG, HR, RO, UK_E&W**).
- Relationship between victim and perpetrator covers either a broader definition, such as all domestic relations (**BG, EL, CY, AT, PL, UK_E&W, UK_NI**), or a narrower definition, such as married or cohabiting couples only (**RO**). In **Finland** this also includes (ex-) partners who have lived together and cases where the victim and perpetrator have a child together.

⁽³⁶⁾ The 'Blue Card' police procedure outlines a set of measures to deal with complaints of domestic violence, including remedial responses and cooperation with non-police entities.

- The offence is not intimate partner violence but domestic violence (**BG, CZ, EL, CY, MT, AT, PL, UK_E&W, UK_NI**) or an aggregate of relevant offences (**LV, SK**).
- Data for **Croatia** include only criminal offences and exclude misdemeanours (which are covered under data in indicators 10 and 11).
- The offences covered do not include all types of violence (**FI** data includes only extortion in terms of economic violence, **FR, HR** and **LT** do not include any economic offences and **MT** includes only psychological and physical offences).

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

1.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

1.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

For indicator 1, only data for **Czechia, Germany, Latvia** and **Slovenia** are comparable. Although data collected for these jurisdictions adhere to EIGE's definition, the following aspects of data collection may nevertheless affect comparability.

- **Offences included can vary between jurisdictions:** the **German** (until 2016) **data** are aggregates of relevant offences covering physical, psychological and sexual – but not economic – offences. **Czech data** relate specifically to offences under its domestic violence framework and exclude economic offences.
- **Different definitions of intimate partner may affect comparability:** in **Germany, Latvia** and **Slovenia**, this is partner and intimate partner, respectively, with no further elaboration on the relationships covered under each

(e.g. ex-partners). **Czechia** includes current/ex-partners living in the same house (except unmarried ex-partners).

For the remaining jurisdictions (**BG, CZ, EE, EL, FR, HR, CY, MT, AT, PL, RO, FI, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK_SC**), data were collected that do not adhere to EIGE's definitions. This typically occurs because data relate to offences rather than victims and/or domestic violence rather than intimate partner violence.

1.10. Comparability over time

The following breaks apply to indicator 1 comparable data.

- **Czech** police report errors in data on victims for the period 2016-2018. These figures should therefore be treated as indicative.
- **German** data in 2017 and 2018 represent a break, due to the inclusion of new offences and a change to the legal definition of sexual violence. As of 2017, data include economic offences.

The following breaks apply to indicator 1 non-comparable data.

- Since 2016, **Austrian** data include additional offences (Article 218 PL).
- Data for **Malta** for 2014 and 2015 are not disaggregated by relationship, types of offences or sex and age of perpetrator and victim. Data provided for 2016, 2017 and 2018 cover cases registered as domestic violence with the police and provide information on female victims aged 18 and over where the perpetrator was male and there was an intimate partner relationship (current or ex-partner).
- Data for all **United Kingdom** jurisdictions are collected by financial year.
- Since the 2017/2018 financial year, data for **United Kingdom-Scotland** have used a different definition of domestic violence. Prior to 2017/2018, abuse related to any form of

physical, sexual or mental and emotional abuse. However, as of 2017/2018, it includes any form of physical, verbal, sexual, psychological or financial abuse.

1.11. Coherence with other datasets

Data for indicator 1 may overlap with EIGE's data collection on non-comparable national administrative data on gender-based violence for some jurisdictions, in particular data collected on intimate partner violence⁽³⁷⁾. Although the national administrative data collection on gender-based violence does not collect data against a harmonised definition (e.g. it does not specify victim and offender age), in practice the data collected for intimate partner violence incidents may, for some jurisdictions, be the same as the data collected against indicator 1 of this data collection.

1.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

1.13. Data collection

In all cases, indicator 1 data were first collected from the websites of national ministries

or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National focal points were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available sources: **Czechia**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data provided on request: **Germany, Latvia** and **Slovenia**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Estonia, France, Cyprus, Poland, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, Romania** and **Finland**.

1.14. Mapping tables

See Annex Table 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.

⁽³⁷⁾ Availability of data for each Member State jurisdiction can be found at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/datatable; spreadsheets with data for each Member State jurisdiction are available to download at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/metadata

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

2.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 2 is the number of reported offences. Reported offences are defined as ‘incidents that are recorded by the police forces’ ⁽³⁸⁾. A single offence may be recorded with each contravention of an article of criminal law counted separately, even where they happened within the same criminal event.

2.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 2 is intimate partner violence, 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’ ⁽³⁹⁾.

2.3. Reference area

Data and metadata were collected at the national level for 27 EU Member States, and the three devolved jurisdictions that are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Comparable data are available for:

- Czechia
- Spain
- Latvia
- Slovenia
- Sweden

- United Kingdom-Scotland.

Non-comparable data are available for:

- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Estonia
- Greece
- France
- Croatia
- Italy
- Cyprus
- Malta
- Austria
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Finland
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland.

No data are available for:

- Denmark
- Germany
- Ireland
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Romania.

2.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 2 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

⁽³⁸⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/police-and-justice-sector-data-intimate-partner-violence-against-women-european-union>

⁽³⁹⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

The following exceptions apply to comparable data:

- **2018:** data are not available for **United Kingdom-Scotland**.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **France** and **United Kingdom-England and Wales**;
- **2015:** data are not available for **France**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **Greece, France, Cyprus, United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**;
- Data for **Estonia** are an estimate for 'the last few years'.

2.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of reported offences over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of reported offences in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 2.10 on comparability over time.

2.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 2 data are not available in some jurisdictions (see Section 2.3) or are not available for some years (see Section 2.4).

2.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 2.

- **Czechia:** data are limited to domestic violence between intimate partners living in a common dwelling.

- **Latvia:** data are an aggregate of relevant offences committed within an intimate partner relationship; intimate partner violence is not itself recognised as a legal offence.
- **Slovenia:** ex-partners are not explicitly included when the victim and perpetrator do not live in the same household or have a child together.
- **Sweden:** data cannot be disaggregated by sex and age of the perpetrator.

Proxy data for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the number of offences:
 - number of protection orders (**BG**);
 - number of victims (**FR**);
 - number of cases (**MT**);
 - number of reported occurrences (**PT**).
- Data are not available in absolute numbers but rather as proportions (**EE**). As of 2018, this is also the case for **Portugal**, where proportions have been provided in the comments to accompany the data on domestic violence in the table. This is discussed in Section 2.10 on comparability over time.
- Data are not disaggregated by the sex of the victim (**BE, BG, EL, CY, PT, UK_E&W**).
- Relationship between victim and perpetrator covers either a broader definition, i.e. all domestic relations (**BG, EL, IT, CY, AT, PT, UK_E&W, UK_NI**), or a narrower definition, as is the case in **France**, where data refer only to current or previous intimate partners living in a common dwelling, **Slovakia**, where data covers current partners who are married or living together (although new categories have recently become available), and **Finland** where it covers (ex-) spouses and (ex-) partners living together or having lived

together, or where the victim and perpetrator have a child together.

- The offence is not intimate partner violence but domestic violence (**BG, EL, IT, CY, MT, AT, PT, UK_E&W, UK_NI**), or an aggregate of relevant offences (**SK**).
- The offences covered do not include all types of violence (e.g. **FI** data includes only extortion in terms of economic violence and is likely to exclude some offences classified as psychological violence at the recording stage, **FR** and **HR** do not include economic violence and **MT** does not include economic and sexual offences).

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

2.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

2.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

Indicator 2 data for **Czechia, Spain, Latvia, Slovenia, Sweden** and **United Kingdom-Scotland** are comparable, as they (closely) adhere (see Section 2.7) to EIGE's definition. Although data collected for these jurisdictions adhere to the same definition, the following aspects of data collection may nevertheless affect comparability.

- Offences included can vary between Member States' jurisdictions. For example, data from **Spain, Latvia, Slovenia** and **Slovakia** are aggregates of relevant offences, covering all forms of violence. Data from **Sweden** are also aggregates of relevant offences, but exclude economic violence. Data from **Czechia** relate specifically to domestic violence offences within an intimate partner relationship.
- Different definitions of intimate partner may

affect comparability. Data from **Czechia** include current/ex-partners living in the same house but exclude unmarried ex-partners. **Spain's** data include intimate partners, but further information is not available. **Slovakia** includes spouses and cohabitants in its data, i.e. not explicitly including ex-partners. No information is available on what is covered by intimate partner in **Latvia**. **Slovenia** has a more explicit list of what is included under intimate partners but does not explicitly include ex-partners. **Sweden** uses a definition of current or former close relationship, requiring partners to be/have been married or cohabiting under circumstances comparable to marriage. Finally, since 2017/2018, **United Kingdom-Scotland** has used the following definition of partners: 'those married, cohabiting, in a civil partnership or otherwise', including ex-partners.

- Data compilation methods may differ at national level because of different administrative processes. As the full national processes are not known, this risk cannot be quantified.
- Barriers for victims to report offences may differ at national level. As the extent of these barriers is not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
- Jurisdictions of Member States have different population sizes and, as the indicator provides absolute numbers, the data should be interpreted with population size in mind.

For the remaining Member States' jurisdictions (**BE, BG, EE, EL, FR, HR, IT, CY, MT, AT, PT, SK, FI, UK_E&W, UK_NI**), data were collected that do not adhere to EIGE's definitions, chiefly because they cover domestic violence rather than intimate partner violence.

2.10. Comparability over time

The following breaks apply to comparable data for indicator 2.

- **Czech** police report errors in data on victims for the period 2016-2018. These figures should therefore be treated as indicative.
- **Sweden's** 2015-2016 data represent a break, due to police/prosecutors' overuse of the classification code for assault/gross assault against women (18+) in a close relationship (including violence against other types of family members).
- **United Kingdom-Scotland's** 2017-2018 data represent a break due to a change in the definition of domestic violence used by the police. It now includes financial abuse between partners (married, cohabiting, civil partnership or otherwise) or ex-partners. Data are collected by financial year.

The following breaks apply to non-comparable data for indicator 2.

- Since 2016, **Austrian** data have included additional offences (Article 218 PL).
- Data for **Malta** for 2014 and 2015 are not disaggregated by relationship, types of offences or sex and age of perpetrator and victim. Data provided for 2016, 2017 and 2018 cover cases registered as domestic violence with the police and provide information on female victims aged 18 and over where the perpetrator was male and there was an intimate partner relationship (current or ex-partner).
- For **Portugal**, as of 2018, proportions of offences with women victims and men perpetrator by type of intimate partner relationship and by type of violence are reported. Absolute values are not available for intimate partner violence but are available for domestic violence.
- For **Slovakia**, as of 2018, two different methodologies are available. The existing methodology covers the number of recorded relationships (i.e. relation to the victim is husband

and cohabitee) from a statistical sheet on victims, which also includes economic violence. The new methodology involves data from a new source (statistical sheet on offences related to domestic violence). This sheet also includes ex-husband and ex-cohabitee, as well as additional psychological offences, but includes fewer economic offences. The information in the preceding sections cover the existing methodology.

- Data for **United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland** are collected by financial year.

2.11. Coherence with other datasets

Data for indicator 2 may overlap with EIGE's data collection of non-comparable national administrative data on gender-based violence, in particular on intimate partner violence⁽⁴⁰⁾. Although the national administrative data collection on gender-based violence does not collect data against a harmonised definition (e.g. it does not specify victim and offender age), in practice the data collected for intimate partner violence incidents may, for some jurisdictions, be the same as the data collected against indicator 2 of this data collection.

2.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

2.13. Data collection

In all cases, indicator 2 data were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National focal points were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

⁽⁴⁰⁾ Availability of data for each Member State jurisdiction can be found at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/datatable; spreadsheets with data for each Member State jurisdiction are available to download from: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/metadata

- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available sources: **Czechia, Sweden** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data provided on request: **Latvia** and **Slovenia**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Portugal, United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Malta, Austria, Slovakia** and **Finland**.

2.14. Mapping tables

See Annex Table 2: Annual number of reported offences related to intimate partner violence against women committed by men (aged 18 and over).

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

3.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 3 is the number of men perpetrators. A perpetrator is defined as a 'person brought into formal contact with the police and suspected/arrested or cautioned for a criminal offence of intimate partner violence' ⁽⁴¹⁾.

- Greece
- Spain
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Poland
- Portugal
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland
- United Kingdom-Scotland.

3.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 3 is intimate partner violence, 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' ⁽⁴²⁾.

No data are available for:

- Bulgaria
- Denmark
- Ireland
- France
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Austria
- Romania
- Slovakia
- United Kingdom-England and Wales.

3.3. Reference area

Comparable data are available for:

- Belgium
- Czechia
- Slovenia
- Finland
- Sweden.

Non-comparable data are available for:

- Germany
- Estonia

3.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 3 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

⁽⁴¹⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/police-and-justice-sector-data-intimate-partner-violence-against-women-european-union>

⁽⁴²⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

- **2014:** data are not available for **Germany** and **Estonia**;
- **2014 to 2017:** data are not available for **Portugal**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **Greece, Cyprus, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.

3.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of perpetrators over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of perpetrators in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 3.10 on comparability over time.

3.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 3 data are not available in some jurisdictions (see Section 3.3) or are not available for some years (see Section 3.4).

3.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 3.

- **Belgium:** data are disaggregated by sex of the perpetrator, but not by sex of the victim.
- **Czechia** and **Finland:** data are limited to current or ex-partners living in the same house. In **Czechia** this excludes unmarried ex-partners and in **Finland** data also include cases where the victim and perpetrator previously lived together and cases where the victim and perpetrator have a child together.
- **Slovenia:** ex-partners are not explicitly included when the victim and perpetrator do not live in the same household or have

a child together.

- **Sweden:** data for 2014 to 2017 are limited to suspected perpetrators of offences occurring within the home. Since 2018, it also included offences occurring outside the home.

Proxy data for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition of indicator 3, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the number of perpetrators:
 - number of offences (**ES, HR, UK_SC**);
 - number of cases (**EL**);
 - proportion of cases (**PT**);
 - number of suspects (**PL**).
- Data are not available in absolute numbers but rather as proportions (**EE, PT**).
- Data are not disaggregated by sex of the victim (**DE, EL, CY, PL, UK_NI**).
- Data for **Croatia** include only criminal offences and exclude misdemeanours (which are covered under data in indicators 10 and 11).
- Relationship between victim and perpetrator covers a broader definition, e.g. all domestic relations (**CY, PL, UK_NI**) or a narrower definition. Some data do not disaggregate by victim–perpetrator relationship (**EL**).
- The offence is not intimate partner violence but domestic violence (**EL, CY, PL, UK_NI**), or covers all physical and sexual offences (**EL**).

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

3.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

3.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

Indicator 3 data for **Belgium, Czechia, Slovenia, Finland** and **Sweden** are comparable. Although these Member States' jurisdictions adhere to the same definition, the following aspects of data collection may nevertheless affect comparability.

- Offences included can vary. The **Belgian** and **Czech** data refer to domestic violence within intimate partner relationships, whereas **Sweden's** data refer to offences falling under crimes against life and health, liberty and peace, and sexual crimes (excluding economic violence). Between 2014 and 2017, this concerned only offences occurring indoors, with offences occurring outdoors added since 2018.
- Different definitions of intimate partners. **Czech** data include intimate partners living in a common dwelling, excluding partners living in separate households. **Slovenia** has a more explicit list of what is included under intimate partners but does not explicitly include ex-partners. **Sweden's** data relate to current or former close relationships (i.e. persons are/have been married or are cohabiting under circumstances comparable to marriage). In **Finland** data also include cases where the victim and perpetrator previously lived together and cases where the victim and perpetrator have a child together.
- Data compilation methods may differ at national level because of different administrative processes. As the full national processes are not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
- Barriers for victims to report offences may differ at national level. As the extent of these barriers is not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
- Member States' jurisdictions have different population sizes and, as indicator 3 provides absolute numbers, the data should be interpreted with population size in mind.

For the remaining Member States' jurisdictions (**DE, EL, ES, HR, CY, PL, PT, UK_NI, UK_SC**), data do not adhere to EIGE's definitions, typically because the unit of measurement is not the perpetrator (usually offences).

3.10. Comparability over time

The following breaks apply to comparable data for indicator 3.

- **Czechia:** police report errors in data on victims for the period 2016-2018. These figures should therefore be treated as indicative.
- **Sweden:** data between 2015 and 2016 represent a break, due to police/prosecutors' overuse of the classification code for assault/gross assault against women (18+) in a close relationship (including violence against other types of family members). Data for 2017 and 2018 also represent a break, as both include homicide against a woman within a close relationship, while data for 2018 include assault/aggravated assault by a current or ex-partner against women aged 18 or older where the offence occurs outdoors.

The following breaks apply to non-comparable data for indicator 3.

- **Germany:** data include economic violence in the definition of intimate partner violence, as of 2017.
- In **Portugal**, as of 2018, proportions of cases with women victims and men perpetrator by type of intimate partner relationship and by type of violence are reported.
- **United Kingdom-Scotland:** between 2017 and 2018, the definition of domestic violence includes verbal, psychological and financial abuse that might amount to criminal conduct and that takes place within the context of a relationship. The relationship is between partners (married, cohabiting, civil partnership or otherwise) or ex-partners. The abuse can be committed in the home or elsewhere,

including online. Data are collected by financial year.

- **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland:** data are collected by financial year.

3.11. Coherence with other datasets

Data for indicator 3 may partly overlap with EIGE's data collection of non-comparable national administrative data on gender-based violence, in particular on intimate partner violence⁽⁴³⁾. Although the national administrative collection on gender-based violence does not collect data against a harmonised definition (e.g. specifying victim and offender age), the data collected for intimate partner violence incidents may, for some Member States' jurisdictions, be the same as the data collected against indicator 3.

3.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

3.13. Data collection

In all cases, indicator 3 data were first collected

from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National focal points were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available sources: **Belgium, Czechia** and **Sweden**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data provided on request: **Slovenia** and **Finland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Germany, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Greece, Spain** and **Croatia**.

3.14. Mapping tables

See Annex Table 3: Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women (and percentage of male population that are perpetrators).

⁽⁴³⁾ Availability of data for each Member State jurisdiction can be found at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/datatable; spreadsheets with data for each Member State jurisdiction are available to download from: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/metadata

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

4.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 4 is the number of victims. A victim is 'a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence, as well as the family members of a person whose death was directly caused by a criminal offence and who have suffered harm as a result of that person's death' ⁽⁴⁴⁾.

- Germany
- France
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Finland.

Non-comparable data are available for:

- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Spain
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Malta
- Austria
- Portugal
- Sweden
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland
- United Kingdom-Scotland.

4.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 4 is physical intimate partner violence, defined as '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' ⁽⁴⁵⁾.

No data are available for:

4.3. Reference area

Data and metadata for indicator 4 were collected at national level for 27 EU Member States and the three devolved jurisdictions that are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Comparable data are available for:

- Czechia

- Denmark
- Estonia
- Ireland
- Greece
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Slovakia.

⁽⁴⁴⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1424>

⁽⁴⁵⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

4.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 4 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

The following exceptions apply to comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **Germany** and **France**;
- **2014 to 2017:** data are not available for **Portugal**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **France**.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**;
- **2015:** data are not available for **United Kingdom-Scotland**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **Bulgaria, Cyprus, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.

4.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of victims over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of victims in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 4.10 on comparability over time.

4.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 4 data are not available in some jurisdictions (see Section 4.3) or are not available for some years (see Section 4.4).

4.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 4.

- **Czechia** and **Finland:** data are limited to intimate partners living together. In Finland data include (ex-) partners who are living or have lived together, or who have a common child.
- **Germany:** data cannot be disaggregated by the age of the victim.
- **Germany:** data include murders motivated by personal relationships, intentional bodily harm and deprivation of liberty, in an intimate partner violence context.
- **Germany, France** and **Lithuania:** data cannot be disaggregated by the sex or age of the perpetrator.
- **Latvia:** data are an aggregate of relevant offences committed within an intimate partner relationship; intimate partner violence is not itself recognised as a legal offence.

Proxy data for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the number of victims but another unit:
 - number of offences (**BE, ES, HR, SE, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK_SC**);
 - number of cases (**BG, MT**);
 - proportion of cases (**PT**).
- Data are not available in absolute numbers but rather as proportions (**PT**).
- Data are not disaggregated by the sex of the victim (**BE, BG, CY, UK_E&W**).
- Data for **Croatia** include only criminal offences and exclude misdemeanours (which are covered under data in indicators 10 and 11).

- Relationship between the victim and perpetrator varies:
 - covers a broader definition, i.e. there is no disaggregation by victim–perpetrator relationship (**BG**), data include all domestic relations (**CY, AT, UK_E&W, UK_NI**);
 - covers a narrower definition, e.g. data include only married or cohabiting intimate partners (**FI**).
- The offence is not physical intimate partner violence. Rather, data refer to physical offences related to domestic violence (**CY, MT, AT, UK_E&W, UK_NI**). In **Bulgaria**, the offence is general bodily injury (not related to either domestic or intimate partner violence).

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

4.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

4.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

Indicator 4 data for **Czechia, Germany, France** and **Latvia** are comparable. Although these jurisdictions adhere to the same definition, the following aspects of data collection may affect comparability.

- Offences included can vary between Member States' jurisdictions. **Czechia, Germany, France** and **Lithuania** do not have an official definition of the offence, with data representing an aggregate of relevant offences under their respective criminal codes, which may not be fully comparable.
- Different definitions of intimate partners may affect comparability. **Czech** and **Lithuanian** data includes current/ex-partners living in the same house (**CZ**: but excluding unmarried ex-partners). **Slovenia** has a more explicit list

of what is included under intimate partners but does not explicitly include ex-partners. In **Germany** and **Latvia**, there is no explicit definition of intimate partner violence.

- Data compilation methods may differ at national level because of different administrative processes. As the full national processes are not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
- Barriers for victims to report offences may differ at national level. As the extent of these barriers is not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
- Member States' jurisdictions have different population sizes and, as indicator 4 provides absolute numbers, the data should be interpreted with population size in mind.

For the remaining Member States' jurisdictions (**BE, BG, ES, HR, CY, MT, AT, PT, FI, SE, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK_SC**), data were collected that do not adhere to EIGE's definitions, often using number of offences rather than number of victims as the unit of measurement.

4.10. Comparability over time

The following breaks apply to comparable data for indicator 4.

- **Czechia**: police report errors in data on victims for the period 2016-2018. These figures should therefore be treated as indicative.
- **Germany**: data include deprivation of liberty in the definition of physical intimate partner violence, as of 2017.

The following breaks apply to non-comparable data for indicator 4.

- Data for **Malta** for 2014 and 2015 are not disaggregated by relationship, types of offences or sex and age of perpetrator and victim. Data provided for 2016, 2017 and 2018 cover cases registered as domestic violence with the police and provide information on female victims aged 18 and over where the perpe-

trator was male and there was an intimate partner relationship (current or ex-partner).

- In **Portugal**, as of 2018, proportions of cases with women victims and men perpetrator by type of intimate partner relationship and by type of violence are reported.
- **Sweden**: data between 2015 and 2016 represent a break, due to police/prosecutors' overuse of the classification code for assault/gross assault against women (18+) in a close relationship (including violence against other types of family members). Data for 2017 and 2018 also represent a break, as both include homicide against a woman within a close relationship, while data for 2018 include assault/aggravated assault by a current or ex-partner against women aged 18 or older, where the offence occurs outdoors.
- **United Kingdom (all jurisdictions)**: data are collected by financial year.
- **United Kingdom-Scotland**: data between 2017 and 2018 represent a break, due to a change in the definition of domestic violence used by the police, which now includes financial abuse that takes place between partners (married, cohabiting, civil partnership or otherwise) or ex-partners.

4.11. Coherence with other datasets

Data for indicator 4 may partly overlap with EIGE's data collection of non-comparable national administrative data on gender-based violence, in particular on intimate partner violence⁽⁴⁶⁾. Although the national administrative collection on gender-based violence does not collect data against a harmonised definition (e.g. specifying victim and offender age), the data collected for physical intimate partner vio-

lence-related incidents may, for some Member State jurisdictions, be the same as the data collected against indicator 4.

4.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

4.13. Data collection

In all cases, indicator 4 data were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National focal points were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available sources: **Czechia** and **France**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data provided on request: **Germany, Latvia, Lithuania** and **Finland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Spain, Croatia, Malta** and **Austria**.

4.14. Mapping tables

See Annex Table 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.

⁽⁴⁶⁾ Availability of data for each Member State jurisdiction can be found at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth_gbv_nat_admin__admin/datatable; spreadsheets with data for each Member State jurisdiction are available for download from: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth_gbv_nat_admin__admin/metadata

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

5.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 5 is the number of victims. A victim is 'a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence, as well as the family members of a person whose death was directly caused by a criminal offence and who have suffered harm as a result of that person's death' ⁽⁴⁷⁾.

5.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 5 is psychological intimate partner violence, defined as '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' ⁽⁴⁸⁾.

5.3. Reference area

Data and metadata for indicator 5 were collected at national level for 27 EU Member States and the three devolved jurisdictions which are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Comparable data are available for:

- Czechia

- Germany
- Latvia
- Finland.

Non-comparable data are available for:

- Belgium
- Estonia
- Spain
- France
- Croatia
- Italy
- Cyprus
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Austria
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland.

No data are available for:

- Bulgaria
- Denmark
- Ireland
- Greece
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- United Kingdom-Scotland.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1424>

⁽⁴⁸⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

5.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 5 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

The following exceptions apply to comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **Germany**.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **France** and **Portugal**;
- **2015:** data are not available for **France**, **Portugal** and **United Kingdom-England and Wales**;
- **2016:** data are not available for **Portugal**;
- **2017:** data are not available for **Portugal**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **France**, **Italy**, **Cyprus**, **United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**.
- Data for **Estonia** are disaggregated by different offences (stalking and threats) and cover different time periods (stalking: July-December 2017; threats: 2018)

5.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of victims over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of victims in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 5.10 on comparability over time.

5.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 5 data are not available in some Member States' jurisdictions (see Section 5.3) or are not available for some years (see Section 5.4).

5.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 5.

- **Czechia** and **Finland:** data are limited to intimate partners living together. In **Finland** data include (ex-) partners who are living or have lived together, or who have a common child.
- **Germany:** data cannot be disaggregated by the age of the victim, or by the sex or age of the perpetrator.
- **Latvia:** data are an aggregate of relevant offences committed within an intimate partner relationship; intimate partner violence is not itself recognised as a legal offence.

Proxy data for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the number of victims:
 - number of offences (**BE**, **ES**, **HR**, **IT**, **UK_E&W**, **UK_NI**);
 - number of cases (**MT**);
 - proportion of cases (**PT**);
 - number of relationships in which an offence occurs (**SK**).
- Data are not available in absolute numbers but rather as proportions (**EE**, **PT**).
- Data are not disaggregated by the sex of the victim (**BE**, **CY**, **UK_E&W**).
- Data for **Croatia** include only criminal offences and exclude misdemeanours (which are covered under data in indicators 10 and 11).
- Relationship between the victim and perpetrator differs:
 - covers a broader definition, i.e. there is no disaggregation by victim-perpetrator relationship (**IT**, **CY**), all domestic relations (**AT**, **UK_E&W**, **UK_NI**);

- covers a narrower definition, i.e. it does not include all intimate partners, such as **Slovakia**, which covers only current partners (husband, cohabitee), although new categories have recently become available.
- The offence is not psychological intimate partner violence, but psychological offences related to domestic violence (**FR, CY, MT, AT, UK_NI**) or an aggregate of relevant offences. In some jurisdictions, the offences included are quite limited. The offences included may represent an aggregate of relevant offences (**SK**). In **Italy** it is limited to stalking, in **France** it is limited to threats and harassment and in **Lithuania** it only includes threats.
- Data compilation methods may differ at national level because of different administrative processes. As the full national processes are not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
- Barriers for victims to report offences may differ at national level. As the extent of these barriers is not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
- Member States' jurisdictions have different population sizes and, as the indicator provides absolute numbers, the data should be interpreted with population size in mind.

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

5.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

5.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

Indicator 5 data for **Czechia, Germany, Latvia** and **Finland** are comparable. Although these jurisdictions adhere to the same definition, the following aspects of data collection may affect comparability.

- Offences included can vary between Member States' jurisdictions. Data for all jurisdictions represent an aggregate of relevant offences under the Member States' jurisdictions' respective criminal codes, which may not always be fully comparable.
- Different definitions of intimate partners may affect comparability. **Czech** data include cohabiting intimate partners (except unmarried former partners). In **Finland** data include current and ex-partners who are living or have lived together, or who have a common child. No information is available on what is covered by intimate partner in **Latvia**.

For the remaining Member States' jurisdictions (**BE, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LT, MT, AT, PT, SK, UK_E&W, UK_NI**), data were collected that do not adhere to EIGE's definitions, often covering domestic violence offences rather than victims of intimate partner violence.

5.10. Comparability over time

The following breaks apply to comparable data for indicator 5.

- **Czechia**: police report errors in data on victims for the period 2016-2018. These figures should therefore be treated as indicative.
- **Germany**: coercion is included in the definition of psychological intimate partner violence, as of 2017.

The following breaks apply to non-comparable data for indicator 5.

- Data for **Malta** for 2014 and 2015 cover the number of records of 'psychological' violence, 'stalking' and 'neglect'. These data are not disaggregated by the sex and age of the victim or perpetrator, or their relationship. Data for 2016, 2017 and 2018 include cases registered as domestic violence with the police and include the categories of psychological violence and/or stalking on women age 18 and over by men with an intimate partner relationship (current or ex-partner).

- In **Portugal**, as of 2018, proportions of cases with women victims and men perpetrator by type of intimate partner relationship and by type of violence are reported.
- For **Slovakia**, as of 2018, two different methodologies are available. The existing methodology covers the number of recorded relationships (i.e. relation to the victim is husband and cohabitee) from a statistical sheet on victims, which also includes economic violence. The new methodology involves data from a new source (statistical sheet on offences related to domestic violence). This sheet also includes ex-husband and ex-cohabitee, as well as additional psychological offences, but includes fewer economic offences. The information in the preceding sections cover the existing methodology.
- **United Kingdom-England and Wales**: data include a new criminal offence, 'coercive and controlling behaviour', in domestic abuse, as of December 2015. The new offence is included in the main category of 'assault without injury'. Only certain police forces have been using this amended category, thus data for the 2016/2017 financial year are partial. Data for the 2017/2018 financial year cover all 43 territories in England and Wales.
- **United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**: data are collected by financial year.

5.11. Coherence with other datasets

Data for indicator 5 may partly overlap with EIGE's data collection on non-comparable national administrative data on gender-based violence, in particular on intimate partner violence⁽⁴⁹⁾. Although the national administrative collection on gender-based violence does not collect data against a harmonised definition (e.g. specifying victim and offender age), the

data collected for psychological intimate partner violence incidents may, for some Member States' jurisdictions, be the same as the data collected against indicator 5.

5.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

5.13. Data collection

In all cases, indicator 5 data were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National focal points were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available sources: **Czechia**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data provided on request: **Germany, Latvia** and **Finland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Belgium, France, Italy, Cyprus, Portugal, United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Spain, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta, Austria** and **Slovakia**.

5.14. Mapping tables

See Annex Table 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.

⁽⁴⁹⁾ Availability of data for each Member State jurisdiction can be found at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/datatable; spreadsheets with data for each Member State jurisdiction are available for download from: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/metadata

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

6.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 6 is the number of victims. A victim is 'a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence, as well as the family members of a person whose death was directly caused by a criminal offence and who have suffered harm as a result of that person's death' ⁽⁵⁰⁾.

- Belgium
- Estonia
- Greece
- Spain
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Malta
- Austria
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland
- United Kingdom-Scotland.

6.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 6 is that of sexual intimate partner violence, defined as 'any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault' ⁽⁵¹⁾.

No data are available for:

- Bulgaria
- Denmark
- Ireland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Romania
- Sweden.

6.3. Reference area

Comparable data are available for:

- Czechia
- Germany
- France
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Slovenia
- Finland.

Non-comparable data are available for:

6.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 6 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

The following exceptions apply to comparable data:

⁽⁵⁰⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1424>

⁽⁵¹⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

- **2014:** data are not available for **Germany** and **France**;
- **2015:** data are not available for **France**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **France**.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **Estonia, Portugal, United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**;
- **2015:** data are not available for **Estonia, Portugal** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**;
- **2016:** data are not available for **Estonia, Malta** and **Portugal**;
- **2017:** data are not available for **Estonia, Malta** and **Portugal**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **Greece, Cyprus, Malta, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.

6.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of victims over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of victims in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 6.10 on comparability over time.

6.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 6 data are not available in some jurisdictions (see Section 6.3) or where data are not available for some years (see Section 6.4).

6.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 6.

- **Czechia** and **Lithuania:** data are limited to intimate partners living together (**CZ:** except unmarried ex-partners).
- In **Slovenia**, data do not explicitly include ex-partners.
- In **Finland**, data include current and ex-partners living or having lived together, and those with a common child.
- **Germany:** data cannot be disaggregated by the age of the victim.
- **Germany** and **France:** data cannot be disaggregated by the sex or age of the perpetrator.
- **Latvia:** data are an aggregate of relevant offences committed within an intimate partner relationship; intimate partner violence is not itself recognised as a legal offence.

Proxy data for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the number of victims:
 - number of offences (**BE, EL, ES, HR, MT, SK, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK_SC**);
 - proportion of cases (**PT**);
 - number of relationships in which an offence occurs (**SK**).
- Data are not available in absolute numbers but rather as proportions (**PT**).
- Data are not disaggregated by the sex of the victim (**BE, EL, CY, MT, UK_NI**). Data were not been disaggregated by sex of the victim in

- United Kingdom-England and Wales** prior to 2016.
- Data for **Croatia** include only criminal offences and exclude misdemeanours (which are covered under data in indicators 10 and 11).
 - Relationship between the victim and perpetrator varies:
 - covers a broader definition, i.e. data are not disaggregated by victim–perpetrator relationship (**EL**) or all domestic relations are included (**CY, MT, AT, UK_E&W, UK_NI**);
 - covers a narrower definition, i.e. referring only to current married or cohabiting partners as in **Slovakia**, although new categories have recently become available.
 - The offence is not intimate partner violence but domestic violence (**EL, IT, CY, MT, AT, UK_E&W, UK_NI**) or an aggregate of relevant offences (**SK**) or one relevant offence (**EE**: rape only).
 - Different definitions of intimate partners may affect comparability. **Czech** and **Lithuanian** data include cohabiting intimate partners (CZ: except unmarried ex-partners). A more detailed definition for intimate partners used in **Germany** and **Latvia** is not available. In **Slovenia**, the definition does not explicitly include former partners. In **Finland**, former and current partners who are living or have lived together are included, as are couples with a common child.
 - Data compilation methods may differ at national level because of different administrative processes. As the full national processes are not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
 - Barriers for victims to report offences may differ at national level. As the extent of these barriers is not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
 - Member States’ jurisdictions have different population sizes and, as the indicator provides absolute numbers, the data should be interpreted with population size in mind.

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

6.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

6.9. Comparability across Member States’ jurisdictions

Indicator 6 data for **Czechia, Germany, Estonia, France** and **Latvia** are comparable. Although these jurisdictions adhere to the same definition, the following aspects of data collection may affect comparability.

- Offences included can vary between Member States’ jurisdictions. Data for **Czechia, Germany, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia** and **Finland** represent an aggregate of relevant offences under the Member States’ jurisdictions’ respective criminal codes, which may not always be fully comparable.

For the remaining Member States’ jurisdictions (**BE, EE, EL, ES, HR, CY, MT, AT, PT, SK, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK_SC**), data were collected that do not adhere to EIGE’s definitions, chiefly because data cover the number of offences rather than victims.

6.10. Comparability over time

The following breaks apply to comparable data for indicator 6.

- **Czechia**: police report errors in data on victims for the period 2016-2018. These figures should therefore be treated as indicative.
- **Germany**: data for 2017 and 2018 represent a break, as data for 2017 covers rape and sexual coercion, while data for 2018 also covers sexual abuse of persons incapable of resistance.

The following breaks apply to non-comparable data for indicator 6.

- In **Portugal**, as of 2018, proportions of cases with women victims and men perpetrator by type of intimate partner relationship and by type of violence are reported.
- For **Slovakia**, as of 2018, two different methodologies are available. The existing methodology covers the number of recorded relationships (i.e. relation to the victim is husband and cohabitee) from a statistical sheet on victims, which also includes economic violence. The new methodology involves data from a new source (statistical sheet on offences related to domestic violence). This sheet also includes ex-husband and ex-cohabitee, as well as additional psychological offences, but includes fewer economic offences. The information in the preceding sections cover the existing methodology.
- **For all United Kingdom jurisdictions:** data are collected by the financial year.
- **United Kingdom-England and Wales:** data are only disaggregated by sex after 2015. Prior to that, data refer to the number of sexual offences categorised as domestic abuse related. Data for 2016 and 2017 are an aggregation of the number of sexual assault offences flagged as domestic abuse of females aged 13 and over, and the number of rape offences flagged as domestic abuse of females aged 16 and over.

6.11. Coherence with other datasets

Data for indicator 6 may partly overlap with EIGE's data collection of non-comparable national administrative data on gender-based violence, in particular on intimate partner violence⁽⁵²⁾. Although the national administrative collection on gender-based violence does not collect data against a harmonised definition (e.g. specifying victim and offender age), the

data collected for sexual intimate partner violence incidents may, for some Member States' jurisdictions, be the same as the data collected against indicator 6.

6.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

6.13. Data collection

In all cases, data for indicator 6 were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National focal points were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available sources: **Czechia and France**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data provided on request: **Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Finland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Belgium, Estonia, Cyprus, Malta, Portugal, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland and United Kingdom-Scotland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Greece, Spain, Croatia, Austria and Slovakia**.

6.14. Mapping tables

See Annex Table 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.

⁽⁵²⁾ Availability of data for each Member State jurisdiction can be found at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth_gbv_nat_admin__admin/datatable; spreadsheets with data for each Member State jurisdiction are available to download from: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth_gbv_nat_admin__admin/metadata

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

7.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 7 is the number of victims. A victim is 'a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence, as well as the family members of a person whose death was directly caused by a criminal offence and who have suffered harm as a result of that person's death' ⁽⁵³⁾.

7.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 7 is that of economic intimate partner violence, defined as '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' ⁽⁵⁴⁾.

7.3. Reference area

Data and metadata for indicator 7 were collected at the national level for 27 EU Member States and the three devolved jurisdictions which are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Comparable data are available for:

- Latvia

Non-comparable data are available for:

- Belgium
- Czechia
- Germany
- Spain
- Malta
- Austria
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Finland
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland
- United Kingdom-Scotland

No data are available for:

- Bulgaria
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Ireland
- Greece
- France
- Croatia
- Italy
- Cyprus
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Romania
- Slovenia

⁽⁵³⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1424>

⁽⁵⁴⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

- Sweden.

7.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 7 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

No exceptions apply to comparable data.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **Germany, Portugal, United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**;
- **2015:** data are not available for **Germany, Portugal** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**;
- **2016:** data are not available for **Germany, Malta** and **Portugal**;
- **2017:** data are not available for **Malta** and **Portugal**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **Malta, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.

7.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of victims over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of victims in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 7.10 on comparability over time.

7.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 7 data are not available in some jurisdictions (see Section 7.3) or where data are not available for some years (see Section 7.4).

7.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 7.

- **Latvia:** data are an aggregate of relevant offences committed within an intimate partner relationship; intimate partner violence is not itself recognised as a legal offence.

Proxy data on indicator 7 for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the number of victims:
 - number of offences (**BE, ES, MT, SK, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK_SC**);
 - proportion of cases (**PT**);
 - number of relationships in which an offence occurs (**SK**).
- Data are not available in absolute numbers but rather as proportions (**PT**).
- Data are not disaggregated by the sex of the victim (**BE, CZ, MT, UK_E&W**).
- Relationship between the victim and perpetrator varies:
 - covers a broader definition, i.e. data are not disaggregated by victim-perpetrator (**CZ**) or cover economic domestic violence (**MT, AT, UK_E&W, UK_NI**);
 - covers a narrower definition, e.g. data refer only to current married or cohabiting partners as in **Slovakia**, or current and former partners living or having lived together as well as partners with a common child as in **Finland**.
- The offence is not intimate partner violence but all economic offences (**CZ**), economic offences relate to domestic violence (**MT, AT, UK_E&W, UK_NI**), or an aggregation of rel-

evant offences (**ES, LV, SK**). In **United Kingdom-Scotland**, data include only dishonesty related to domestic violence. In **Finland**, data include only extortion.

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

7.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

7.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

Indicator 7 data for **Latvia** are comparable. While this jurisdiction adheres to EIGE's definition, the definition for intimate partner is not made explicit and this could affect comparability.

For those jurisdictions with non-comparable data (**BE, CZ, DE, ES, LV, MT, AT, PT, SK, FI, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK_SC**), data were collected that do not adhere to EIGE's definitions, typically because data concern offences rather than victims.

7.10. Comparability over time

No breaks apply to comparable data for indicator 7.

The following breaks apply to non-comparable data for indicator 7.

- **Czechia**: police report errors in data on victims for the period 2016-2018. These figures should therefore be treated as indicative.
- **Spain**: as of 2018, Spain implemented stricter rules in order to record all economic crimes against women. This is visible in the number of recorded offences.

- In **Portugal**, as of 2018, proportions of cases with women victims and men perpetrator by type of intimate partner relationship and by type of violence are reported.

- **United Kingdom-England and Wales**: data relate to domestic abuse, as of April 2015.

- **United Kingdom (all jurisdictions)**: data are collected by financial year.

7.11. Coherence with other datasets

Data for indicator 7 may partly overlap with EIGE's data collection on non-comparable national administrative data on gender-based violence, in particular on intimate partner violence⁽⁵⁵⁾. Although the national administrative collection on gender-based violence does not collect data against a harmonised definition (e.g. specifying victim and offender age), the data collected for economic intimate partner violence-related incidents may, for some Member States' jurisdictions, be the same as the data collected against indicator 7.

7.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

7.13. Data collection

In all cases, indicator 7 data were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National focal points were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Latvia**.

⁽⁵⁵⁾ Availability of data for each Member State jurisdiction can be found at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/datatable; spreadsheets with data for each Member State jurisdiction are available to download from: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/metadata

- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Belgium, Czechia, Spain, Malta, Portugal, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland and United Kingdom-Scotland.**
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Germany,**

Austria, Slovakia and Finland.

7.14. Mapping tables

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

8.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 8 is the number of victims. A victim is 'a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence, as well as the family members of a person whose death was directly caused by a criminal offence and who have suffered harm as a result of that person's death' ⁽⁵⁶⁾.

- Germany
- Estonia
- Greece
- France
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Austria
- Slovenia
- Slovakia
- Finland.

Non-comparable data are available for:

8.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 8 is rape, defined as 'sexual penetration, whether vaginal, anal or oral, through the use of object or body parts, without consent, using force, coercion or by taking advantage of the vulnerability of the victim' ⁽⁵⁷⁾.

- Bulgaria
- Denmark
- Ireland
- Spain
- Croatia
- Italy
- Cyprus
- Malta
- Poland
- Portugal
- Sweden
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland
- United Kingdom-Scotland.

No data are available for:

8.3. Reference area

Data and metadata for indicator 8 were collected at the national level for 27 EU Member States and the three devolved jurisdictions which are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Comparable data are available for:

- Czechia

- Belgium
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Netherlands
- Romania.

⁽⁵⁶⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1424>

⁽⁵⁷⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

8.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 8 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

The following exceptions apply to comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **Germany** and **France**;
- **2015:** data are not available for **France**;
- **2016:** data are not available for **Germany**;
- **2017:** data are not available for **Germany**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **France**;
- data for **Estonia** are only available for **2018**.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014, 2015** and **2017:** data are not available for **Poland**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **Bulgaria, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.

8.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of victims over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of victims in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 8.10 on comparability over time.

8.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 8 data are not available in some Member State jurisdictions (see

Section 8.3) or are not available for some years (see Section 8.4).

8.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 8.

- **Germany** and **Greece:** data cannot be disaggregated by the age of the victim and perpetrator, nor by the sex of the perpetrator.
- **Estonia, France** and **Lithuania:** data cannot be disaggregated by the age and sex of the perpetrator.
- **Austria:** in the Austrian definition of rape, lack of consent is assumed based on the condition that measures of force, deprivation of liberty and threat must have been used. In addition, it is not explicitly specified that the offence must have exploited the victim's vulnerability. However, the use of narcotics, for example, is used in the definition of use of force.
- **France, Lithuania, Slovenia** and **Slovakia:** data include attempts. For **Slovakia**, data also cover sexual violence.
- **Germany:** data exclude rapes resulting in death.

Proxy data for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition of indicator 8, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the victim:
 - number of offences (**DK, IE, ES, HR, PL, PT, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK_SC**);
 - number of solved cases (**BG**);
 - number of cases (**CY, MT**).
- Data are not disaggregated by the sex of the victim (**IE, CY, UK_NI**).

- The offence also covers sexual offences other than rape. **Italian** data cover sexual violence.

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

8.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

8.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

Data for **Czechia, Germany, Estonia, Greece, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia** and **Finland** are comparable for indicator 8. Although these jurisdictions adhere to the same definition, the following aspects of data collection may affect comparability.

- Data compilation methods may differ at national level because of different administrative processes. As the full national processes are not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
- Barriers for victims to report offences may differ at national level. As the extent of these barriers is not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
- Member States' jurisdictions have different population sizes and, as the indicator provides absolute numbers, the data should be interpreted with population size in mind.

For the remaining Member States' jurisdictions (**BG, DK, IE, ES, HR, IT, CY, MT, PL, PT, SE, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK_SC**), data were collected that do not adhere to EIGE's definitions. This is chiefly because the data relate to the number of offences rather than victims.

8.10. Comparability over time

The following breaks apply to comparable data for indicator 8.

- **Czechia:** police report errors in data on victims for the period 2016-2018. These figures should therefore be treated as indicative.
- **Germany:** data for 2015 report on rape between intimate partners, whereas data for 2018 represent data on all rape except rape resulting in death and in line with EIGE's definition. Data are not available for 2014, 2016 and 2017.
- **Estonia:** data for 2014 to 2017 refer to the number of adult (aged 18+) victims of rape (i.e. information on the sex of victim is not available). 2018 data refer to the number of women (aged 18+) victims of rape by both male and female perpetrators of all ages.

The following breaks apply to non-comparable data for indicator 8.

- **Sweden:** data for 2018 are affected by a change in the penal code with respect to rape. As of 1 July 2018, the absence of explicit consent constitutes rape. This change also introduced a new offence 'negligent rape'.
- **United Kingdom (all jurisdictions):** data cover the financial year.

8.11. Coherence with other datasets

Data from indicator 8 are likely to partially overlap with data from the UNODC–Eurostat data collection on intentional homicide and sexual offences. Although the UNODC–Eurostat data collection also collects data on rape victims by the sex of the victim⁽⁵⁸⁾, it does not break down the data by the sex of the perpetrator or the age of the victim or perpetrator, as specified in EIGE's definition. In practice, comparable data collected by EIGE may overlap with that of UNODC–Eurostat, as the methodology described here for assessing data as comparable to EIGE's definition does not preclude data without disaggregation by sex of the perpetra-

⁽⁵⁸⁾ Dataset accessible from Eurostat website: https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=crim_hom_soff&lang=en

tor and age of the victim or perpetrator from the comparable dataset.

Similarly, some overlap may exist with EIGE's data collection on non-comparable national administrative data on gender-based violence, in particular on rape⁽⁵⁹⁾. Although this national administrative collection on gender-based violence does not collect data against a harmonised definition, the data collected on rape may, for some Member States' jurisdictions, be the same as the data collected against indicator 8.

8.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

8.13. Data collection

In all cases, indicator 8 data were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National focal points were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available sources: **Czechia** and **France**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data provided on request: **Germany, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia** and **Finland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland** ⁽⁶⁰⁾, **Italy, Cyprus, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Spain** and **Croatia**.

8.14. Mapping tables

See Annex Table 8: Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims reporting rape committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police.

⁽⁵⁹⁾ Availability of data for each Member State jurisdiction can be found at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_sex_rape_adm__gbv_nat_admin/datatable; spreadsheets with data for each Member State jurisdiction are available to download from: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_sex_rape_adm__gbv_nat_admin/metadata

⁽⁶⁰⁾ Data are not currently publicly available as they are 'under reservation' due to known quality issues: <https://www.cso.ie/en/methods/crime/statisticsunderreservationfaqs/>

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

9.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 9 is the number of victims. A victim is 'a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence, as well as the family members of a person whose death was directly caused by a criminal offence and who have suffered harm as a result of that person's death' ⁽⁶¹⁾.

9.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 9 is intimate femicide, defined as '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 a former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim' ⁽⁶²⁾.

Femicide is not a recognised separate legal offence in any EU Member State jurisdiction. Therefore, indicator 9 collects data on homicide. The indicator presents the share of all homicide victims that were victims of intimate partner homicide. In order to calculate the share, data were collected on all women homicide victims, as well as women victims of intimate partner homicide. Comparable data refer to Member States' jurisdictions that have data for both and (closely) adhere to EIGE's definitions for both in

order to calculate the proportion. Where only data for all homicides were available, these are considered non-comparable, as they do not allow for calculation of the share.

9.3. Reference area

Data and metadata for indicator 9 were collected at the national level for 27 EU Member States and the three devolved jurisdictions which are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Comparable data are available for:

- Czechia
- Germany
- Spain
- France
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Slovenia
- Slovakia
- Finland
- Sweden
- United Kingdom-Scotland.

Non-comparable data are available for:

- Bulgaria

⁽⁶¹⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1424>

⁽⁶²⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

- Denmark
- Estonia
- Greece
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Austria
- Poland
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland.

No data are available for:

- Belgium
- Ireland
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Portugal
- Romania.

9.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 9 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

The following exceptions apply to comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **Germany, France** and **Sweden**;
- **2015:** data are not available for **Sweden**;
- **2017:** data are not available for **Sweden**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **France, the Netherlands** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **Bulgaria** and **Poland**;
- **2015:** data are not available for **Bulgaria** and **Poland**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **Cyprus, United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**.

9.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of victims over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of victims in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 9.10 on comparability over time.

9.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 9 data are not available in some jurisdictions (see Section 9.3) or are not available for some years (see Section 9.4).

9.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 9.

- **Czechia:** data are limited to domestic violence between intimate partners living in a common dwelling.
- **Germany, France** and **the Netherlands:** data cannot be disaggregated by the age of the victim and perpetrator, nor by the sex of the perpetrator.
- **Malta** and **Sweden:** data cannot be disaggregated by the age of the victim and perpetrator.
- **Lithuania** and **Slovakia:** data cannot be disaggregated by the sex and age of the perpetrator and data include attempts.

Proxy data for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition of indicator 9, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the victim:
 - number of offences (**BG, DK, HR, UK_E&W, UK_NI**);

- number of cases (CY).
- Data are not disaggregated by the sex of the victim (BG, CY).
- The offence covers all recorded homicides, not intimate femicide (BG, DK, EL, CY, PL). In some Member States' jurisdictions, the data cover homicide in a domestic violence setting (EE, AT).

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

9.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

9.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

Only data for **Czechia, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden** and **United Kingdom-Scotland** are comparable for indicator 9. Although these jurisdictions adhere to the same definition, the following aspects of data collection may affect comparability.

- Offences included can vary between Member States' jurisdictions. None of the data for these jurisdictions have a dedicated statistical or legal definition of femicide. Rather, the data cover intimate partner homicide. In **Czechia, Germany, France, Slovenia, Finland** and **Sweden**, data cover an aggregate of killings (e.g. homicide, manslaughter, assassination and murder). In **Spain, Lithuania, Malta** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**, data cover homicide.
- Data for **Germany, Lithuania** and **Slovenia** include attempts.
- Member States' jurisdictions define the term intimate partner to include different relationships. **Spain** provides a specification of intimate partner, while **Germany, Latvia** and

Malta refer only to intimate partner, with no further elaboration on the relationships covered in each case (e.g. if ex-partners are covered). **Czech** and **Lithuanian** data include current/ex-partners living in the same house (CZ: except unmarried ex-partners). **Italian, Finnish** and **Scottish** data include current and ex-partners. In **Finland**, these partners must live or have lived together or have a common child. **Sweden's** data relate to current or former close relationships (i.e. persons are/have been married or are cohabiting under circumstances comparable to marriage). **Slovakian** data covers current partners (husbands and cohabitees).

- Data compilation methods may differ at national level because of different administrative processes. As the full national processes are not known, the risk cannot be quantified. One exception is **Malta**, which does not systematically record the relationship between the victim and perpetrator, but can provide this data due to the very low number of homicides.
- Barriers for victims to report offences may differ at national level. As the extent of these barriers is not known, the risk cannot be quantified.

For the remaining Member States' jurisdictions (**BG, EE, EL, HR, CY, AT, PL, UK_E&W, UK_NI**), data were collected that do not adhere to EIGE's definitions. This is chiefly because the data relate to the number of offences rather than victims or cover homicide rather than intimate partner homicide or femicide.

9.10. Comparability over time

The following breaks apply to comparable data for indicator 9.

- **Czechia**: police report errors in data on victims for the period 2016-2018. These figures should therefore be treated as indicative.
- **Finland**: data for 2018 are preliminary.

- **United Kingdom-Scotland:** data are collected by financial year.

The following break applies to non-comparable data for indicator 9.

- **United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland:** data are collected by financial year.

9.11. Coherence with other datasets

Data from this indicator are likely to partially overlap with data from the UNODC–Eurostat data collection on intentional homicide and sexual offences. Although the UNODC–Eurostat data collection also collects data on intimate partner homicide victims by victim–offender relationship and the sex of the victim⁽⁶³⁾, it does not break down the data by the sex of the perpetrator or by the age of the victim or perpetrator. In practice, comparable data collected by EIGE may overlap with the UNODC–Eurostat data, as the methodology described in this document to assess whether the data adhere to EIGE’s definition does not preclude data without disaggregation by sex of the perpetrator and age of the victim or perpetrator from the comparable dataset.

Similarly, some overlap may exist with EIGE’s data collection on non-comparable national administrative data on gender-based violence, in particular on intimate partner violence⁽⁶⁴⁾. Although the national administrative collection on gender-based violence does not collect data against a harmonised definition, the data collected for intimate partner violence-related homicides may be the same as the data collected against indicator 9.

9.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

9.13. Data collection

In all cases, indicator 9 data were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National focal points were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States’ jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available sources: **Czechia, France, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Sweden** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.
- Member States’ jurisdictions with comparable data provided on request: **Germany, Spain, Latvia, Slovenia, Slovakia** and **Finland**.
- Member States’ jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Cyprus, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**.
- Member States’ jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Croatia, Austria** and **Poland**.

9.14. Mapping tables

See Annex Table 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).

⁽⁶³⁾ Dataset accessible from Eurostat website: https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=crim_hom_vrel&lang=en

⁽⁶⁴⁾ Availability of data for each Member State jurisdiction can be found at: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/datatable; and spreadsheets with data for each Member State jurisdiction are available to download from: https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs/indicator/genvio_int_adm_oth__gbv_nat_admin__admin/metadata

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

10.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 10 is the number of protection orders. 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’⁽⁶⁵⁾. Protection orders can be adopted under criminal or civil laws. A protection order represents a fast legal remedy to protect the persons at risk of any form of violence by prohibiting, restraining or proscribing certain behaviour by the perpetrator.

Indicator 10 further disaggregates protection orders by the number of applications and the number granted. It also distinguishes between the type of court where the application was made and granted (i.e. criminal courts and civil/family courts).

10.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 10 is intimate partner violence, 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’⁽⁶⁶⁾.

10.3. Reference area

Data and metadata for indicator 10 were collected at national level for 27 EU Member States

and the three devolved jurisdictions which are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Comparable data are available for:

- Spain.

Non-comparable data are available for:

- Bulgaria
- Estonia
- Ireland
- France
- Croatia
- Italy
- Lithuania
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Finland
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland
- United Kingdom-Scotland.

No data are available for:

- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Greece
- Cyprus
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Malta

⁽⁶⁵⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/recommendations-eu-improve-data-collection-intimate-partner-violence>

⁽⁶⁶⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

- Netherlands
- Austria
- Poland
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Sweden.

10.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 10 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

No exceptions apply to the comparable data for **Spain**.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014:** data are not available for **France** and **Slovenia**;
- **2015:** data are not available for **Slovenia**;
- **2016:** data are not available for **France**;
- **2017:** data are not available for **France** and **Slovenia**;
- **2018:** data are not available for **Ireland, France, Italy, Slovenia, United Kingdom-England and Wales, United Kingdom-Northern Ireland** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.

10.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of protection orders over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of protection orders in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 10.10 on comparability over time.

10.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 10 data are not available in some jurisdictions (see Section 10.3)

or are not available for some years (see Section 10.4).

Disaggregation by protection order applications/granted and the type of court for the application/grant (criminal courts and civil/family courts) is often not available.

Data for **Spain** (the only Member State jurisdiction with data adhering to EIGE's indicator 10 definition) are disaggregated by protection order applications/granted but not by type of court. This is because cases of violence against women in Spain are exclusively the responsibility of the criminal courts.

For non-comparable data.

- **Estonia:** data include disaggregation by protection order applications/orders granted, as well as the type of court involved.
- **France:** data only include protection orders applied for in family courts.
- **Lithuania:** data cover court measures obliging the perpetrator to live separately from the partner.
- **Bulgaria and Slovenia:** data cover only the number of protection order applications. There is no information on the type of court involved.
- **Italy:** data cover only the number of protection orders granted (covering final warnings and restraining orders). There is no information on the type of court involved.
- **Romania:** data cover only protection orders granted by civil/family courts, and the total number of protection order applications.
- **Croatia:** data do not disaggregate by type of court (only criminal courts are available) but do disaggregate by the number of protection order applications/orders granted.
- **Finland:** data cover protection orders granted by all courts and police issued temporary protection orders for domestic violence and cannot distinguish between the sex or age

of perpetrator or victim, or the relationship between them.

- **Ireland and United Kingdom-England and Wales:** data do not disaggregate by type of court (only civil/family courts are available) but do disaggregate by the number of protection order applications/orders granted.
- **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland:** data cover protection orders granted by both criminal courts and civil/family courts, and protection order applications only in criminal courts.
- **United Kingdom-Scotland:** data cover family procedure cases initiated in the sheriff courts where the case type is exclusion order and does not include information on the sex or age of perpetrator or victim, or the relationship between them.

10.7. Accuracy

No exceptions apply to the comparable data (i.e. Spain).

Proxy data for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition of indicator 10, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the number of protection orders:
 - number of court orders (**IE**: safety order, barring order, protection order and interim barring order; **IT**: first warnings and restraining orders; **LT**: separation from partner);
 - number of domestic violence remedies (**UK_E&W**);
 - number of family procedures with exclusion orders (**UK_SC**).
- Data are not disaggregated by the sex of the victim (**BG, IE, FR, HR, IT, RO, SI, UK_E&W, UK_NI**).

- Data for **Croatia** include protection orders related to misdemeanours, whereas data from police do not include misdemeanours.
- The offence covers domestic violence or all violence (regardless of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator):
 - domestic violence (**BG, IE, FR, HR, RO, SI, UK_E&W, UK_NI**);
 - all violence (**IT, LT**).

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

10.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

10.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

Only data for **Spain** adhere to EIGE's definition of indicator 10. However, the following aspects of data collection may affect comparability.

- Data compilation methods may differ at national level because of different administrative processes. As full national processes are not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
- Member States' jurisdictions have different population sizes and, as the indicator provides absolute numbers, the data should be interpreted with population size in mind.

For the remaining Member States' jurisdictions for which some data were available (**BG, EE, IE, FR, IT, LT, RO, SI, FI, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK_SC**), data were collected that do not adhere to EIGE's definitions. This is usually because the data concern domestic violence protection orders rather than protective orders related to intimate partner violence.

10.10. Comparability over time

The following breaks apply to non-comparable data for indicator 10.

- **Croatia:** some protection orders may not have been correctly recorded during the implementation period of a new recording system in 2015. This affects data for 2016 and 2017.
- **All United Kingdom jurisdictions:** data are collected by financial year.

10.11. Coherence with other datasets

No other dataset compiles the number of protection order applications/orders granted in cases of intimate partner violence against women by type of courts over a 12-month period.

10.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

10.13. Data collection

In all cases, data for indicator 10 were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National contacts were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available sources: **Spain**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Bulgaria, France, Croatia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia, Finland** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**.

10.14. Mapping tables

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

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

11.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 11 is the number of prosecuted men. In the context of violence against women, these are defined as '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' ⁽⁶⁷⁾.

11.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 11 is intimate partner violence, 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' ⁽⁶⁸⁾.

11.3. Reference area

Data and metadata for indicator 11 were collected at national level for 27 EU Member States and the three devolved jurisdictions which are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Comparable data are available for:

- Lithuania
- Sweden
- United Kingdom-Scotland.

Non-comparable data are available for:

- Belgium
- Czechia
- Greece
- Spain
- France
- Croatia
- Italy
- Austria
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Slovakia
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland.

No data are available for:

- Bulgaria
- Denmark
- Germany
- Estonia
- Ireland
- Cyprus
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Romania
- Finland.

11.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 11 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

⁽⁶⁷⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/crim_just_esms.htm

⁽⁶⁸⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

The following exceptions apply to comparable data:

- data for **Lithuania** are not available for **2014 to 2016**;
- data for **United Kingdom-Scotland** are not available for **2018**.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014**: data are not available for **France** and **Austria**;
- **2016**: data are not available for **Italy**;
- **2014 to 2017**: data are not available for **Slovakia**;
- **2018**: data are not available for **Greece, France, Italy, Slovenia, United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**.

11.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of prosecuted men over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of prosecuted men in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 11.10 on comparability over time.

11.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 11 data are not available in some jurisdictions (see Section 11.3) or are not available for some years (see Section 11.4).

11.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 11.

- **Sweden**: data for the period of 2014-2017 are limited to offences taking place indoors. All data include men aged 15 years or older prosecuted for assault/gross assault against a female partner/ex-partner (18 years or older) and men (18 years old or older) prosecuted for gross violation of a woman's integrity.
- **Lithuania** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**: data do not distinguish by the age and sex of the victim. Lithuania also does not specify the age of the perpetrator.

Proxy data for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition of indicator 11, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the number of prosecuted men:
 - number of cases of accused and sentenced persons (**ES**);
 - number of proceedings or reports (**AT**);
 - number of cases (**UK_E&W, UK_NI**);
 - number of suspects (**BE, EL, PT**);
 - number of convictions (**FR**);
 - number of persons charged (**HR**);
 - number of persons appearing in front of the court (**SK**).
- Data are not disaggregated by the sex of the victim (**BE, EL, FR, HR, IT, AT, PT, UK_E&W, UK_NI**).
- Data for **Croatia** include charges related to misdemeanours, whereas data from police do not include misdemeanours.
- The offence covers domestic violence in **Belgium** (but explicitly between partners), **Czechia, Greece, Croatia, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**. In **France**, the offence relates only to sexual intimate partner violence.

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

11.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

11.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

Only data for Spain and Sweden are comparable for indicator 11. Although these jurisdictions adhere to the same definition, the following aspects of data collection may affect comparability.

- Offences included can vary across Member States' jurisdictions. In **Sweden**, the offence is limited to those occurring indoors, although offences committed outdoors were added in 2018.
- In **Sweden**, data include married people, or cohabiting partners under circumstances comparable to marriage, or who have children together.
- Data compilation methods may differ at national level because of different administrative processes. As the full national processes are not known, the risk cannot be quantified.
- Member States' jurisdictions have different population sizes and, as the indicator provides absolute numbers, the data should be interpreted with population size in mind.

For the remaining Member States' jurisdictions (**BE, CZ, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, AT, PT, SI, SK, UK_E&W, UK_NI**), data were collected that do not adhere to EIGE's definitions, largely because they relate to domestic violence rather than intimate partner violence.

11.10. Comparability over time

The following break applies to comparable data for indicator 11.

- **Sweden**: data include additional offences, i.e. assault/aggravated assault taking place outdoors, as of 2018.

The following breaks apply to non-comparable data for indicator 11.

- **France**: data for 2015 refer to the number of perpetrators prosecuted for intimate partner violence, including both women and men perpetrators. Data for 2016 and 2017 include convictions for sexual violence between partners according to the partner's sex (male), where the victim is 18 years or older.
- **United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**: data are collected by financial year.
- **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**: data for 2014 are based on offences categorised as domestic violence, as recorded by police. As of 2015, data are based on offences categorised as domestic violence by either police or the Public Prosecution Service (PPS).

11.11. Coherence with other datasets

No other dataset compiles the number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women over a 12-month period.

11.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

11.13. Data collection

In all cases, indicator 11 data were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National contacts were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available sources: **Lithuania, Sweden** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Czechia, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia** and **United Kingdom-England and Wales**.
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-com-

parable data provided on request: **Belgium, Greece, Croatia, Austria, Slovakia** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**.

11.14. Mapping tables

See Annex Table 11: Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) prosecuted for intimate partner violence against women.

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

12.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 12 is the number of sentenced men. In the context of violence against women, sentenced persons are defined as 'persons found guilty by any legal body authorised to pronounce a conviction under national criminal law, whether or not the conviction was later upheld' ⁽⁶⁹⁾.

12.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 12 is intimate partner violence, 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' ⁽⁷⁰⁾.

12.3. Reference area

Data and metadata for indicator 12 were collected at the national level for 27 EU Member States and the three devolved jurisdictions which are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Comparable data are available for:

- Spain
- Lithuania
- Slovakia
- United Kingdom-Scotland.

Non-comparable data are available for:

- Czechia
- Estonia
- France
- Croatia
- Italy
- Austria
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland.

No data are available for:

- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Denmark
- Germany
- Ireland
- Greece
- Cyprus
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Romania
- Finland
- Sweden.

12.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 12 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

⁽⁶⁹⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/crim_just_esms.htm

⁽⁷⁰⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

The following exceptions apply to comparable data:

- data for **Spain** are not available for **2014**;
- data for **Lithuania** are not available for **2014 to 2017** (i.e. only for **2018**);
- data for **United Kingdom-Scotland** are not available for **2018**.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014**: data are not available for **Estonia, France** and **Austria**;
- **2015**: data are not available for **Estonia**;
- **2016**: data are not available for **Estonia** and **Italy**;
- **2017**: data are not available for **Estonia**;
- **2018**: data are not available for **Spain, France, Italy, Slovenia, United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**.

12.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of sentenced men over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of sentenced men in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 12.10 on comparability over time.

12.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 12 data are not available in some jurisdictions (see Section 12.3) or are not available for some years (see Section 12.4).

12.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 11.

- **Spain**: data do not distinguish by the age of the perpetrator.
- **Lithuania** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**: data do not distinguish by the sex of the victim.

Proxy data for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition of indicator 12, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the number of sentenced men:
 - number of convictions (**FR, AT, UK_E&W**);
 - number of cases (**CZ, UK_NI**);
 - number of inquiries resulting in an indictment (**PT**).
- Data are not disaggregated by sex of the victim (**FR, IT, AT, PT, UK_E&W, UK_NI**).
- The offence covers different elements:
 - covers domestic violence (**CZ, HR, IT, AT, PT, SI, UK_E&W, UK_NI**);
 - covers 'damage to health and physical abuse in a close relationship or relationship of subordination' (**EE**).

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

12.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

12.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

There are no comparable data for indicator 12. Most jurisdictions have no data available at all and those that do often only have data on domestic violence rather than intimate partner violence.

12.10. Comparability over time

The following breaks apply to comparable data for indicator 12.

- **United Kingdom-Scotland:** data are collected by financial year.
- **Slovakia:** a new way of collecting and processing data was introduced in 2018. More specifically, data are retrieved from the revised statistical sheet for criminal cases, where the overall number is the number of sentenced persons (male, 18+) in intimate partner violence-related offences committed against women/girls with whom their relationship is husband/ex-husband, cohabitee/ex-cohabitee or parent of common child. Previously, data were retrieved in the same way, solely for relationships designated 'husband' and 'cohabitee'.

The following breaks apply to non-comparable data for indicator 12.

- **United Kingdom-England and Wales and United Kingdom-Northern Ireland:** data are collected by financial year.
- **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland:** until 2014, data were based on offences categorised as domestic violence, as recorded by police. As of 2015, data are based on offences recorded as domestic violence by either the police or the PPS.

12.11. Coherence with other datasets

No other dataset compiles the number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women over a 12-month period.

12.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

12.13. Data collection

In all cases, indicator 12 data were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National contacts were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available source: **Spain, Lithuania and United Kingdom-Scotland.**
- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data provided on request: **Slovakia.**
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia and United Kingdom-England and Wales.**
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Estonia, Croatia, Austria, Slovakia and United Kingdom-Northern Ireland.**

12.14. Mapping tables

See Annex Table 12: Annual number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women.

13. 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

13.1. Statistical unit

The statistical unit for indicator 13 is the number of sentenced (or convicted) persons, i.e. 'persons found guilty by any legal body authorised to pronounce a conviction under national criminal law, whether or not the conviction was later upheld' ⁽⁷¹⁾. While indicator 12 measures the number of sentenced men, indicator 13 specifies the sentence, i.e. prison or a form of deprivation of liberty.

- Spain
- Lithuania
- Slovakia
- United Kingdom-Scotland.

Non-comparable data are available for:

- Estonia
- Croatia
- Italy
- United Kingdom-England and Wales
- United Kingdom-Northern Ireland.

13.2. Type of offence

The offence covered by indicator 13 is intimate partner violence, 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' ⁽⁷²⁾.

No data are available for:

- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Ireland
- Greece
- France
- Cyprus
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Hungary
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Austria
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Finland

13.3. Reference area

Data and metadata for indicator 13 were collected at the national level for 27 EU Member States and the three devolved jurisdictions which are the lawful authorities in the policy area of law and order in the United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Comparable data are available for:

⁽⁷¹⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/crim_just_esms.htm

⁽⁷²⁾ <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/glossary-definitions-rape-femicide-and-intimate-partner-violence>

- Sweden.

13.4. Time coverage

Data and metadata for indicator 13 were collected for the period 2014-2018.

The following exceptions apply to comparable data:

- data for **Spain** are not available for **2014**;
- data for **Lithuania** are not available for **2014 to 2017** (i.e. only for **2018**);
- data for **United Kingdom-Scotland** are only available for **2018**.

The following exceptions apply to non-comparable data:

- **2014-2017**: data are not available for **Estonia** and **Italy**;
- **2018**: data are not available for **United Kingdom-England and Wales** and **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland**.

13.5. Frequency of data collection and reference period

Data are updated once every 2 years, i.e. biennially, to include the last completed calendar year.

Data refer to the number of sentenced men over a calendar year (i.e. data for 2016 reflect the number of sentenced men in 2016) unless indicated otherwise in Section 13.10 on comparability over time.

13.6. Completeness

Gaps occur where indicator 13 data are not available in some jurisdictions (see Section 13.3) or are not available for some years (see Section 13.4).

13.7. Accuracy

The following exceptions apply to otherwise comparable data for indicator 11.

- **Spain**: data do not distinguish by the age of the perpetrator.
- **Lithuania** and **United Kingdom-Scotland**: data do not distinguish by the age and sex of the victim.

Proxy data for each Member State jurisdiction vary from EIGE's definition of indicator 13, as follows.

- Unit of measurement of the data is not the number of sentenced men:
 - number of sentences imposing unconditional imprisonment (**HR**);
 - number of convictions after trial (**UK_E&W**);
 - number of cases (**UK_NI**).
- Data are not disaggregated by sex of the victim (**HR**, **UK_E&W**, **UK_NI**).
- The offence covers various elements:
 - covers domestic violence (**HR**, **UK_E&W**, **UK_NI**);
 - covers all violence (**IT**);
 - covers close relationship or relationship of subordination (**EE**).

See mapping table in Annex 1 for more detail.

13.8. Sampling error

The sampling error is not applicable as this collection concerns administrative data rather than survey data.

13.9. Comparability across Member States' jurisdictions

Data for indicator 13 are not comparable across any of the jurisdictions where data was collected. Most have no data available at all and those that do often only have data on domestic violence rather than intimate partner violence.

13.10. Comparability over time

The following breaks apply to comparable data for indicator 13.

- **Slovakia:** a new way of collecting and processing data was introduced in 2018. More specifically, data are retrieved from the revised statistical sheet for criminal cases, where the overall number is number of sentenced persons (male, 18 +) for intimate partner violence-related offences committed against women/girls with whom their relationship was husband/ex-husband, cohabitee/ex-cohabitee or parent of common child. Previously, data were retrieved in the same way solely for the relationships of husband and cohabitee.
- **United Kingdom-Scotland:** data are collected by financial year. Only 2018 data are comparable. Prior to 2018, data are available on prisoners who have a domestic abuse aggravator associated with their current offences. From 2018, data also distinguish those prisoners who are convicted and have a domestic abuse aggravator associated with their current offence.

The following breaks apply to non-comparable data for indicator 13.

- **Ireland and United Kingdom-England and Wales:** data are collected by financial year.
- **United Kingdom-Northern Ireland:** until 2014 data were based on offences categorised as domestic violence, as recorded by police. Since 2015, data are based on offences recorded as domestic violence by either the police or the PPS.

13.11. Coherence with other datasets

No other dataset compiles the number of men (aged 18 and over) sentenced for intimate partner violence against women and held in prison or with a sanction involving a form of deprivation of liberty.

13.12. Data revision

No revisions have been made.

13.13. Data collection

In all cases, indicator 13 data were first collected from the websites of national ministries or their agencies, police and national statistical institutes. National contacts were then approached and, in some cases, provided missing or more accurate data on request (i.e. not publicly available).

- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data provided on request: **Slovakia, United Kingdom-Scotland.**
- Member States' jurisdictions with comparable data from publicly available sources: **Spain and Lithuania.**
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data from publicly available sources: **Italy and United Kingdom-England and Wales.**
- Member States' jurisdictions with non-comparable data provided on request: **Estonia, Croatia and United Kingdom-Northern Ireland.**

13.14. Mapping tables

See Annex Table 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.

Annexes

Annex 1. Mapping tables

The methodology for the collection of administrative data on intimate partner violence describes each of the 13 indicators and provides information on coverage and comparability.

The mapping tables in this Annex provide detail at the level of the 30 jurisdictions (27 EU Member States and 3 UK devolved administrations). For each indicator, one row in the associated mapping table represents a jurisdiction, while the columns represent the different key elements for each indicator. The values in the tables are as follows:

Yes: meaning the data for this jurisdiction adheres to the indicator description for this element (e.g. yes, the data cover victims whose sex is women).

No, [...]: meaning the data for this jurisdiction differs from the indicator description. Where the statistical unit is different and where victim-perpetrator relationships cover domestic relations (i.e. domestic violence), this information is also provided (e.g. No, offences).

N/A: meaning “Not applicable” because this jurisdiction does not have any data for the indicator.

Not yet available: meaning data may be available for this jurisdiction, but it has not yet been collected.

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Belgium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bulgaria	No	No, protection orders	No	No, domestic relations	No	No, domestic violence	No	No
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes	Yes ⁽⁵⁾	Yes	Yes
Denmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Estonia	No	Yes ⁽¹⁾	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ⁽⁵⁾	Yes	No
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Greece	No	Yes	Yes	No, domestic relations	No	No, domestic violence	No	No
Spain	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
France	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No, no economic violence	No	No
Croatia	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	No, no economic violence	Yes	Yes
Italy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cyprus	No	Yes	Yes	No, domestic relations	Yes	No, domestic violence	No	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁶⁾	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No, no economic violence	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	No	No, cases	Yes ⁽²⁾	Yes ⁽²⁾	Yes ⁽²⁾	Yes ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁵⁾	Yes ⁽²⁾	No
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	No, all domestic relations	Yes	No, domestic violence	No	Yes
Poland	No	No, 'Blue Card' procedures	Yes	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic violence	No	No
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Romania	No	Yes	No	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	Uncertain	Yes	No	Uncertain
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁵⁾	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Finland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No, economic violence only covers extortion	No	No
Sweden	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	No, offences	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	No, offences	Yes	No, all domestic relations	Yes	No, domestic violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Scotland	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(1) Only as a percentage of domestic violence offences with information on the victim–perpetrator relationship.

(2) From 2016 onwards.

(3) Restricted to intimate partners living in a common dwelling.

(4) Restricted to married and cohabiting couples.

(5) Domestic violence within intimate partner relationships.

(6) Not legally defined as such (aggregate of relevant offences).

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Belgium	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Bulgaria	No	No, protection orders	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic violence	No	No
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁰⁾	No	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	Yes	Yes
Denmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Estonia	No	Yes ⁽¹⁾	No	Yes	No	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	No	No
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	No	Yes	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic violence	No	No
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	No, victims	Yes	Yes	No	No, no economic violence	No	No
Croatia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No, no economic violence	Yes	Yes
Italy	No	Yes	Yes	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic violence	No	No
Cyprus	No	Yes	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic violence	No	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁸⁾	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	No	No, cases	Yes ⁽⁶⁾	Yes ⁽⁶⁾	Yes ⁽⁶⁾	Yes ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾	No	No
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic violence	No	Yes
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	No	No, reported violence incidents ⁽²⁾	No ⁽³⁾	No, all domestic relations ⁽³⁾	No	No, domestic violence ⁽³⁾	No	No
Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	Yes	Yes

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Slovakia	No	No, relationships in which an offence occurs	Yes	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	No	Yes ⁽⁹⁾	No	No
Finland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No, economic violence only covers extortion	No	No
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁵⁾	No	Yes	No	No
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	Yes	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	Yes	Yes	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

⁽¹⁾ Only as a percentage of domestic violence offences with information on the victim–perpetrator relationship.

⁽²⁾ Additional information from 2018 is available on the proportion of victims.

⁽³⁾ Additional information from 2018 is available for this indicator component.

⁽⁴⁾ Restricted to married and cohabiting couples.

⁽⁵⁾ Restricted to offences occurring indoors.

⁽⁶⁾ From 2016 onwards.

⁽⁷⁾ Domestic violence within intimate partner relationships.

⁽⁸⁾ Not legally defined as such (aggregate of relevant offences).

⁽⁹⁾ Not legally defined as such (aggregate of relevant offences not comprehensively covering psychological and/or economic violence, depending on methodology).

⁽¹⁰⁾ Restricted to intimate partners living in a common dwelling.

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparability	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator
Belgium	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁵⁾	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	Yes
Denmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	No	No, suspects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No	Yes ⁽²⁾	No	Yes	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	Yes
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	No	No, cases	No	No	No ⁽⁸⁾	Yes
Spain	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Croatia	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cyprus	No	Yes	No	No, all domestic relations	No, domestic violence	Yes
Latvia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lithuania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poland	No	Yes	No	No, all domestic relations	No, domestic violence	Yes
Portugal	No ⁽¹⁾	No ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	Yes ⁽⁴⁾
Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	Yes
Slovakia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁶⁾	Yes	Yes

Member State jurisdiction	Comparability	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator
United Kingdom-England and Wales	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	Yes	No	No, all domestic relations	No, domestic violence	No
United Kingdom-Scotland	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

- (1) Data only available as proportions and only for 2018.
- (2) Only as a percentage of domestic violence offences with information on the victim–perpetrator relationship.
- (3) Information from 2018 only available as proportions of reported occurrences.
- (4) This indicator component is only available expressed as proportion (in percentages)
- (5) Restricted to intimate partners living in a common dwelling.
- (6) Restricted to offences occurring indoors.
- (7) Domestic violence within intimate partner relationships.
- (8) Physical and sexual offences only.

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Belgium	No	No, offences	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Bulgaria	No	No, cases	No	No, all relations	No	No ⁽⁸⁾	No	No
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁶⁾	Yes	Yes ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁹⁾	Yes	Yes
Denmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Estonia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spain	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Croatia	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cyprus	No	Yes	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic physical violence	No	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁰⁾	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹¹⁾	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	No	No, cases	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	Yes ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾	Yes	No
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	No, all domestic relations	Yes	No, domestic physical violence	No	Yes
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	No ⁽¹⁾	No ⁽²⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	No ⁽³⁾
Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovakia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹²⁾	Yes	No

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Sweden	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	Yes	Yes	No	No
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	No, offences	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic physical violence ⁽¹³⁾	No	No
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	No, offences	Yes	No, all domestic relations	Yes	No, domestic physical violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Scotland	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁴⁾	Yes	Yes

⁽¹⁾ Data only available as proportions and only for 2018.

⁽²⁾ Information from 2018 only available as proportions of cases.

⁽³⁾ This indicator component is only available expressed as proportion (in percentages).

⁽⁴⁾ From 2016 onwards.

⁽⁵⁾ Domestic violence in an intimate partner context.

⁽⁶⁾ Restricted to intimate partners living in a common dwelling.

⁽⁷⁾ Restricted to offences occurring indoors.

⁽⁸⁾ General bodily injury.

⁽⁹⁾ Murders motivated by personal relationships, intentional bodily harm and deprivation of liberty.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Physical violence defined according to ICCS categories and sections of criminal law.

⁽¹¹⁾ Except non-intentional homicide.

⁽¹²⁾ Not legally defined as such (aggregate of relevant offences).

⁽¹³⁾ Including homicide.

⁽¹⁴⁾ 'Non-sexual crimes of violence' and 'common assault'.

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Belgium	No	No, offences	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁶⁾	Yes	Yes ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽⁹⁾	Yes	Yes
Denmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Estonia	No	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	Yes	No	No ⁽¹⁰⁾	Yes	No
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spain	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁽¹¹⁾	No	No
Croatia	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	No	No, offences	Yes	No	Yes	No ⁽¹²⁾	No	No
Cyprus	No	Yes	No	No	No	No, domestic psychological violence	No	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹³⁾	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁽¹⁴⁾	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	No	No, cases	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	Yes ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	Yes	No
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	No, all domestic relations	Yes	No, domestic psychological violence	No	Yes
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	No ⁽¹⁾	No ⁽²⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	No ⁽³⁾
Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Slovakia	No	No, relationships in which an offence occurs	Yes	Yes ⁽⁵⁾	No	Yes ⁽¹⁵⁾	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁵⁾	Yes	No
Sweden	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	No, offences	No	No, all domestic relations	No	Yes	No	No
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	No, offences	Yes	No, all domestic relations	Yes	No, domestic psychological violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Scotland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁽¹⁾ Data only available as proportions and only for 2018.

⁽²⁾ Information from 2018 only available as proportions of cases.

⁽³⁾ This indicator component is only available expressed as proportion (in percentages).

⁽⁴⁾ Only as a percentage of stalking and threats (separately for each offence).

⁽⁵⁾ Restricted to intimate partners who are married or cohabiting.

⁽⁶⁾ Restricted to intimate partners living in a common dwelling.

⁽⁷⁾ From 2016 onwards.

⁽⁸⁾ Domestic violence in an intimate partner context.

⁽⁹⁾ Murders motivated by personal relationships, intentional bodily harm and deprivation of liberty.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Stalking and threats separately (not aggregated).

⁽¹¹⁾ Threats and harassment only.

⁽¹²⁾ Stalking only.

⁽¹³⁾ Psychological violence defined according to ICCS categories and sections of criminal law.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Threats only.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Not legally defined as such (aggregate of relevant offences).

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Belgium	No	No, offences	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁵⁾	Yes	Yes ⁽⁸⁾	Yes	Yes
Denmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Estonia	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁽⁹⁾	Yes	Yes
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	No	No, offences	No	No	No	No ⁽¹⁰⁾	No	No
Spain	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹¹⁾	No	No
Croatia	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cyprus	No	Yes	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic sexual violence	No	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹²⁾	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹³⁾	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	No	No, offences	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic sexual violence	No	No
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	No, all domestic relations	Yes	No, domestic sexual violence	No	Yes
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	No ⁽¹⁾	No ⁽²⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	No
Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	No	No, relationships in which an offence occurs	Yes	Yes ⁽⁶⁾	No	Yes ⁽¹⁴⁾	No	No

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁵⁾	Yes	No
Sweden	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	No, offences	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	No, all domestic relations	No ⁽⁷⁾	No, domestic sexual violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	No, offences	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic sexual violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Scotland	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

⁽¹⁾ Data only available as proportions and only for 2018.

⁽²⁾ Information from 2018 only available as proportions of cases.

⁽³⁾ This indicator component is only available expressed as proportion (in percentages).

⁽⁴⁾ From 2016 onwards.

⁽⁵⁾ Restricted to intimate partners living in a common dwelling.

⁽⁶⁾ Restricted to intimate partners who are married or cohabiting.

⁽⁷⁾ From 2016 onwards victims of sexual assault aged 13 and over and victims of rape aged 16 and over. Before that, no disaggregation by age.

⁽⁸⁾ Rape and other sexual abuse in an intimate partner violence context.

⁽⁹⁾ Rape only.

⁽¹⁰⁾ All sexual assault.

⁽¹¹⁾ Rape and sexual assault.

⁽¹²⁾ Physical violence defined according to ICCS categories and sections of criminal law.

⁽¹³⁾ Except marital rape (but including rape).

⁽¹⁴⁾ Not legally defined as such (aggregate of relevant offences).

⁽¹⁵⁾ Rape and other sexual offences.

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Belgium	No	No, offences	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Czechia	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Denmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No ⁽⁵⁾	No	No
Estonia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spain	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Croatia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cyprus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁶⁾	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	No	No, offences	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic economic violence	No	No
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	No, all domestic relations	Yes	No, domestic economic violence	No	Yes
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	No ⁽¹⁾	No ⁽²⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽³⁾	No
Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovakia	No	No, relationships in which an offence occurs	Yes	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	No	Yes ⁽⁷⁾	No	No

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Finland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁽⁸⁾	Yes	No
Sweden	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	No, offences	No	No, all domestic relations	No	No, domestic economic violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	No, offences	Yes	No, all domestic relations	Yes	No, domestic economic violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Scotland	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

⁽¹⁾ Data only available as proportions and only for 2018.

⁽²⁾ Information from 2018 only available as proportions of cases.

⁽³⁾ This indicator component is only available expressed as proportion (in percentages).

⁽⁴⁾ Restricted to intimate partners who are married or cohabiting.

⁽⁵⁾ Only includes exploitation of prostitutes and forced prostitution.

⁽⁶⁾ Physical violence defined according to ICCS categories and sections of criminal law.

⁽⁷⁾ Not legally defined as such (aggregate of relevant offences).

⁽⁸⁾ Extortion only.

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Belgium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bulgaria	No	No, solved cases	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ireland	No	No, recorded crimes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Spain	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽²⁾	No	No
Croatia	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Italy	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	No	No
Cyprus	No	No, cases	Yes	Yes ¹	Yes	No	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽²⁾	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	No	No, cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Poland	No	No, offences	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Portugal	No	No, offences	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽²⁾	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽²⁾	Yes ⁽⁴⁾	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾	Yes	No	No
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	No, offences	No	No	Yes	No	No
United Kingdom-Scotland	No	No, offences	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

⁽¹⁾ Aged 16 and over.

⁽²⁾ Aged 19 and over.

⁽³⁾ Including attempted rape.

⁽⁴⁾ All sexual violence.

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Belgium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bulgaria	No	No, offences	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No	No, offences	Yes	No	Yes ⁽²⁾	No	No	No
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ⁽³⁾	No	No
Estonia	No	Yes	Yes	No, domestic relations	Yes	No ⁽⁴⁾	No	No
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	No	Yes	Yes	No, domestic relations	No	No	No	No
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	No	No
Croatia	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	No	No, cases	No	No	No	No	No	No
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes	No
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ⁽³⁾	No	No
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	No, domestic relations	Yes	No ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	Yes
Poland	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ⁽³⁾	No	No
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	No	No

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Age of victim	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ⁽³⁾	No	No
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	No, offences	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ⁽³⁾	No	No
United Kingdom-Scotland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾	Yes	Yes

(¹) Restricted to intimate partners living in a common dwelling.

(²) Aged 19 and over.

(³) In an intimate partner context (not explicitly femicide).

(⁴) In a domestic violence context.

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Offence(s) included
Belgium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bulgaria	No	Yes (!)	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence
Czechia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Denmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Estonia	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ireland	No	Yes	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence
Greece	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	Yes	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence
Croatia	No	Yes	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence
Italy	No	No, first warnings and restraining orders	No	No	Not available, police warning
Cyprus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Latvia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lithuania	No	No, other court measures	No	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Romania	No	Yes	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence
Slovenia	No	No, protection order applications	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence
Slovakia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Finland	No	Yes	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence
Sweden	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Offence(s) included
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	No, domestic violence remedies	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	Yes	No	No	No, all restraining orders in family and civil cases
United Kingdom-Scotland	No	No, family procedures with exclusion orders	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence

(¹) Restricted to protection orders granted.

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Belgium	No	No, suspects	No	Yes	No ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Czechia	No	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾	No ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	Yes
Denmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Estonia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	No	No, suspects	No	No ⁽⁴⁾	No ⁽⁴⁾	No	No
Spain	No	No, accused and sentenced men	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	No	No, convictions	No	Yes	No, sexual offences	Yes	No
Croatia	No	No, persons charged	No	Yes	No ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	Uncertain
Italy	No	Yes	No	No ⁽⁴⁾	No ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	Uncertain
Cyprus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Latvia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	No	No, proceedings/reports	No	No ⁽⁴⁾	No ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	Yes
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	No	No, suspects	No	No ⁽⁴⁾	No ⁽⁴⁾	No	No
Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	No	Yes	No	No ⁽⁴⁾	No ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	No	No, persons appearing in front of the court	No	Yes	Yes ⁽²⁾	No	No
Finland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁽³⁾

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	No, cases	No	No ⁽⁴⁾	No ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	No
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	No, cases	No	No ⁽⁴⁾	No ⁽⁴⁾	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom-Scotland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(1) Restricted to current partners.

(2) Aggregate of relevant offences.

(3) Aged 15 and older.

(4) In a domestic violence context/domestic relations.

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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Belgium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Czechia	No	No, cases	Yes	Yes (!)	No, domestic violence	Yes	No
Denmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Estonia	No	Yes	No	No, close relationship/relationship of subordination	No, physical abuse	Yes	No
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
France	No	No, convictions	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Croatia	No	No, sentences/persons	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence	Yes	Uncertain
Italy	No	Yes	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Latvia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	No	No, convictions	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence	Yes	Yes
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	No	No, inquiries resulting in indictment	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence	No	No
Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	No	Yes	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (?)	Yes	Yes

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Finland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sweden	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	No, convictions	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	No, cases	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom-Scotland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(¹) Restricted to current partners.

(²) Aggregate of relevant offences.

Table 13. 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

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim-perpetrator relationship	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Belgium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bulgaria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Czechia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Denmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Estonia	No	Yes	No	No, close relationship/ relationship of subordination	No, physical abuse	Yes	No
Ireland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greece	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Croatia	No	No, unconditional prison sentences	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence	Yes	Uncertain
Italy	No	Yes	No	No	No, domestic violence	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Latvia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungary	Not yet available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Netherlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austria	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portugal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Romania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (!)	Yes	Yes

Member State jurisdiction	Comparable	Statistical unit	Sex of victim	Victim–perpetrator relationship	Offence(s) included	Sex of perpetrator	Age of perpetrator
Finland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sweden	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom-England and Wales	No	No, convictions after trial	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence	No	No
United Kingdom-Northern Ireland	No	No, cases	No	No, domestic relations	No, domestic violence	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom-Scotland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(!) Aggregate of relevant offences.

Annex 2. Counting rules

Table 14. Counting rules used by police in Member States' jurisdictions

Member States' jurisdictions	At what stage in the investigation are police data collected for inclusion in crime statistics?	Was a principal offence rule used?	How are multiple (serial) offences of the same type counted by the police?	How are offences committed by more than one person counted by the police?
Belgium	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	No	As two or more offences	As one offence
Bulgaria	After the offence has been investigated (output statistics)	Yes	As two or more offences	As one offence
Czechia	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	Yes	As two or more offences	As one offence
Denmark	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	No	As two or more offences	As one offence
Germany	After the offence has been investigated (output statistics)	Yes	Uncertain	As one offence
Estonia	After the offence is first reported, but before a full investigation (process statistics)	Yes	Uncertain	As one offence
Ireland	No response	No response	No response	No response
Greece	After the offence is first reported, but before a full investigation (process statistics)	No response	No response	No response
Spain	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	No	As two or more offences	As two or more offences
France	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	Uncertain	As two or more offences	As two or more offences
Croatia	After the offence is first reported, but before a full investigation (process statistics)	No	As two or more offences	As one offence
Italy	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	No	As two or more offences	As one offence
Cyprus	After the offence is first reported, but before a full investigation (process statistics)	Yes	As two or more offences	As one offence
Latvia	After the offence is first reported, but before a full investigation (process statistics)	Yes	Uncertain	As one offence
Lithuania	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	No	As two or more offences	As one offence

Member States' jurisdictions	At what stage in the investigation are police data collected for inclusion in crime statistics?	Was a principal offence rule used?	How are multiple (serial) offences of the same type counted by the police?	How are offences committed by more than one person counted by the police?
Luxembourg	No response	Uncertain	No response	No response
Hungary	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	As one offence
Malta	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	Yes	Uncertain	Uncertain
Netherlands	No response	No response	No response	No response
Austria	After the offence has been investigated (output statistics)	Yes	Other, 'multiple offenses are counted separately, unless the same unlawful act is committed by the same suspect against the same victim several times – then it is only counted as one case'	As one offence
Poland	No response	No response	No response	No response
Portugal	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	Yes	As two or more offences	As one offence
Romania	After the offence has been investigated (output statistics)	No	As two or more offences	As one offence
Slovenia	After the offence has been investigated (output 'statistics)	Uncertain	As two or more offences	As one offence
Slovakia	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	Yes	Uncertain	Uncertain
Finland	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	No	As two or more offences	As one offence
Sweden	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	No	As two or more offences	As one offence
United Kingdom-England and Wales	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	Yes	No response	As one offence
United Kingdom- Northern Ireland	At the time the offence is first reported to the police (input statistics)	Yes	As one offence	As one offence
United Kingdom-Scotland	After the offence is first reported, but before a full investigation (process statistics)	No	As two or more offences	As two or more offences

Table 15. Counting rules used by courts in Member States' jurisdictions

Member States' jurisdictions	At what stage in the process do data refer to?	Was a principal offence rule used?	How is a person counted who is convicted for multiple (serial) offences of the same types?	How is a person counted who is convicted more than once (on separate occasions) in 1 year?
Belgium	No response	No response	No response	No response
Bulgaria	No response	No response	No response	No response
Czechia	After appeals	Yes	As two or more persons	As two or more persons
Denmark	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
Germany	After appeals	Yes	As one person	As two or more persons
Estonia	After appeals	No	As one person	As two or more persons
Ireland	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
Greece	No response	No response	No response	No response
Spain	No response	No response	As two or more persons	As two or more persons
France	Uncertain	Uncertain	As one person	As two or more persons
Croatia	No response	No response	No response	No response
Italy	After appeals	No	As one person	As two or more persons
Cyprus	No response	No response	No response	No response
Latvia	After appeals	Yes	As one person	Uncertain
Lithuania	No response	Yes	No response	No response
Luxembourg	Before appeals	No	As two or more persons	Uncertain
Hungary	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
Malta	Uncertain	Yes	Uncertain	Uncertain
Netherlands	No response	No response	No response	No response
Austria	Before appeals	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain
Poland	No response	No response	No response	No response
Portugal	Before appeals	Uncertain	As two or more persons	As two or more persons
Romania	Before appeals	Yes	As one person	As two or more persons
Slovenia	After appeals	Yes	As two or more persons	As two or more persons
Slovakia	After appeals	No	As one person	As two or more persons
Finland	No response	No response	No response	No response
Sweden	Before appeals	Yes	As one person	As two or more persons

Member States' jurisdictions	At what stage in the process do data refer to?	Was a principal offence rule used?	How is a person counted who is convicted for multiple (serial) offences of the same types?	How is a person counted who is convicted more than once (on separate occasions) in 1 year?
United Kingdom-England and Wales	Before appeals	Yes	As one person	No response
United Kingdom- Northern Ireland	Before appeals	Yes	No response	No response
United Kingdom-Scotland	Before appeals	Yes	No response	No response

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