

**Terminology and indicators
for data collection:
Rape, femicide and intimate
partner violence**

Report



European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

European Institute for Gender Equality, EIGE
Gedimino pr. 16
LT-01103 Vilnius
LITHUANIA
Tel. +370 52157444
Email: eige.sec@eige.europa.eu
Web: <http://www.eige.europa.eu>

**Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers
to your questions about the European Union.**

Freephone number (*): 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

(*) The information given is free, as are most calls (though some operators, phone boxes or hotels may charge you).

More information on the European Union is available on the internet (<http://europa.eu>).

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2017

Print ISBN 978-92-9493-192-4
PDF ISBN 978-92-9493-193-1

doi:10.2839/074433
doi:10.2839/980842

MH-01-16-141-EN-C
MH-01-16-141-EN-N

© European Institute for Gender Equality, 2017
Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.



Terminology and indicators for data collection:

Rape, femicide and intimate partner violence

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is based on a study commissioned by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) in 2015 on terminology and indicators for data collection on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence. The study was carried out by Milieu Ltd in 2016. The main researcher involved was Nathalie Meurens.

The work on this report was coordinated by Jurgita Pečiūrienė (EIGE). Other colleagues involved from EIGE were Anke Gittenaer, Emily Goulding, Merle Paats, Helena Morais Maceira and Ligia Nobrega.

This report is accompanied by other publications related to EIGE's work on data collection on violence against women. More information and these resources can be found on EIGE's website (www.eige.europa.eu) under the 'Gender-based violence' section.

The European Institute for Gender Equality would like to thank the following experts for their involvement in the study:

National experts consulted			
BE	Laura Jacques	LT	Dovile Stoskeviciute
BG	Raya Raychinova	LU	Tugce Tugran
CZ	Hana Spanikova	HU	Julia Spronz
DK	Nina Smith	MT	Tugce Tugran
DE	Elena Fries-Tersch	NL	Jamila Medjoubi
EE	Anu Laas	AT	Elena Fries-Tersch
IE	Raya Raychinova	PL	Magdalena Knypinska
EL	Nelli Kambouri	PT	Marta Santos Silva
ES	Ana Gomez	RO	Irina Costache
FR	Laura Jacques	SI	Katarina Vučko
HR	Jelena Milovanovic	SK	Hana Spanikova
IT	Anna Di Pietro	FI	Johanna Skippari
CY	Corina Demetriu	SE	Inger Lövkrona
LV	Kristine Dupate	UK	Athena Christofi

FOREWORD

The collection of data on violence against women has been on the agenda of the European Union, the Council of Europe and the United Nations for many years, supporting their commitment to eradicate violence against women. The European Parliament's resolution on the elimination of violence against women, the Council of the European Union's conclusions on the eradication of violence against women and on combating violence against women, and the provision of support services for victims of domestic violence all highlight the lack of available and comparable data in this area. Without comprehensive and comparable data, it is impossible to assess the effectiveness of EU policies that aim to eliminate this violence.

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is committed to establishing a common future measure of violence against women, which would utilise administrative data sources and make data comparable across all the Member States. In this way, EIGE supports Member States in meeting their monitoring requirements under the Victims' Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention.

EIGE has been mapping and analysing administrative data collection on various forms of violence against women across the EU-28 since 2012, providing access to existing statistical data and information and supporting institutions and experts engaged in preventing and combating violence against women in the European Union and beyond. Identified data gaps and challenges in producing and collecting data on violence against women significantly limit our knowledge of emerging and existing forms of violence and curb the monitoring

of institutional responses. To overcome these challenges, EIGE has published several reports on administrative data sources and good practices on administrative data collection on violence against women.

In this report, EIGE steps up its efforts to measure the most serious forms of violence against women and proposes a set of uniform definitions and indicators to aid the collection of data on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence. The development of these definitions and indicators is a result of an in-depth analysis of European, international and national terminology, building further upon existing agreements and future monitoring requirements.

This publication provides recommendations on more effective ways to improve data collection in the EU on violence against women. It also presents guidelines which help to adapt and integrate a gender perspective into the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).

EIGE's research contributes to establishing a clearer understanding of the nature and extent of violence against women, which is essential for the development, implementation and monitoring of appropriate policies, legislation and victim support services to ultimately combat this harmful phenomenon.

Virginija Langbakk,
Director

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

ABBREVIATIONS

Country abbreviations

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

Frequently used abbreviations

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CoE	Council of Europe
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
FGM	female genital mutilation
FRA	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
EU	European Union
GBV	gender-based violence
Grevio	Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
ICCS	International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes
IPV	intimate partner violence
Istanbul Convention	Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence
MS	Member States
CSO	civil society organisation
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
UN	United Nations
VAW	violence against women
WHO	World Health Organization (UN)

Contents

FOREWORD	3
ABBREVIATIONS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
1. INTRODUCTION	13
1.1. Scope and objective	15
1.2. Administrative data	16
2. EU FRAMEWORK OF DATA COLLECTION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	19
2.1. Data collection in the European Union	21
2.2. Data collection at national level	24
2.2.1. Police sector	24
2.2.2. Justice sector	25
2.2.3. Social services sector	25
2.2.4. Health sector	26
3. DEFINING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	27
3.1. Glossary of definitions	29
3.2. Common components in existing definitions	29
3.3. Rape	30
3.3.1. European and international definitions of rape	30
3.3.2. National definitions of rape	31
3.3.3. Summary	33
3.4. Femicide	33
3.4.1. European and International definitions of femicide	33
3.4.2. National definitions of femicide	34
3.4.3. Summary	35
3.5. Intimate partner violence	35
3.5.1. European and international definitions of intimate partner violence	35
3.5.2. National definitions of intimate partner violence	36
3.5.3. Summary	40

4. TOWARDS A MEASURE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	41
4.1. Definitions	44
4.1.1. Rape	44
4.1.2. Femicide	45
4.1.3. Intimate partner violence	46
4.2. Indicators	47
5. RECOMMENDATIONS	49
5.1. European Union	51
5.2. Member States	54
6. CONCLUSION	57
ANNEXES	61
Annex 1: Overview of data availability on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence in different administrative sectors	63
Annex 2: Number of Member States that include the component ‘use of force’ in their definitions for data collection on rape	66
Annex 3: Number of Member States that include the component ‘taking advantage of vulnerabilities’ in their definitions for data collection on rape	67
Annex 4: Number of countries that include the component ‘penetration’ (vaginal or other forms) in their definitions for data collection on rape	68
Annex 5: Overview of the femicide components in the Member States’ definitions	69
Annex 6: Overview of components of intimate partner violence among Member States	70
Annex 7: Reference to economic violence as a component of domestic/family violence	71
Annex 8: Relationship covered by the definition of intimate partner violence/domestic violence	72
Annex 9: Availability of data on femicide in EU Member States	73
Annex 10: The Council of the European Union indicators on violence against women	75
BIBLIOGRAPHY	77

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Executive summary

Introduction

This report lays the ground for the establishment of a measure of violence against women through the use of harmonised definitions and indicators on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence. The proposed definitions and indicators will guide methods of data collection across the 28 EU Member States in a way that ensures the reliability and comparability of data. The definitions and indicators were developed to facilitate the monitoring requirements Member States face today on violence against women, in particular under the Victims' Rights Directive and the Istanbul Convention. In this way they can be considered as useful instruments supporting Member States to respond to requests for data on violence against women.

The scope of the report is on reported violence obtained through administrative data sources, as they are the most relevant for assessing institutions' response to violence against women. The report focuses on improving administrative data collection on the three most serious forms of violence against women: rape, femicide and intimate partner violence. The main sectors considered are police and justice, as they hold the highest potential to improve the availability and comparability of data on these forms of violence among Member States.

The EU framework of data collection on violence against women

At the time of writing, no specific EU legal instrument on data collection on violence against women is available. The EU framework on this topic consists of the general statistical requirements in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and recent gender equality policy initiatives where data collection is part of the integral

texts. The Victims' Rights Directive on the other hand is the first legally binding EU document putting in place a data collection mechanism partly related to violence against women, which obliges Member States to report on how victims' rights are ensured (every 3 years). Only once the Istanbul Convention is fully ratified by the EU will a specific structure for data collection on all forms of violence against women be in place, compelling all of the EU Member States to send accurate and comparable data from administrative sources and population-based surveys to Eurostat.

As the statistical office of the European Union, Eurostat is responsible for the consolidation of crime statistics and Member States have to provide data according to standard crime definitions. The 2014 joint Eurostat–UNODC data compilation system, initiated to reduce duplication and improve data quality, covers certain aspects of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence. Though there is not enough data to populate indicators on these forms of violence, any further initiative should be integrated into this approach. Additionally, Eurostat aligns its compilation to the UN Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) and the International Classifications of Crime for Statistical purposes (ICCS). The latter unfortunately does not collect information on the victim–perpetrator relationship.

Information provided by Member States and available through Eurostat:

- 21 Member States provide data according to Eurostat's rape definition;
- 18 Member States provide data according to Eurostat's 'femicide' definition (derived from intentional homicide data);
- 12 Member States provide data on one form of intimate partner violence (victims of intentional homicide by a partner).



Comparing (Eurostat–UNODC) data across Member States is challenging because of different data recording methods and differences between criminal justice sources at country level. Different authorities collect different data on violence against women and the quality of the data varies significantly.

Mapping existing definitions to reveal common elements

All of the existing definitions on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence at European, international and national level were reviewed to reveal their common components (EIGE, 2017a).

- Nine common components of **rape** were identified, and an assessment of Member States' definitions was undertaken to see which definitions contained these (or parts of these) components: all of the Member States have a specific offence of rape or sexual violence and the **components 'lack of consent' and 'vaginal intercourse'** were present in all national definitions.
- **Femicide** is not defined in any Member State's legislation and therefore the definition of homicide was considered as a proxy, taking into account specific disaggregation: sex of the victim (female), relationship with the perpetrator (partner or ex-partner) and motivation (gender-based). The initial review of definitions resulted in the selection of nine common components and the assessment of these at national level concluded that only **'intentional killing'** was present in the majority of Member States' definitions. Only in a small amount of definitions are the sex of the victim (female), relationship with the perpetrator (partner or ex-partner) or motivation (gender-based) considered aggravating circumstances. In terms of data collection, almost all Member States collect data on the sex of the homicide victims.
- **Intimate partner violence** is not systematically defined internationally, nor do national definitions have comparable terminology. Five core components could nevertheless be distinguished

and it was assessed if they were present in Member States' definitions. **'Physical violence'** was the only form of violence present in all of the 28 national definitions, and 'psychological violence' and 'sexual violence' were present in the majority of definitions.

It is clear that Member States use different legal and statistical definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence and variation exists in the coverage, units of measurement and data collection methods, which hinders the comparability of data.

Developing definitions and indicators for coordinated data compilation

A consistent regulatory framework across Member States with comparable legal definitions would greatly facilitate data comparability. For now, this report presents uniform statistical definitions (categories and definitions used for data collection and classification of information), an important step towards comparable administrative data on violence against women in the EU.

This report's analysis of existing definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence resulted in the development of a set of **uniform definitions**. These definitions were drafted in consultation with experts and were fully aligned to the international framework of the Istanbul Convention, the Victims' Rights Directive and the International Classification of Crime for Statistical purposes (ICCS). Therefore, they can be used by Member States to monitor these binding instruments.

Together with the definitions, seven **output indicators** were developed to measure the number of reported incidents or incidents identified or processed by the police and justice sectors. The following criteria were taken into account in this endeavour: relevance, measurability, specificity, complementarity and validity. The age threshold was set at 18 years and over, in line with Eurostat and existing European survey questionnaires, again to enhance comparability. These indicators, including uniform definitions, units and sources, will guide

coordination of data collection in and between Member States. Indicators are a benchmark for Member States to collect data and they allow for the identification of gaps that need to be addressed, for example in terms of disaggregation, units of measurement and other aspects that can improve data collection. Indicators allow for

the estimation of reporting rates and monitoring institutions' performance.

The definitions and indicators are presented in the next table:

Table 1: Overview of the developed definitions and indicators to measure rape, femicide and intimate partner violence

Form of violence		Definition	Indicator
Rape		Sexual penetration, whether vaginal, anal or oral, through the use of object or body parts, without consent, using force, coercion or by taking advantage of the vulnerability of the victim.	Annual number of women victims reporting rape aged 18 years and over.
Femicide		The killing of a woman by an intimate partner and death of a woman as a result of a practice that is harmful to women. Intimate partner is understood as former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.	Women victims of intimate femicide aged 18 and over committed by an intimate partner, as a share of women victims of homicide aged 18 and over.
Intimate partner violence	General	Any act of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occurs between former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.	Annual number of women victims of intimate partner violence aged 18 and over as recorded by administrative services.
	Physical violence	Any act which causes physical harm to the partner or former partner as a result of unlawful physical force. Physical violence can take the form of, among others, serious and minor assault, deprivation of liberty and manslaughter.	Annual number of women victims of physical intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by administrative services.
	Sexual violence	Any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault.	Annual number of women victims of sexual intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by administrative services.
	Psychological violence	Any act or behaviour which causes psychological harm to the partner or former partner. Psychological violence can take the form of, among others, coercion, defamation, verbal insult or harassment.	Annual number of women victims of psychological intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by administrative services.
	Economic violence	Any act or behaviour which causes economic harm to the partner. Economic violence can take the form of, among others, property damage, restricting access to financial resources, education or the labour market, or not complying with economic responsibilities, such as alimony.	Annual number of women victims of economic intimate partner violence aged 18 or over, as recorded by administrative services.



Conclusions and recommendations

Not only does this report reveal the urgent need to improve administrative data collection on violence against women, it also proposes clear and concise tools and recommendations to overcome the different challenges identified. To enhance information on reported cases of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence, and thus enable assessment of the service response, these recommendations are addressed to the European Union and its Member States.

Reinforce the EU legal framework for data collection on violence against women by:

- ratifying the signed Istanbul Convention at EU level and monitoring its implementation in all EU Member States;
- developing a legal act at EU level to further strengthen the establishment of an EU-wide coherent data compilation system on violence against women;
- monitoring and supporting Member States' full implementation of the Victims' Rights Directive.

Adopt harmonised definitions and indicators

(such as those proposed in this report) for coordinated data collection as they are:

- precisely developed to support Member States in their efforts to collect data on violence against women in a coordinated way;
- fully aligned to existing international monitoring mechanisms on violence against women: the Istanbul Convention, the Victims' Rights Directive and the Beijing Platform for Action (United Nations, 1995);
- based on and building further upon the standards of the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).

Add a gender dimension to all aspects of EU (crime) statistics by:

- highlighting the area of violence against women in every European statistical programme from Eurostat;
- including the essential disaggregation 'sex of the victim' and 'victim-perpetrator relationship' in EU-level statistics;
- adding criminal offences related to intimate partner violence and femicide to Eurostat's data compilation process;
- enhancing the data availability and visibility on economic and psychological violence;
- introducing the tag 'victim-perpetrator relationship' and specific codes for rape, femicide and intimate partner violence to the ICCS;
- broadening Eurostat's definition of rape to that of the ICCS and EIGE.

Member States are encouraged and supported to:

- step up efforts on data collection on violence against women in order to meet the different European and international monitoring requirements;
- align data collection, in particular on violence against women, to the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and the codes of the ICCS;
- further disaggregate data at national level to provide information on the victim-perpetrator relationship, sex and age of the victim;
- adopt integrated IT systems in all phases of law enforcement and use the expertise of national statistical offices to aid coordinated data collection on violence against women;
- complement administrative data on violence against women with national population-based survey data, using comparable definitions and disaggregation levels.

1. INTRODUCTION



1. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is both rooted in, and a manifestation of, women's unequal status with men in society, reflecting the unbalanced distribution of social, political and economic power between the sexes.

In the Istanbul Convention, 'violence against women is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life' (Council of Europe, 2011a).

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is committed to enhancing the understanding of the nature and extent of violence against women. The focus of EIGE's strategic framework on combating violence against women (2015-2018) is the improvement of data collection and support to Member States to collect comparable data on different forms of violence against women.

EIGE mapped administrative data sources on violence against women in the European Union and provided a comprehensive technical analysis of the data collection systems in all Member States (EIGE, 2014a). The status and potential of administrative data as a source for comparable data was assessed and an online mapping tool and good practice guide accompanied the results.

The present report builds further upon EIGE's work in this area and marks an important next step in the process of making administrative data on violence against women available and comparable in the European Union.

1.1. Scope and objective

The research in this report is centred on **three main types of violence** against women: rape, femicide and intimate partner violence. These are the most widely criminalised forms of violence against women across the

EU and considered very serious offences. EIGE's previous work on administrative data supports this focus, as these forms of violence currently have the highest potential in terms of EU-wide comparability.

The overall objective of the report is:

- to establish a measure of violence against women through the use of indicators on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence, which will guide methods of data collection across the 28 EU Member States in a way that ensures the reliability and comparability of data on violence against women.

The analysis conducted in this report comprises five main stages:

1. the mapping of the current policy framework on data collection on violence against women in the EU;
2. the analysis of existing definitions on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence at EU, international and Member State level to reveal common components;
3. the development of uniform definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence to harmonise definitions for statistical purposes;
4. the development of indicators on rape, femicide, and intimate partner violence, based on harmonised data collection, to establish a measure on violence against women;
5. the drafting of recommendations for the EU and the Member States to regularly measure rape, femicide and intimate partner violence in a comparable way.

The scope of the report is on **reported violence, obtained through administrative data sources**. Administrative data sources are the most relevant for assessing institutions' response to violence against women. They are an important source of information on violence against

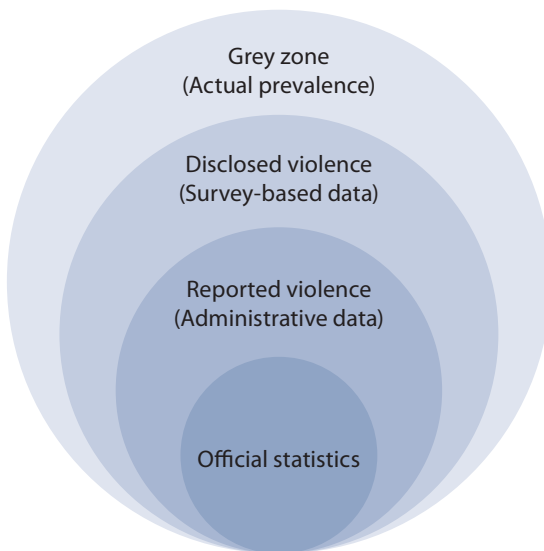
women in the EU for monitoring and evaluating purposes. Some forms of violence, such as femicide or trafficking of women for sexual exploitation, can only be gathered through administrative data sources.

EIGE's previous research on administrative data sources concluded that the **police and justice sectors** are the most advanced in the availability, quality and comparability of administrative data on violence against women and are therefore the main sectors addressed in this report.

1.2. Administrative data

Data on violence against women can be obtained through different sources, including cross-sectional surveys as the closest proxy to actual prevalence or through administrative institutions dealing with reported cases of violence against women. Official statistics are compiled and produced, usually by the national statistical office, based on data from surveys and/or administrative sources, capturing only partially the actual extent of violence against women.

Figure 1: Data sources on violence against women



(Source: EIGE, 2013)

The difference between actual prevalence of violence on one hand, and disclosed violence recorded by surveys on the other, is a 'grey zone'.

Administrative data complements prevalence survey data by providing information on cases reported to institutions and thus gives only a partial picture of violence against women.

In order to correctly interpret administrative data, all sources are to be considered and contextualised.

Administrative data are produced as a result of the reporting processes of organisations. Information is primarily collected for administrative purposes, such as registration or record-keeping, usually during the delivery of a service, but not for research or statistical purposes (as opposed to survey data).

Administrative data sources refer to the (non-statistical) administrative organisations that collect data, or to the database or collecting system used by that organisation to record the data, since in some cases the same administrative unit is responsible for more than one data source. The sources of administrative data can be broken down into distinct administrative systems or sectors:

- police (e.g. municipal, regional and national police);
- justice (e.g. courts, prosecution offices, criminal and civil justice, prisons);
- health (e.g. medical centres and emergency services);
- social services:
 - social welfare (e.g. subsidised housing, employment aid and welfare benefits);
 - support and assistance (e.g. victim-support centres, shelters, legal and psychological counselling and helplines);
- other:
 - civil society organisations and privately owned organisations providing assistance to victims (e.g. women's shelters);
 - other governmental organisations.

Administrative data collection refers to the process of gathering administrative data.

Read more

Additional publications accompany this report, offering further information on administrative data collection on violence against women:

- ***Glossary of definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence***: providing a detailed overview of the existing European, international and national definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence;
- ***Leaflet on administrative data collection on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence in EU Member States***: providing a brief introduction on administrative data and how the process of data collection is organised in different sectors;
- ***Note on prevalence surveys on rape and intimate partner violence in the EU-28***: giving an overview of the potential of national surveys to meet international monitoring requirements.

These publications are available on EIGE's website (www.eige.europa.eu) under the 'Publications' section.

2. EU FRAMEWORK OF DATA COLLECTION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



2. EU FRAMEWORK OF DATA COLLECTION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

This section provides an overview of the current policy framework on data collection on violence against women in the European Union and presents the mandates and competencies of the different institutions concerned.

2.1. Data collection in the European Union

The collection of data at EU level in general is based on Article 338 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which allows for the adoption of measures to produce statistics 'where necessary for the performance of the activities of the Union'. The production of statistics must be impartial, reliable, objective, scientific, independent and cost-effective, must ensure statistical confidentiality and be without excessive burdens on economic operators.

Regarding data collection on violence against women, several EU initiatives have highlighted this need over many years. Recently, the European Commission stated in its *Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019* that combating violence against women and protecting and supporting victims remains one of its key priority areas (European Commission, 2015:5). The eradication of violence against women requires improvements to the availability, quality, comparability and reliability of data in this area in cooperation with Eurostat, the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA).

Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 (the Victims' Rights Directive) is the first legally binding EU document that establishes a data collection mechanism partly related to offences of violence against women⁽¹⁾. Under this directive, as from

2017 and every 3 years thereafter, Member States will be required to communicate data on how victims (including victims of gender-based violence) access the rights enshrined in the directive. It also calls on Member States to collect and disseminate data on at least the number and type of crimes reported and, if known and available, the number of victims, their age and their sex.

Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the European protection order requires Member States to communicate the number of protection orders and data relevant to those orders, including those given to victims of gender-based violence⁽²⁾.

Directives 2011/36/EU and 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 and 13 December 2011 on combating trafficking in human beings⁽³⁾ and on sexual abuse of children⁽⁴⁾, both encourage Member States to create data collection methods and produce comparable statistics.

The European Commission communication on eliminating female genital mutilation sets out a list of measures to combat the practice, including challenges related to under-reporting and the collection of data on prevalence and risk (European Commission, 2013).

The EU and the Istanbul Convention

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) covers a broad range of measures, ranging from obligations such as awareness-raising

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p.57.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 338, 21.12.2011, p.2.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 101, 15.4.2011, p.1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 335, 17.12.2011, p.1.



and data collection, to legal measures on criminalising different forms of violence.

Article 11 of the Istanbul Convention calls on state parties to 'collect disaggregated relevant statistical data at regular intervals on cases of all forms of violence covered by the scope of the Convention', namely rape and intimate partner violence (Council of Europe, 2011a). While the Istanbul Convention does not explicitly cover femicide, the Grevio (the independent expert body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention) questionnaire requests that state parties provide administrative and judicial data on, among others, the number of deaths and attempted murders of women (Council of Europe, 2016:15). State parties are recommended to provide, at a minimum, the following information on these forms of violence: sex, age, type of violence, victim–perpetrator relationship, geographical location and other factors that state parties wish to include (Council of Europe, 2011b). These categories are also included in the Grevio questionnaire.

As of 16 January 2017, all Member States have signed the Istanbul Convention individually and 14 have ratified it. On 11 May 2017, the Council of the European Union adopted two decisions on the signing of the convention by the EU itself, followed by the signing by the Commissioner on 13 June. EU accession to the Istanbul Convention, once ratified, compels all Member States to collect and send accurate and comparable data from administrative sources and population surveys to Eurostat.

Eurostat's mandate on the consolidation of crime statistics

Eurostat compiles and consolidates crime and criminal justice data from Member States. Along with national statistical institutes, Eurostat is part of the European Statistical System (ESS), which is responsible for developing, producing and disseminating European statistics, and is regulated under EU law, Regulation (EC) 223/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council⁽⁶⁾. In addition, the ESS coordinates with international organisations and has partnerships with other countries.

The European Statistical Programme 2013-2017 was established by Regulation (EU) 99/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council⁽⁶⁾ and provides the framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics, including the main fields and objectives envisaged, for a period of up to 5 years. The handling of European statistics is subject to the requirements of Article 338 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and Article 11 of the European Statistics Code of Practice.

So far, the European Commission has adopted two statistics action plans: action plan 2006-2010 and action plan 2011-2015 to develop a strategy to measure crime and criminal justice (European Commission, 2011). To improve the quality of data one objective of the first action plan was to decrease the level of aggregation and increase the list of crimes. Another was to introduce demographic variables (such as sex, nationality and age group) where appropriate, for example in the annual publication of data on crime and criminal justice *Statistics in Focus*.

In addition to crime and criminal justice data (including the offences of rape, sexual violence and homicide), Eurostat consolidates data on causes of death. This data is collected within a regulatory framework of community statistics on public health and health and safety at work under Regulation (EU)328/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council⁽⁷⁾. The categorisation of the causes of death follows the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10). However, the regulation does not oblige Member States to provide detailed data for each of the codes, but instead only for groups of codes. Nor does it oblige Member States to report on the specific code indicating the victim-perpetrator relationship.

Eurostat–UNODC data consolidation on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence

Since 2014, the data on crime and criminal justice has been compiled in a collaboration between Eurostat and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The joint Eurostat–UNODC data compilation system is the only EU-wide coordinated compilation of administrative data

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p.164.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 39, 9.2.2013, p.12.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 90, 6.4.2011, p.22.

that covers certain aspects of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence. It follows a well-developed methodology and provides detailed metadata to facilitate the understanding of the figures and their comparability. While the data compiled by Eurostat–UNODC is not sufficient for populating indicators on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence, any further EU-wide data compilation should build on and be integrated into this approach.

Data resulting from this joint effort were published for the period 2008–2013 at country level for the Member States, members of the European Free Trade Association and EU candidate and potential candidate countries. However, Eurostat does not publish data for EU-28 aggregates making a trend analysis at EU level, i.e. across all EU Member States, impossible.

The joint Eurostat–UNODC data compilation system was adopted in an effort to reduce the duplication of work at national level, as well as to improve data quality, especially in terms of additional offence types and disaggregated information on the sex and age of victims and offenders. The data are reported by official national sources (such as the national statistics office, the police, the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of Justice, and the national prison administration) and submitted annually to Eurostat through a network of national correspondents.

To further improve the comparability of data between countries, Eurostat compiles information using the crime categories in the UN Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) questionnaire, together with additional questions of particular interest for EU policy development (Eurostat, 2016b:10). The crime categories published on the Eurostat website are mapped according to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical purposes (ICCS). The ICCS does not use legal definitions or legal codes for criminal offences but makes a clear distinction between international classifications of crimes for statistical purposes, by providing clear behavioural descriptions of the offences or acts. Eurostat also validates the quality and consistency of the data provided by Member States.

Member States are asked to provide data in line with the standard definition provided by Eurostat for statistical purposes, and to mention any deviation from the definition. Eurostat highlights where Member States' data

deviates from the suggested definition. The national correspondents are responsible for the accuracy of the data provided for their respective countries, as well as for identifying legal and statistical changes and providing possible explanations for any variations in national trends.

To facilitate understanding and interpretation of the figures, Eurostat's website publishes not only the crime and criminal justice data as reported by the Member States, but also information about the methodological rules used in the recording of the data.

Eurostat compiles data on different forms of violence against women: rape, intentional homicide and intimate partner violence, outlined in its crime and criminal justice metadata (Eurostat, 2016a):

- **Rape** is defined as 'Sexual intercourse without valid consent' and 21 Member States ⁽⁸⁾ provide data in accordance with this definition.
- Femicide data is derived from the **intentional homicide** data (available by age and sex for the numbers of victims and perpetrators). Intentional homicide is defined as 'unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person. Data on intentional homicide should also include serious assault leading to death and death as a result of a terrorist attack. It should exclude attempted homicide, manslaughter, death due to legal intervention, justifiable homicide in self-defence and death due to armed conflict'. For 2013, figures on female victims of intentional homicide are available for 18 Member States ⁽⁹⁾.
- Data on **intimate partner violence** is limited, as the only data published by Eurostat disaggregated by victim-perpetrator relationship and sex of the victim are again on intentional homicide. Data on female victims of intentional homicide by their intimate partner is available for 12 Member States ⁽¹⁰⁾ for the year 2013.

⁽⁸⁾ For readability, the listing of Member States are provided in footnotes if the total number exceeds more than three Member States.

⁽⁹⁾ BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, UK.

⁽¹⁰⁾ BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, SI, FI, UK_E&W, UK_NI, UK-SC.

⁽¹⁰⁾ CZ, ES, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, SI, FI, UK_E&W, UK_SC.



The ICCS does not include a specific tag for the victim–perpetrator relationship, which would allow for cases of intimate partner violence to be identified. However, according to the questionnaire of the United Nations Surveys on Crime trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UNODC, 2015), ‘intimate partner’ includes current or former intimate partner (spouse or ex-spouse, current or former boyfriend/girlfriend)’. Eurostat does compile data that is relevant to intimate partner violence in the form of attempted intentional homicide, assault (sexual and physical), rape and kidnapping, though no breakdowns are available for these offences.

Eurostat does compile data that is relevant to intimate partner violence in the form of attempted intentional homicide, assault (sexual and physical), rape and kidnapping, though no breakdowns are available for these offences.

2.2. Data collection at national level

Comparison of (Eurostat–UNODC) data across Member States remains challenging due to different methods of data recording between Member States and between the different sectors of the criminal justice system (police, prosecution and courts) at national level.

The differences in data recording refer mainly to (Eurostat, 2016b:34):

Counting units	For police data, counting units are offences, cases, infractions or investigations.
	For prosecution data, counting units are persons-charged (where more than one offence is committed at the same time by the same perpetrator(s), only the most serious offence is recorded) or proceedings.
Stage of data collection	Police data is recorded before investigation, during investigation, or when the investigation is concluded.
	Court data is recorded before or after appeal.
Principal offence rule	Where more than one offence is committed at the same time by the same perpetrator(s), only the most serious offence is recorded. When this rule is not applied, each offence is counted separately.

Other limitations affecting the comparability and reliability of the data include:

- under-reporting of crimes to the police, leading to inaccuracy of administrative data ;
- at national level, different types of institutions are responsible for data collection, which limits the quality and completeness of the administrative data provided to Eurostat;
- use of different legal definitions and changes in national legislation over time.

The collection, compilation and provision of data at national level is carried out by different authorities in different sectors. The next section provides an overview of these sectors and information on how data is collected. An overview of the data gaps on violence against women that exist in the different sectors can be found in Annex 1 of this report and in the separate EIGE publication *Glossary of definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence*, providing a detailed overview of the existing European, international and national definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence.

2.2.1. Police sector

What data is collected?

The police sector is the main data collector on rape and femicide, with data broken down by the sex of the victim. The police are also the most important administrative source for data on intimate partner violence. In general, the police collect data on cases reported to them, the investigations conducted and their outcomes. This data is then compiled at national level in all Member States, although not all use identical variables, making comparison at EU level difficult. Differences in national legal definitions of the offences included in intimate partner violence also present a challenge to data comparison at EU level. However, Eurostat and the UNODC have already initiated EU-wide data collection on sexual violence crimes and homicide.

Police usually collect data on a large range of criminal incidents, as well as information on the victim (namely the sex)

and, in many Member States, on the victim–perpetrator relationship. In many countries, the latter has been introduced in recent years as a variable to be collected alongside the common classification of crimes.

Who collects it?

In the police sector, data is first recorded by the local or municipal police offices and, if applicable, at a higher level, such as regional offices. In all Member States, data is then compiled by a federal police authority or the Ministry of the Interior. In eight Member States ⁽¹¹⁾, a national statistical institute is also responsible for compiling police data. In all except five Member States ⁽¹²⁾ police data on violence is at least partially published. However in some Member States ⁽¹³⁾ this data is published only by the national statistical institute.

Quality of the data?

In many Member States the police appear to have the most harmonised data collection compared to other administrative sources, as well as the most advanced quality assurance procedures. Nevertheless, changes in systems, data collection procedures and legal definitions cause breaks in time series and present an ongoing challenge for compilation, comparison and publication of statistical data.

2.2.2. Justice sector

What data is collected?

Court statistics include data on the number of court cases filed, the number of convictions, and the number of convicted persons. Data collection in the justice sector follows in general the same definitions and general structure as the police, though due to different institutional roles and structures, the data collected reflects a different perspective. Data from the justice sector is recorded at the courts and prosecution offices and while valuable, it tends to focus exclusively on the perpetrator and often

lacks crucial information, such as the sex of the victim and the victim–perpetrator relationship.

Who collects it?

In eight Member States ⁽¹⁴⁾ data from the courts and/or prosecution are compiled by a national statistical institute. In 10 Member States ⁽¹⁵⁾ data is (also) compiled by the Ministry of Justice. In 11 Member States ⁽¹⁶⁾ data is (also) compiled at a central level by the public prosecutor's office or similar and in nine Member States ⁽¹⁷⁾ data is gathered by a central authority of the judiciary (e.g. the service for Criminal Justice Policy (BE), the General Council of the Judiciary (ES) and the Courts Service of Ireland (IE)).

Quality of the data?

Both police and court statistics are mostly categorised according to the typology of crimes in the Member State's Criminal Code (although other categorisation systems are also used in some cases). As with the police sector, the quality of statistical data from the justice sector suffers from changes in structures, institutional priorities and breaks in time series due to changes in legal texts. Data also seems to be less harmonised at national level due to the independence of certain institutions (for example, different federal courts).

2.2.3. Social services sector

What data is collected?

Many social services offer support for women experiencing intimate partner violence and are therefore a particularly important source of data on victims of this crime. Social services such as telephone helplines, women's shelters and other services, are key institutions (along with the police and hospitals) that women turn to when experiencing situations of violence. In several Member States initiatives have already been taken to collect and

⁽¹¹⁾ DK, EL, ES, IT, NL, PL, RO, UK.

⁽¹²⁾ BG, IE, HU, AT, SE.

⁽¹³⁾ EL, NL, RO, FI, UK.

⁽¹⁴⁾ DE, EL, IT, HU, NL, AT, RO, SI.

⁽¹⁵⁾ CZ, EE, FR, HR, IT, LU, NL, PL, SK, UK.

⁽¹⁶⁾ BE, BG, EL, ES, FI, HU, PL, RO, SE, SK, UK.

⁽¹⁷⁾ BE, IE, ES, HU, LV, LT, NL, RO, SE.



compile nationally comparable data from these sources, and to improve the data quality.

Who collects it?

In the social services sector, the authorities or institutions responsible for collecting data on violence against women at national level vary greatly. In four Member States⁽¹⁸⁾, a Ministry (of Health, Social Policy, Labour or related) is responsible for central data compilation, while the remaining countries all have a national agency, association or network of social services (or similar), responsible for data collection.

Quality of the data?

Data from social services have several important quality limitations. The accuracy and reliability of data from individual social services centres is likely to be limited, as victims may turn to various organisations (creating issues of double-logging), and these data are not aggregated across organisations. Though internal reliability and accuracy may be good within individual institutions, aggregation at a national level seems to be uncoordinated. With many different types of social services operating, some of which only exist in certain regions and others that only cover a very specific target group (e.g. migrant women), the data is not reliably encapsulating the entire country. Consequently, the figures cannot be taken as accurate for the purpose of international comparison. Only two Member States (EL, NL) have national guidelines and clear rules in place for data recording across the various institutions in the social services sector. The lack of national guidelines may mean that data is recorded inconsistently.

Data entries often depend on the information provided by victims, who tend to have a high level of non-response. This results in problems with the standardisation of information for statistical purposes.

Social support services use a wide range of definitions of the forms of violence, creating a challenge in terms of data comparability and quality assurance procedures at the data recording and data processing stages (staff

training, guidelines, cross-checks and audits of data) are not as systematic as in the police and justice sectors.

2.2.4. Health sector

What data is collected?

Unlike other sectors, the health sector uses standard medical definitions and diagnoses, which could provide a valuable source of comparable data across countries. Databases using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) codes (particularly for external causes of mortality and injuries) can provide harmonised data related to violence against women. However, this sector remains considerably under-exploited in terms of data collection. Member States differ in terms of health systems and the populations covered by their health institutions' statistics.

Who collects it?

All Member States that reported centralised data collection on violence against women have either a national institute or national board on (public) health that is responsible for centralising data collection, with the exception of Spain where a specific Commission on gender violence is responsible. In the cases of several sources from the health sector, errors were reported in data recording. These relate mainly to the lack of staff training, or to time pressures.

Quality

Data from the health sector remains unpublished in many Member States. This is likely due to stricter data protection rules than in other sectors, as well as a lack of centralised compilation of national data that come from the different health institutions.

⁽¹⁸⁾ ES, HU, PL, SI.

3. DEFINING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



3. DEFINING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

3.1. Glossary of definitions

To develop definitions of violence against women that reflect as far as possible international standards and Member States' reality, existing definitions at European, International and national level were reviewed.

The complete listing of existing definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence is published in EIGE's *Glossary of definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence* available on EIGE's website under the 'Publications' web section (EIGE, 2017a).

This analysis of definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence considered two types of definitions:

- **legal definitions** of the offences: what constitutes an offence by law;
- **statistical definitions**: what is actually measured by the data, and can take the form of classifications, coding or a sum of the unit of measurements.

The majority of national administrative data sources use their legal definitions as the reference definitions for data collection, particularly in the police and justice sectors. In some cases, statistical definitions are used to define a form of violence that is not explicitly defined in the legislation; for example, intimate partner violence may be specifically defined by guidelines for the purposes of data collection, where it is not a standalone offence in the legislation.

Differences in legal and statistical definitions of forms of violence hinder the collection of comparable data on violence against women across the EU. Although a consistent legal and regulatory framework across Member States, with comparable legal definitions, would greatly facilitate the collection of comparable data, it is not a prerequisite. Establishing common statistical definitions (categories and definitions used for data collection and classification of information) would allow for the extent of violence to be measured in a systematic and comparable manner.

3.2. Common components in existing definitions

The review of European, international and Member States' definitions led to the selection of common components (specific elements that characterise legal definitions) for rape, femicide and intimate partner violence.

Components of definitions were selected based on international, European and national components, comparability and relevance.

**Table 2:** List of selected components of the definitions per type of violence

Rape	Femicide	Intimate partner violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of force, coercion or deceit • Taking advantage of vulnerability • Lack of consent • Vaginal intercourse • Other forms of penetration (anal, oral, or other) • Use of an object • Use of other body parts for the penetration • Marital/Intimate relationship rape as an aggravating circumstance • Forced sterilisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional killing • Gender-based act and/or killing of women • Killing of partner/spouse • Death of women resulting from intimate partner violence • Female genital mutilation-related death • Death related to unsafe abortion • Honour killing • Female foeticide • Dowry-related death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical violence • Sexual violence • Psychological violence • Economic violence • Other constituent elements of intimate partner violence

3.3. Rape

3.3.1. European and international definitions of rape

At international level, the European Court for Human Rights (ECHR) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the Rome Statute’s Elements of Crimes (International Criminal Court, 2011) provide the most comprehensive reflections on the elements of rape. They consider consent to be the most important component of the definition of rape. Accordingly, consent must be given voluntarily, ‘as a result of the victim’s free will, assessed in the context of the surrounding circumstances’ and must, therefore, be considered according to ‘factors [other than force] which would render an act of sexual penetration non-consensual or non-voluntary on the part of the victim’ (*Prosecutor v. Kunarac, Kovac and Vucovic*, 2001). The ICCS, on the other hand, distinguishes between rape with force and rape without force. The Istanbul Convention does not refer to the use of force within its definition but instead focuses on the lack of consent in engaging in sexual penetration (Council of Europe, 2011a).

A number of debates exist when it comes to defining rape, in particular, the forms rape can take, the body parts involved, the use of an object or not, and how the absence of consent is expressed. One of the challenges of defining rape lies in the boundary between rape and other forms of sexual violence. Some acts, such as the use of objects or body parts, and abuse related to orifices other than vaginal, are considered sexual abuse under some definitions but are considered rape under others. The elements of lack of consent and use of force seem to be central to the definition of rape (UN, 2008:11). However, definitions may differ in their requirement to demonstrate the use of force, with coercive circumstances being sufficient in some cases.

It is important at this stage to acknowledge the limitations of the current common components of rape, as they omit the power relations embedded in gender-based violence. The analysis conducted in this report reflects what is feasible at this moment at EU level: harmonisation of definitions as a minimum standard towards more comparable and ultimately more gender-sensitive definitions.

Table 3: Main European and international definition elements for rape

	Lack of consent	Use of force or threat	No use of force (e.g. deceit, no requirement of resistance)	Sexual intercourse	Penetration other than vaginal	Use of an object	Use of body parts
European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (HEUNI)	√		With a helpless person only	√	√		
Eurostat	√			√			
EU-wide survey (FRA)		√	√	√	√	Implicit	
Istanbul Convention (CoE)	√			√	√	√	√
European Court of Human Rights	√		√	√	Implicit	Implicit	Implicit
Parliamentary Assembly (CoE)	√		√	√			
Statistical Guidelines on Violence against Women (UN)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CEDAW Committee	√	√	√	√	√		
World Health Organisation (WHO)		√	√	√	√	√	√
Rome Statute's Elements of Crimes		√	√	√	√	√	√
International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)	√	√		√	√	√	
International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)	√	√	√	√	Implicit	Implicit	

3.3.2. National definitions of rape

Rape is defined at national level, however, the specifics of the definitions vary between Member States, particularly in relation to the nature of the act and the circumstances of lack of consent. This section examines whether each of the components of rape are reflected in the national definitions.

Use of force, coercion, threat or deceit

The majority of Member States explicitly identify the use of force ⁽¹⁹⁾, coercion ⁽²⁰⁾ or threat ⁽²¹⁾ as a key element in the definition of rape (see Annex 2). The exception is the

⁽¹⁹⁾ BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE.

⁽²⁰⁾ BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE.

⁽²¹⁾ BE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, AT, PL, PT, SI, FI.

United Kingdom, which uses the term 'intentionally penetrates', which, together with the requirement of lack of consent, implies a forceful act (Sexual Offences Act, 2003). Use of force is often the corollary of the 'lack of consent' component. The use of force implies the lack of consent, while lack of consent may be the result of the use of force. The component 'deceit' is included in the definition of rape in 12 Member States ⁽²²⁾.

Lack of consent

This component is present in the legal definitions of rape in all Member States. However, only 10 Member States ⁽²³⁾, explicitly refer to lack of consent in their definition of rape.

⁽²²⁾ BE, BG, DE, IT, CY (restricted, applies only to a married women raped by a man impersonating her husband), LV, LT, LU, PL, PT, RO, SE.

⁽²³⁾ BE, BG, DE, IE, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, UK.



For the other 18 Member States, the element of lack of consent is implicitly derived from the component of use of force ⁽²⁴⁾ and in three of these states (IT, HU and PL) is also covered by the courts' interpretation ⁽²⁵⁾.

Taking advantage of vulnerabilities

Twenty-one Member States' ⁽²⁶⁾ definitions explicitly include taking advantage of vulnerabilities as a key element leading to, and sometimes inducing, a presumption of lack of consent (see Annex 3). Five Member States ⁽²⁷⁾ consider it to be an aggravating circumstance. Only two Member States (CY, AT) do not include this component, even as an aggravating circumstance.

Sexual intercourse (vaginal intercourse)

As it is a core element of rape, all Member States' definitions of rape include sexual intercourse, although the terms used vary slightly (see Annex 4). Some use the term 'coitus' (e.g. CZ, AT), some 'sexual intercourse' (e.g. PL, FI, SE) and others (sexual) 'penetration' (e.g. BE, ES, FR). Cyprus and Malta use the term 'carnal knowledge'.

Other forms of penetration (other than vaginal)

Member States differ in their approaches to this component, either explicitly including other forms of penetration in their definition, or incorporating such forms through court interpretation. Ten Member States ⁽²⁸⁾ include 'any form of penetration' in their definitions. Twenty-four Member States' ⁽²⁹⁾ definitions specifically include anal penetration and 21 Member States' ⁽³⁰⁾ include oral penetration. In Cyprus and Malta, oral penetration is not considered rape. In four Member States ⁽³¹⁾ other forms of penetration are not covered; instead, they fall under other sexual crimes,

i.e. 'sexual violence' in Latvia and Slovakia, 'sexual assault' in Lithuania, and 'debauchery' in Bulgaria.

Use of an object

Twenty Member States ⁽³²⁾ include 'use of an object' in their definition of rape; three of these (ES, IE, PT) explicitly refer to the use of an object for sexual penetration; three (BE, FR, LU) implicitly include the use of an object by using the wording: any act of sexual penetration 'regardless of the nature'; and the other 14 Member States ⁽³³⁾ cover 'use of an object' through interpretation. The Czech supreme court specified that those objects must 'imitate the movements of the penis in the woman's vagina, alternatively other manner of comparable use of objects to serve as substitutes for male and female sexual organs' (Supreme Court of the Czech Republic, 2015). According to the interpretation of the Finnish courts, penetration can be with an object if it is directed at a sex organ of another (Oikeusministeriön Oikeuspoliittinen tutkimuslaitos, 2012:25).

Use of body parts other than male genital organ

This component is similar to use of an object, but entails the use of the offender's body parts for the sexual act. Twenty Member States ⁽³⁴⁾ include 'use of body parts other than male genital organ for the penetration' as a component of their definition of rape. Only two Member States explicitly refer to 'penetration of body parts' (PT) and 'inserting body parts' (ES). The broader category of 'any means whatsoever', used by Belgium and Luxembourg, also covers body parts. In six Member States ⁽³⁵⁾, insertion of a finger into the vagina is included in the definition of rape through the courts' interpretation. For the eight Member States ⁽³⁶⁾ that do not include this component in their definition of rape, a restrictive definition is implied (BG and UK: only penetration by male genital organ) or it may fall under other sexual acts.

Marital and/or intimate relationship rape restrictions

Marital or intimate relationship rape is included as an aggravating circumstance in 13 Member States' ⁽³⁷⁾ definitions.

⁽²⁴⁾ CZ, DK, EE, EL, ES, FR, IT, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE.

⁽²⁵⁾ In Hungary, the lack of consent and the victim's serious resistance are considered key elements of the crime. For the Polish courts, 'lack of consent' does not refer solely to the act of sexual intercourse, but, rather, when penalising rape, they also interpret lack of consent to include the time, place and form of the sexual intercourse.

⁽²⁶⁾ BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, HR, IT, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK, IE, ES, FR, NL, PL.

⁽²⁷⁾ BE, DE, FR, HR, IT, LU, NL, PL, FI, SE.

⁽²⁸⁾ BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE, UK.

⁽²⁹⁾ BE, CZ, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE, UK.

⁽³⁰⁾ BG, LV, LT, SK.

⁽³²⁾ BE, CZ, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE.

⁽³³⁾ CZ, DE, EE, EL, HR, LT, HU, NL, AT, PL, RO, SI, FI, SE.

⁽³⁴⁾ BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE.

⁽³⁵⁾ CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, AT.

⁽³⁶⁾ BG, CY, IE, LT, LV, MT, SK, UK.

⁽³⁷⁾ BE, EE, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LU, HU, MT, SI, SK.

Forced sterilisation

None of the Member States include this component within their definition of rape, either in the legislation or in its interpretation by the courts. Forced sterilisation may be prosecuted under the offence of 'injury' and in some Member States (e.g. ES, IT) it is an aggravating circumstance of this specific offence. In other Member States, forced sterilisation (e.g. PL, SE) or illegal sterilisation (e.g. SK) are separate offences.

3.3.3. Summary

All Member States have a specific offence of rape or sexual violence. Some components clearly emerged as core elements of the definition of rape across the Member States. Vaginal intercourse and lack of consent are covered by all 28 Member States' definitions, either explicitly or implicitly. The definition of rape used by Eurostat, 'sexual intercourse without valid consent', includes only those two components.

Other components frequently covered by the national definitions of rape include: use of force (27 Member States), taking advantage of vulnerabilities (26 Member States), anal penetration (24 Member States), use of an object (20 Member States) and use of other body parts (20 Member States).

3.4. Femicide

3.4.1. European and International definitions of femicide

Across international institutions, several terms are used to refer to femicide, including 'femicide', 'gendercide', 'intimate partner homicide' and 'gender-related killing of women and girls' (UN, 2012:4; UN, 2011; UNODC 2014b; Corradi et al., 2014:601). International sources often include lists of types of femicide, although these may not all apply directly to the European context (e.g. the killing of aboriginal and indigenous women and dowry-related killings of women).

Table 4: Main European and international definition elements for femicide

	Intentional killing	Based on gender	Context of continuum of violence	Position of subordination, marginalisation and risk	Killing of women by ex-partners or result of intimate partner violence	Killing of women involving sexual violence	Honour killing	Female genital mutilation-related death	Female infanticide	Unsafe abortion related death	Dowry-related death
European Parliament	√	√							√		
European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (HEUNI)	√										
Eurostat	√										
Parliamentary Assembly (CoE)	√	√	√	√	√						
Vienna Declaration on Femicide (UN)	√	√			√		√	√	√		√
World Health Organisation (WHO)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√
Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (UN)	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√
High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN)	√	√			√	√		√			
International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes	√										



3.4.2. National definitions of femicide

As femicide is not defined in any Member State, the definitions of homicide — in particular in the context of intimate partner violence — have instead been reviewed ⁽³⁸⁾. Femicide data can be identified as intentional homicides with the disaggregation ‘sex of victim’ (‘female’), ‘relationship with perpetrator’ (‘partner or ex-partner’) and ‘motivation’ (‘gender-based’) (UN, 2015b:6).

Intentional killing

Intentional killing is a component of the definition of homicide in 24 Member States ⁽³⁹⁾. Four Member States ⁽⁴⁰⁾, do not include this component in their definitions. A number of Member States ⁽⁴¹⁾ differentiate between ‘intentional homicide’ and ‘involuntary’ or ‘negligent’ homicide.

Gender-based acts and/or killing of women by men

Only six Member States’ ⁽⁴²⁾ definitions of homicide refer to this component, in the form of an aggravating circumstance if the crime was based on hatred of the victim due his/her gender/sex. In some Member States ⁽⁴³⁾, an aggravating circumstance exists if the offence was committed against a pregnant woman.

Killing of a current or former spouse/partner

Only seven Member States ⁽⁴⁴⁾ include the killing of an individual by a spouse or partner in their legal definitions of homicide. For these countries, the inclusion takes the form of an aggravating circumstance. For example, in Portugal, the murder of a spouse or former spouse is considered ‘qualified murder’, which means that the penalty of imprisonment is 12 to 25 years instead of 8 to 16 years (Criminal Code, Art 132). In Romania, if a murder is committed against a family member, the special

maximum term of the penalty set by law is increased by one quarter (Criminal Code, Art. 199).

Deaths of women resulting from intimate partner violence

Only five Member States ⁽⁴⁵⁾ include this component in the definition of homicide, in the form of an aggravating circumstance. In Slovakia, it is covered under the offence of intimate partner violence as an aggravating circumstance (Slovakian Criminal Code, Section 208). Twenty-five Member States provide homicide data disaggregated by victim–perpetrator relationship, which can indicate the potential presence of intimate partner violence, despite the fact that such data also includes homicide unrelated to intimate partner violence ⁽⁴⁶⁾.

Female genital mutilation-related death

While death relating to female genital mutilation does not fall under the homicide definition in any Member State, or as an aggravating circumstance, nine Member States ⁽⁴⁷⁾ include it as a distinct and separate offence. Data on female genital mutilation-related death offences could be compiled together with data on other offences (i.e. intimate partner homicide data) in order to compile femicide data encompassing a wider range of acts.

Death related to unsafe abortions

While death connected to unsafe abortion does not fall under the homicide definition in any Member State, including as an aggravating circumstance, 14 Member States ⁽⁴⁸⁾ include it as a distinct and separate offence. As with female genital mutilation-related death, data on this offence could also be compiled together with other offences and included in femicide data.

⁽³⁸⁾ Annex 5: Overview of the femicide components in the Member States’ definitions.

⁽³⁹⁾ BE, BG, CZ, DE (Implicit), EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SK, SE (Implicit), UK.

⁽⁴⁰⁾ DK, MT, SI, FI.

⁽⁴¹⁾ BE, ES, IT, LT, PL.

⁽⁴²⁾ BE, EE, EL, ES, PT, SI.

⁽⁴³⁾ BE, BG, CZ, LT.

⁽⁴⁴⁾ DK, ES, FR, LV, LT, PT, RO.

⁽⁴⁵⁾ BE, EE, ES, HR, IT.

⁽⁴⁶⁾ BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK (see Annex 9).

⁽⁴⁷⁾ BE, DK, FR, IT, CY, LU, NL, PL, SK.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ BE, DE, EL, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, AT, RO, SI, SK, SE.

Honour killing — female foeticide — dowry-related death

The components of so-called honour killing of women, female foeticide and dowry-related death have also been reviewed across national definitions of homicide. However, no Member States define those acts, either within their definitions of homicide or as distinct offences.

3.4.3. Summary

Intentional killing is present in most Member States' legal definitions, although limited to the killing of the person (homicide) rather than linked to gender-based motives. Few Member States provide for aggravating circumstances in case of gender-motivated killing (six Member States), killing by a partner or spouse (seven Member States), or death in the context of intimate partner violence (five Member States). The components of death related to unsafe abortion and female genital mutilation-related death are separate offences in a number of Member States.

The nature and availability of data on femicide varies widely across Europe, not only in the type of data (e.g. perpetrator versus victim statistics/court information versus police data), but also in the years covered and the availability of information beyond pure incidence numbers. These factors, as well as the different legal definitions of homicide in Member States, prevent direct comparison of data across countries. While most Member States' definitions do not include gender aspects of killing, all Member States collect data on the sex of homicide victims. Twenty-five Member States provide homicide data disaggregated by victim–perpetrator relationship, which can provide a useful basis for femicide data.

3.5. Intimate partner violence

3.5.1. European and international definitions of intimate partner violence

The term intimate partner violence is not systematically defined at international level and is often described as falling within the scope of domestic violence. The Istanbul Convention provides a comprehensive definition of domestic violence as relating to all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family (or domestic unit — inter-generational violence), or between former or current spouses or partners (intimate partner violence), whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim, placing the difference within the victim–perpetrator relationship (Council of Europe, 2011b:3).

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has put forward the most comprehensive definition of intimate partner violence. Its definition includes physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, as well as controlling behaviours, and provides examples of the types of indicators for each element. While the WHO recognises the psychological element to intimate partner violence, its research on prevalence examines only the physical and sexual aspects, on the basis that there are no agreed standard measures of emotional/psychological partner violence. Such agreement, together with a definition of psychological/emotional abuse/violence would greatly facilitate collation and comparison of data.

The Istanbul Convention Explanatory Report also adds economic violence as an indicator of intimate partner violence, although there is little systematic data to measure this (Council of Europe, 2011b:40).

**Table 5:** Main European and international definition elements for intimate partner violence

	Definition of intimate partner violence	Intimate partner violence covered within scope of domestic violence	Specific components of intimate partner violence definition				
			Physical violence	Sexual violence	Psychological and emotional violence	Controlling behaviour	Economic coercion
EIGE	√		√	√	√		√
EU-wide survey (FRA)		√					
Istanbul Convention and Explanatory Report (CoE)		√	√	√	√		√
World Health Organisation (WHO)	√		√	√	√	√	
UNODC		√	√	√			
Unicef		√	√	√	√	√	
World Bank	√		√	√	√		
Guidelines for producing statistics on Violence against Women (UN)	√		√	√	√	√	

3.5.2. National definitions of intimate partner violence

In the police and justice sectors, intimate partner violence data collection is predominantly based on legal definitions. The main components of intimate partner violence covered in the legal definitions of Member States include physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and, to a lesser extent, economic violence by a current or former intimate partner (see Annex 6).

The following section provides an overview of the four types of intimate partner violence (physical, psychological, sexual and economic) and the analysis is structured according to the different definitions used in Member States: (1) a specific legal definition of intimate partner violence exists, (2) a specific statistical definition is used, (3) intimate partner violence is referring to domestic or family violence or (4) no specific definition for intimate partner violence is present.

Physical violence

Only Spain and Sweden have adopted a legal definition of intimate partner violence as a distinct offence. In order to identify the components of the legal definitions

of domestic violence, therefore, the offences which constitute intimate partner violence have been analysed together with the statistical definitions of both intimate partner violence and domestic violence. This approach shows that physical violence is reflected in the definitions of all 28 Member States.

Specific legal definition of intimate partner violence

Sweden has an offence termed ‘gross violation of a woman’s integrity’, which specifically covers violence within an intimate partnership. The offence is defined as the acts (including sexual crimes, crimes against life and health, and against liberty and peace) ‘committed by a man against a woman to whom he is, or has been, married or with whom he is, or has been, cohabiting under circumstances comparable to marriage’ (Ministry of Justice Bra, 2016). The Swedish legal definition of intimate partner violence includes physical violence insofar as it relates to other criminal offences, such as bodily injury, gross assault and deprivation of liberty.

The Spanish legislation offers a legal definition of gender violence, as intimate partner violence encompassing all acts of physical and psychological violence, including offences against sexual liberty, threats, coercion and the arbitrary deprivation of liberty (Organic Law, 1/2004). In

addition, the Spanish Criminal Code includes a core provision for domestic violence that applies to the physical or mental violence that happens habitually in the context of a family relationship (Criminal Code, Art.173/2). However, the Criminal Code does not specify the type of physical violence covered. Economic violence is seen as a form of mental violence (Criminal Code, Art 226).

Specific statistical definitions of intimate partner violence or domestic violence

Statistical definitions of intimate partner violence in Belgium, Estonia, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom refer specifically to physical violence.

In Estonia, the police template for data collection enables a choice between physical abuse, sexual abuse, mental abuse, no abuse, and threat with a weapon, when documenting intimate partner violence cases.

In France, the Ministry of Justice factsheet defines the crime of intimate partner violence as follows: 'the violence committed against a spouse or cohabitant within a couple, married or not, in registered partnership, or simply living together, or even separated. Intimate partner violence may be associated with psychological abuse (offensive words, threats, and shouts), physical abuse (battery and assault) or sexual abuse (sexual assault, rape)' (Ministère de la Justice, 2012).

In Belgium, a circular applicable to the police and the Prosecution Office defines domestic violence as 'any form of physical (e.g. intentional assault and battery), sexual (e.g. molestation and rape), psychological (e.g. stalking and insults) or economic violence (e.g. abandonment of family) between spouses or persons who live together, or who have lived together, and between whom a stable emotional and sexual relationship exists or existed' (Ministère Public, 2006).

In the Netherlands, the Guidelines for the Police and Prosecution define domestic violence as 'violence committed by someone in the family circle of the victim' (Openbaar Ministerie, 2010). This includes physical and sexual violence, stalking and threats (whether through, or accompanied by, damage to goods in and around the house).

In the United Kingdom, the cross-government definition of domestic violence is: 'any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional' (Home Office, 2013).

Domestic or family violence legal offences

Where intimate partner violence is recognised only within the context of violence in the family or domestic violence, physical violence between intimate partners is a core component. In Cyprus, for example, violence in the family means 'any act, omission or behaviour which causes physical, sexual or mental injury to any member of the family by another member of the family' (Law on violence in the family, 2000/2004).

Some Member States' provisions on violence in the family refer broadly to 'all forms of violence perpetrated against a member of his/her own family or partner', for example in Italy (Criminal Code, Art. 572).

In Malta, the offence of 'domestic violence' relates to any act of violence, including verbal, and also includes any omission which causes physical or moral harm to the other (Domestic Violence Act, 2006).

In the United Kingdom, the offence of domestic violence refers to: 'any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality' (Domestic violence act, 2004).

In Romania, the legal provision on domestic violence specifies that physical violence includes assault or battery through pushing, blows, hair pulling, slapping, slashing, burning, choking, and biting with any intensity (Family Violence Act, 2003).

In Slovenia, the provision on 'family violence' specifies that such treatment may include beating or direct attack on life or limb, among other elements (Criminal Code, Art. 170).



No specific intimate partner violence or domestic violence offence

Ten Member States ⁽⁴⁹⁾ have no specific intimate partner violence or domestic violence offence. In those Member States, intimate partner violence is prosecuted under various criminal offences, depending on the type of physical violence that occurred. The fact that the offence occurred in a family or intimate partner context then represents an aggravating circumstance of the offence. Belgium and France, when using their statistical definitions for data collection purposes, define physical violence in terms of the existing offences of their respective criminal codes (see Annex 6).

Psychological violence

Psychological violence is a core component of Member States' definitions, included in the definitions of 25 Member States ⁽⁵⁰⁾.

Specific legal definitions of intimate partner violence

Sweden's intimate partner violence definition covers a number of acts of psychological violence, such as unlawful harassment, unlawful threat, breach of domiciliary peace, intrusive photography, non-sexual molestation, and unauthorised access to, or use of, computer systems.

The Spanish Criminal Code includes the offence of psychological abuse, defined as causing mental damage to an intimate partner — whatever the means or procedure used — or by actively hitting or abusing an intimate partner without causing injury. The latter definition also applies to vulnerable persons who live with the perpetrator (Criminal Code, Art. 153/1).

In 2015, the United Kingdom created a new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in the family context, including intimate relationships (Serious Crime Act, 2015/76). This new offence could be considered a type of intimate partner violence offence, strictly limited to psychological violence. Other types of violence (physical or sexual) in intimate partner relationships are prosecuted under other relevant criminal offences, such as assault.

⁽⁴⁹⁾ BE, DK, DE, EE, FR, LV, NL, AT, FI, UK.

⁽⁵⁰⁾ BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, SE, UK.

Specific statistical definitions of intimate partner violence or domestic violence

The statistical definitions used in Belgium, Estonia, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom all refer specifically to psychological violence. In Estonia and the United Kingdom, this psychological violence is not limited to any specific act. In Belgium, France and the Netherlands, the component is limited to existing related criminal offences, such as harassment or stalking.

Domestic or family violence

Where Member States' legal provisions define domestic violence, many refer to psychological violence. In France, this includes offensive words, threats and shouts (Violence against women, violence within the couple and consequences on children Act (2010). In Romania, psychological violence in the context of family violence may also encompass imposing one person's will on another, or personal control over a family member, provoking tension and psychological suffering, demonstrative violence against objects, pets, verbal threats, display of guns, neglect, acts of jealousy, constraints of all kinds, as well as actions with similar effects (Family Violence Act Recast, 2012). In Slovenia, 'Bad treatment' is defined as putting a family member in a subordinate position by aggressively limiting their equal rights (Criminal Code, Art. 170).

No specific intimate partner violence or domestic violence offence

For those Member States that rely on separate criminal offences, verbal abuse, insult, slander, harassment and stalking can all be used to prosecute this aspect of intimate partner violence.

Sexual violence

The research shows that the component of sexual violence in the context of an intimate partner relationship is covered in all Member States' definitions, with the exception of Ireland.

Specific legal definitions of intimate partner violence

The Swedish intimate partner violence definition refers to the sexual crime offences, which include rape, sexual coercion, sexual exploitation and sexual molestation.

Specific statistical definitions of intimate partner violence or domestic violence

In Estonia and the United Kingdom, sexual violence is not limited to any specific act. In Belgium, France and the Netherlands, the component is limited to the existing criminal offences of rape and sexual assault.

Domestic or family violence

In Cyprus, the family violence offence includes ‘any act, omission or behaviour which causes physical, sexual or mental injury to any member of the family by another member of the family, and includes violence used for the purpose of having sexual intercourse without the consent of the victim, as well as of restricting their freedom’ (Law on violence in the family, 2000/2004).

In the Romanian legal provision, sexual violence in the context of family violence can take the following forms: sexual assault, harassment, intimidation, manipulation, brutality in pursuing coerced sexual intercourse, marital rape (Family Violence Act, 2003).

No specific intimate partner violence or domestic violence offence

Where there is no specific intimate partner violence or domestic violence offence, the sex crime offences, disaggregated by relationship, can be used to collect data on intimate partner violence. These mostly include rape and sexual assault.

Economic violence

Economic violence is covered in the legal and statistical definitions of 14 Member States ⁽⁶¹⁾, with a wide variety

of interpretations when it is a component of domestic/family violence (see Annex 7).

Other constituent elements

The Romanian legal provision on family violence includes verbal, social and spiritual violence (Family Violence Act, 2003), while the Austrian offence provision specifies that repeated persecution or harassment (stalking) may also be considered intimate partner violence (Security Police Act, 1999).

Type of relationship (see Annex 8)

Specific definitions of intimate partner violence

The specific definition of intimate partner violence in Sweden covers current and former spouses, as well as current and former cohabitants where they have been cohabiting under circumstances comparable to marriage (Criminal Code, Chapter 4). The offence is limited to violence committed by a man against a woman. The United Kingdom intimate partner violence definition (which is limited to psychological violence) applies to both intimate personal relationships and family relationships.

Specific statistical definitions of intimate partner violence or domestic violence

Types of relationship between victim and perpetrator contained in statistical intimate partner violence or domestic violence definitions:

- Belgium: spouses or persons who live together, or who have lived together, and between whom a stable emotional and sexual relationship exists or existed.
- Estonia: all intimate partners and family relatives.
- France: spouse or cohabitant within a couple, married or not, in registered partnership, or simply living together, or even separated.
- The Netherlands: (ex) partners, family and relatives and family friends.
- The United Kingdom: intimate partners or family members.

⁽⁶¹⁾ BE, BG, CZ, HR, IT, LT, HU, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, UK.



Domestic or family violence

For domestic violence that recognises intimate partner violence, the notion of family member varies, ranging from spouses, cohabiting partners, former partners/spouses to the broader 'family member'. Some Member States do not recognise same-sex partners within the scope of domestic violence (e.g. Cyprus). These different approaches are summarised below.

- The Portuguese Criminal Code specifies that domestic violence can occur against someone with whom the aggressor maintains, or has maintained, a dating relationship akin to that of spouses, even if not in the same household (Criminal Code, Art. 152).
- The offence provisions in Cyprus (Law on violence in the family, 200/2004) and Bulgaria refer to cohabiting partners (Law on protection against domestic violence, 2005).
- The offence provisions in Bulgaria, Ireland, France, Cyprus, Lithuania and Malta refer to spouses (or family relation/kinship ties). The Cypriot provision refers specifically to husband and wife (thereby excluding same-sex partners). Provisions in Cyprus, Lithuania and Malta explicitly mention former spouses.
- In the Czech Republic's criminal code, the definition of domestic violence is limited only to situations of cohabitation and thus does not fully correspond to the definition of intimate partner violence. In Malta, the legislation also refers to persons living in the same household as the offender, or who had lived with the offender within the year preceding the offence.
- Under Polish law on domestic violence, a family member is understood to mean the closest person (Criminal Code, Art. 207). In Ireland, the law refers broadly to persons in other domestic relationships (Domestic Violence Act, 1996). In Lithuania, the legal definition of 'domestic violence' also refers to persons with affinity or other close relations, including persons

having a common domicile and a common household (Law on Protection Against Domestic Violence, 2001).

- In Romania, the legal definition of domestic violence refers to violence perpetrated by a family member against another member of the same family (Family Violence Act, 2003).

No specific intimate partner violence or domestic violence offence

In the Netherlands, where domestic violence is not a separate offence but is prosecuted under other serious (sexual) offences and might have an aggravating effect on the penalty, 'domestic and family circle' means partners, ex-partners, and family members. The French legislation also refers to partners within a couple, married or not, including civil union partners (Violence against women, violence within the couple and consequences on children Act, 2010).

In Belgium, the aggravating circumstance covers a 'person with whom [the offender] cohabits or has cohabited and who has or has had a lasting affective and sexual relationship (Criminal Code, Art. 410).

3.5.3. Summary

The approach to intimate partner violence varies across Member States. While some have established legal offences on domestic violence or intimate partner violence, others use a definition of domestic violence only for statistical purposes, or use a combination of offences under their criminal legislation. The components of physical, psychological and sexual violence are present in the majority of Member States' definitions of intimate partner violence/domestic violence, while the component of economic violence is included in half of the definitions. A wide range of acts fall within the scope of the different components, with a number identified as being common to the majority of Member States, e.g. sexual violence is understood to include sexual assault in at least 22 Member States, and rape in at least 20 Member States.

4. TOWARDS A MEASURE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

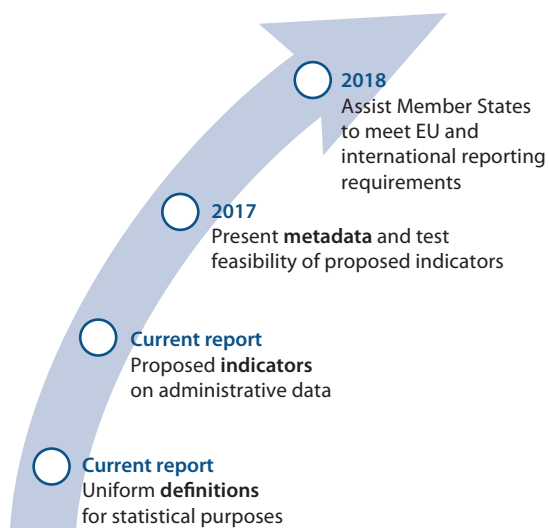


4. TOWARDS A MEASURE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The differences in legal and statistical definitions used by Member States, as well as variations in coverage, units of measurement and data collection methods, present a considerable obstacle to the comparability of data. Establishing uniform **definitions** for statistical purposes is essential to provide a measure across the EU of violence against women in a systematic and comparable manner and to assess the effectiveness of the EU policies that aim to eliminate these forms of violence.

A coordinated process of data compilation across the Member States would foster the provision of more comparable and complete data. Guidelines in the form of **indicators** that include uniform definitions, units and sources would facilitate the provision of this data by the Member States.

At the same time, coordinated data compilation through the use of indicators would allow for the main gaps to be identified and comparability issues to be addressed on an ongoing basis. Indicators could be seen as a benchmark for Member States to develop data collection and could guide Member States on possible additional data disaggregation, the units of measurement they would ideally use, and other aspects of data collection. The coordinated process of data development and compilation ideally includes continuous consultation and collaboration between Member States. The current data compilation procedure on crime statistics undertaken by Eurostat, including the work with experts from the Member States, is the framework for additional compilation of data on violence against women. To achieve comparability of data among Member States, this report proposes a **step-by-step approach** to improve regular measurement of violence against women.



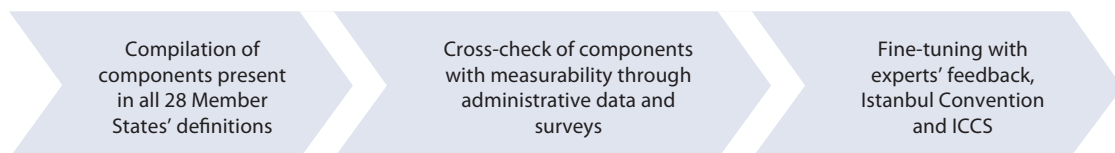
As a result of the research conducted, uniform definitions and indicators to regularly measure rape, femicide, and intimate partner violence based on administrative data are proposed in this report.

The next step is to define detailed metadata of the indicators and test the feasibility of their population/calculation with real data provided by police and justice sectors. This research will be carried out by EIGE in 2017, including intensive consultation with national authorities responsible for data collection on violence against women in all 28 Member States. The aim of the consultations is to agree on country-specific recommendations to fulfil the commitments to provide data on violence against women.

From there, Member States need to be supported to regularly provide comparable data on violence against women and thus meet their monitoring requirements and policy evaluation under the Victims' Rights Directive, the Istanbul Convention and the Beijing Platform for Action.

4.1. Definitions

From the detailed mapping and analysis of the EU, international and national definitions (see Chapter 3), uniform definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence are developed according to a predefined approach:

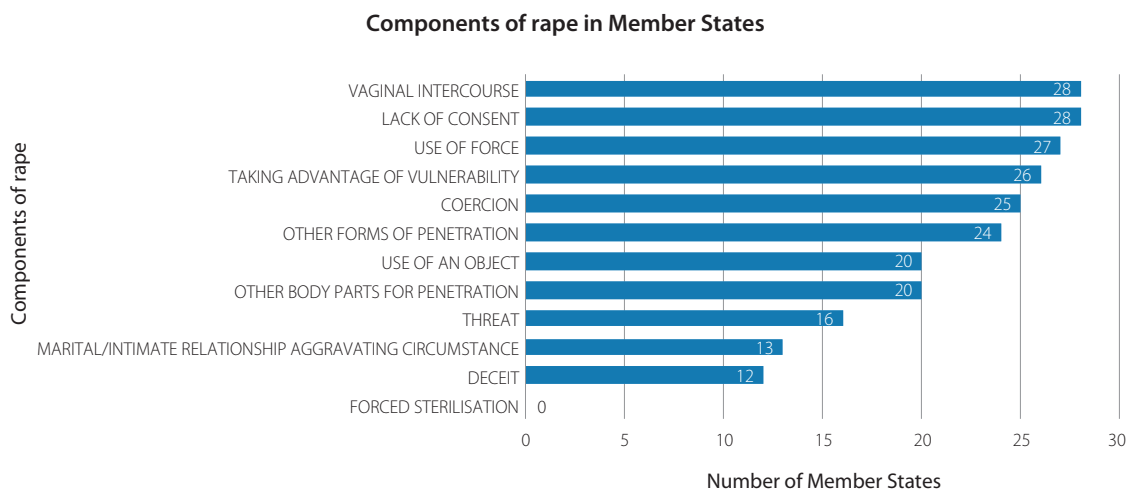


The developed definitions are especially designed for mapping country data and to maximise the number of countries that could meet the definition without reservation. The definitions are most suitable for measuring police-recorded offences and convictions.

4.1.1. Rape

The common components of rape definitions and the total number of Member States reflecting these components in their definition is presented in the next figure.

Figure 2: Different components of rape in Member States ⁽⁵²⁾



⁽⁵²⁾ For a detailed description of each of the components of rape in Member States see section 3.3.2 on page 31.

Two components can be used to form a baseline definition, comprised of inherent parts of the definitions present in all Member States: lack of consent and vaginal intercourse. The baseline definition would therefore match that used by Eurostat, according to which rape is defined as 'sexual intercourse without valid consent'.

Adding to this baseline definition additional components that can be measured through administrative data and surveys, are validated by expert's feedback ⁽⁵³⁾ and meet the requirements in international standards, the proposal for a uniform definition to measure rape is ⁽⁵⁴⁾:

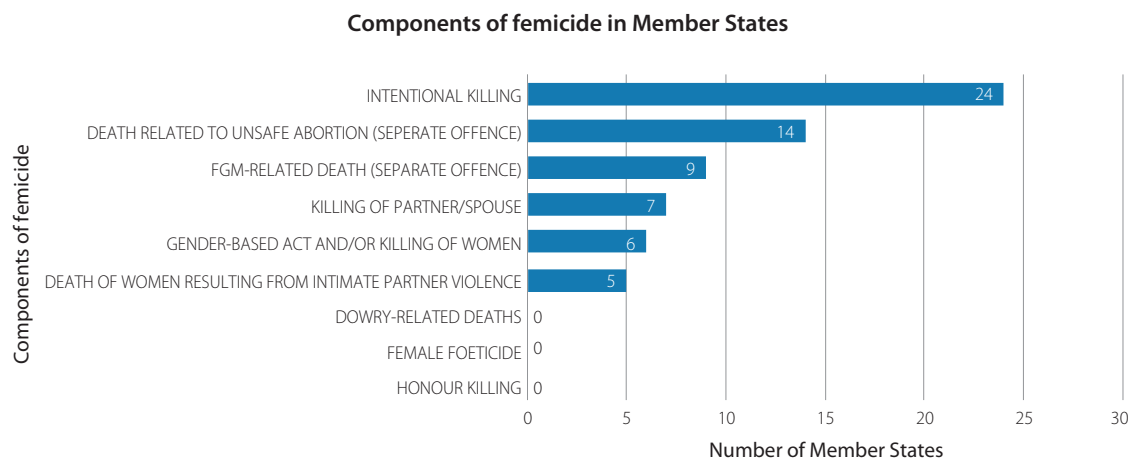
Uniform definition of rape

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

4.1.2. Femicide

The common components of femicide definitions (identified through homicide definitions) and the total number of Member States reflecting these components in their definition is presented in the next figure.

Figure 3: Different components of femicide in Member States ⁽⁵⁵⁾



⁽⁵³⁾ EIGE, Consultation Meeting 'Terminology for Data Collection on Rape, Femicide and Intimate Partner Violence', 26 April 2016, Vilnius.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ It is important to acknowledge the limitations of the current common components of rape, as they omit the power relations embedded in gender-based violence. The analysis conducted in this report reflects what is feasible at this moment at EU level: harmonisation of definitions as a minimum standard towards more comparable and ultimately more gender-sensitive definitions.

⁽⁵⁵⁾ For a detailed description of each of the components of femicide in Member States see section 3.4.2 on page 33.



The component ‘intentional killing’ is present in most of the definitions and is used to form a baseline definition, demonstrating that the gender aspect of killing is largely missing from the data collection definition framework.

Adding to the baseline definition additional components that can be measured through administrative data and surveys, are validated by expert’s feedback ⁽⁵⁶⁾ and meet the requirements in international standards, the proposal for a uniform definition to measure femicide is:

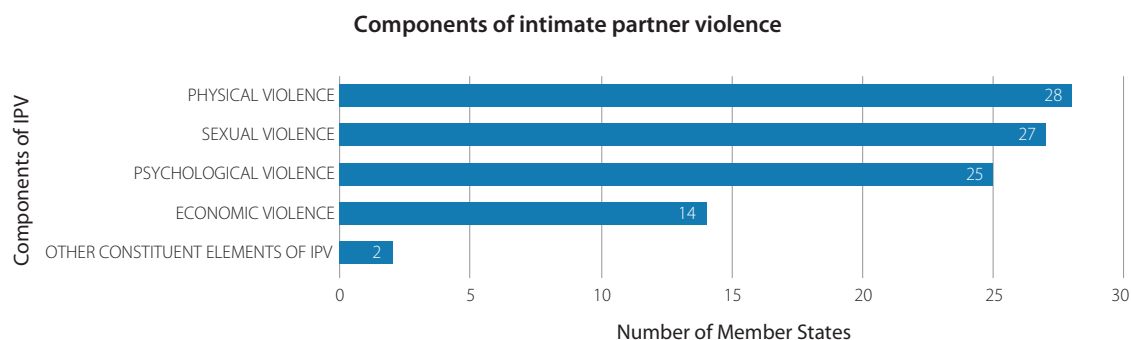
Uniform definition of femicide

The killing of a woman by an intimate partner and death of a woman as a result of a practice that is harmful to women. Intimate partner is understood as former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.

4.1.3. Intimate partner violence

The common components of intimate partner violence definitions and the total number of Member States reflecting these components in their definition is presented in the next figure.

Figure 4: Different components of intimate partner violence in Member States ⁽⁵⁷⁾



The component ‘physical violence’ is the only component that is present in all of the Member States’ definitions and can be used to form a baseline definition.

Adding to the baseline definition additional components that can be measured through administrative data and surveys, are validated by expert’s feedback ⁽⁵⁸⁾ and meet requirements in international standards, the proposal for a uniform definition to measure intimate partner violence is shown in Table 6.

⁽⁵⁶⁾ EIGE, Consultation Meeting ‘Terminology for Data Collection on Rape, Femicide and Intimate Partner Violence’, 26 April 2016, Vilnius.

⁽⁵⁷⁾ For a detailed description of each of the components of rape in Member States see section 3.5.2 on page 36.

⁽⁵⁸⁾ EIGE, Consultation Meeting ‘Terminology for Data Collection on Rape, Femicide and Intimate Partner Violence’, 26 April 2016, Vilnius.

Table 6: Overview of EIGE's uniform definition of intimate partner violence

Uniform definition of intimate partner violence		
Intimate partner violence	General	Any act of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occurs between former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.
	Physical violence	Any act which causes physical harm to the partner or former partner as a result of unlawful physical force. Physical violence can take the form of, among others, serious and minor assault, deprivation of liberty and manslaughter.
	Sexual violence	Any sexual act performed on the victim without consent. Sexual violence can take the form of rape or sexual assault.
	Psychological violence	Any act or behaviour which causes psychological harm to the partner or former partner. Psychological violence can take the form of, among others, coercion, defamation, verbal insult or harassment.
	Economic violence	Any act or behaviour which causes economic harm to the partner. Economic violence can take the form of, among others, property damage, restricting access to financial resources, education or the labour market, or not complying with economic responsibilities, such as alimony.

4.2. Indicators

For each uniform definition a corresponding indicator was developed. The indicators aim to establish a measure of violence against women through administrative sources, mostly from the police and justice sectors, and serve various purposes, in particular for estimating reporting rates and for monitoring or evaluating the performance of services.

Although indicators on violence against women have been developed in the past, few coordinated data collection processes have been put in place. The type of data collected in the Member States were examined in order

to refine existing indicators and/or develop others that would better reflect measurability through existing data collection in the Member States and comparability across Member States. The proposed indicators were discussed and fine-tuned during an online discussion organised by EIGE through its EuroGender platform⁽⁵⁹⁾.

The developed indicators are output indicators, measuring the number of reported incidents or incidents identified or processed by an institution. To provide a full picture, output indicators need to be complemented and compared to other indicators such as process indicators or other outcome indicators (for example, of the performance of administrative services in combating violence against women).

⁽⁵⁹⁾ EIGE, 'Online Discussion on proposed indicators for data collection on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide', 7 July 2017, <http://eurogender.eige.europa.eu/online-discussions/online-discussion-proposed-indicators-data-collection-intimate-partner-violence>

**Table 7:** Criteria for developing indicators to measure rape, femicide and intimate partner violence

Relevance	Whether the indicator is in line with European policy (European Union and Council of Europe) and relevant to stakeholders.
Measurability	Whether the indicator can be populated by available data (including whether the data source uses a definition that approximately matches that used for the indicator).
Specificity	Whether the indicator provides data on a clearly defined incident and does not overlap with other indicators.
Complementarity	Whether the indicator complements existing indicators: (1) indicators for which EU-level data compilation processes have already been implemented by Eurostat–UNODC; (2) indicators for which coordinated data consolidation processes from administrative sources across the EU are not yet in place (e.g. indicators suggested by the UN Statistical Commission, Council of Europe indicators on domestic violence); (3) indicators measuring the effectiveness of policies combating violence against women, such as indicators on policies, legislation and social services. Whether the indicators and their metadata complement the data consolidation by Eurostat–UNODC.
Validity	Whether the indicator is validated by experts and stakeholders.

The **age threshold** for the proposed indicators was set at 18 years and over. According to Eurostat’s metadata on crime statistics, the age threshold for adults is more harmonised across Member States than that for juveniles (Eurostat, 2016c). The 2014 EU-wide Survey on Violence against Women only covered those aged 18 to 74 (FRA, 2014). This is the most important cross-national survey that can provide estimates of prevalence of rape and intimate partner violence. With administrative data being of greatest value when compared with prevalence data, it was decided to collect data that can be compared to data from this survey.

The **complementarity with survey data** was further taken into account. To provide a full picture of the extent of violence against women and on the functioning of administrative services, it is necessary to complement reported cases (based on administrative data) with prevalence data (based on surveys). While the indicators were developed to be measured through administrative sources, complementarity with survey data was taken into account in the development (for example, by choosing units that would enable comparability with prevalence data).

Table 8: EIGE’s proposed indicators to measure rape, femicide and intimate partner violence

Form of violence		Proposed indicator
Rape		Annual number of women victims reporting rape aged 18 years and over
Femicide		Women victims of intimate femicide aged 18 and over committed by an intimate partner, as a share of women victims of homicide aged 18 and over
Intimate partner violence	General	Annual number of women victims of intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by administrative services
	Physical violence	Annual number of women victims of physical intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by administrative services
	Sexual violence	Annual number of women victims of sexual intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by administrative services
	Psychological violence	Annual number of women victims of psychological intimate partner violence aged 18 and over, as recorded by administrative services
	Economic violence	Annual number of women victims of economic intimate partner violence aged 18 or over, as recorded by administrative services

5. RECOMMENDATIONS



5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Achieving comparability of administrative data on violence against women would provide an EU-wide overview of reported cases of this type of violence and enable assessment of the service response. The following recommendations tailored to the circumstances of the European Union and the Member States address current challenges in this area and suggest ways forward to bridge existing gaps in the short, medium and long term.

5.1. European Union

1. Ratify the Istanbul Convention

As the European Union has signed the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, ratification will guarantee its full implementation in all of the EU Member States, including those who currently have not yet ratified the convention.

It is recommended for the European Union to ratify the Istanbul Convention without delay, as it will be a legally binding instrument dedicated to combating violence against women. The framework of the Istanbul Convention, in particular Article 11 on 'Data collection and research', would provide for Member States to collect and send accurate and disaggregated data to Eurostat. In this way, the collection of comparable data on rape, femicide, intimate partner violence and all other forms of violence against women covered by the Convention would enhance significantly.

2. Develop a legal act on a data compilation system

The need for a uniform data compilation system on violence against women across the European Union is urgent. Together with the ratification of the Istanbul Convention, a legal act to establish such a system at EU level is recommended, as it would strengthen a mandatory data collection framework.

This legal initiative could give a mandate to Eurostat to compile data from Member States on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence disaggregated by sex, age and victim-perpetrator relationship.

In order to be consistent and efficient, it is recommended to align this legal act to the existing international standards, such as the Istanbul Convention, the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical purposes and the Beijing Platform for Action.

3. Monitor the implementation of the Victims' Rights Directive

As from 2017 onwards, the Victims' Rights Directive compels Member States to deliver statistical data on how victims, including victims of gender-based violence, access the rights set out in the directive. This data collection process includes important disaggregated data on violence against women: at least the number and type of crimes reported and the number of victims, their age and sex.

Closely monitoring and supporting Member States' full implementation of the directive, with a particular focus on victims of violence against women, is recommended to be able to assess gaps and challenges and prompt improvement in this area.

In order to be consistent and efficient, it is recommended to align the monitoring processes of the Victims' Rights Directive and Istanbul Convention at EU level.

4. Adopt harmonised definitions and indicators for coordinated data collection

The adoption of harmonised definitions for statistical purposes of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence — specifically those presented in this report — will support the comparability of data on violence against women. They are exactly designed for mapping country data and to maximise the number of Member States that could meet the definitions without reservation. The definitions



take into account the ICCS and cover all elements of the Istanbul Convention and therefore can be used for coordinated data collection requests by both Eurostat–UNO–DC and the Council of Europe.

Providing additional data is a significant challenge to Member States as it requires changes to electronic systems and additional resources. Without prior coordination, demands to Member States from different data collection bodies might result in overlapping or conflicting requests. Efforts to align these data collection requests are needed, both in terms of the type of violence and level of disaggregation requested. In particular it is recommended to use similar definitions when requesting data for certain categories of violence, and to make them clear and user friendly.

In line with existing indicators on violence against women developed by the Council of the European Union (see Annex 10), the implementation of the indicators proposed in this report on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence will guide and support Member States to improve their data collection processes in a coordinated way.

5. Include violence against women in future European statistical policies

The European Statistical Programme 2013–2017, adopted by the European Commission, does not specifically mention the area of violence against women.

It is recommended to highlight the collection of data on violence against women in every regulation establishing the European statistical programmes and other policy documents related to Eurostat's data compilation on crime statistics. This will reinforce the effort that data consolidated by Eurostat shall include disaggregated information on violence against women, including rape, femicide and intimate partner violence.

6. Adding a gender dimension to crime statistics

Crime statistics currently available at EU level lack information on the gender dimension of several criminal offences and it is recommended to further disaggregate data by sex of the victim and the victim–perpetrator relationship.

The availability of this additional information on criminal offences will highlight the fact that women are particularly vulnerable to certain forms of violence, predominantly committed by their intimate partner. It is important for EU-wide policies on victims' rights to take into account this gendered distinction. Strong cooperation by Member States is needed in this effort to complete crime statistics with information on the sex of the victim and the victim–perpetrator relationship. Member States could strive to improve their data collection by providing the necessary additional breakdowns to Eurostat. This process will not only support harmonised data consolidation on violence against women at EU level, but also aid data collection at national level.

7. Include additional offences related to intimate partner violence and femicide in data compilation

Eurostat does not compile data on intimate partner violence or femicide (although data by age and sex are available for numbers of victims and numbers of perpetrators of intentional homicide, thus providing an approximation of femicide in intimate partner relationships).

It is recommended to include additional criminal offences in the EU data compilation process so as to provide more valuable information. The table below includes suggested additional offences corresponding to the ICCS list of offences, which can be used to collect information on femicide and intimate partner violence:

Offence category	Offence sub-category	ICCS codes
Intimate partner violence	Physical violence	0103 Non-intentional homicide 02012 Threat (serious and minor threat)
	Sexual violence	0302 Sexual exploitation 03021 Sexual exploitation of adults 03029 Other acts of sexual exploitation
	Psychological violence	02012 Threat 02081 Harassment 02082 Stalking 0205 Coercion
	Economic violence	020321 Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person: forced labour for domestic services 05022 Theft of personal property 05042 Damage against personal property
Femicide	Intimate partner femicide	0106 Illegal foeticide 0109 Other acts leading to death or intending to cause death

Member States' current data on economic violence and psychological violence is limited. EU data compilation on these two forms of violence from Member States that have data is recommended. The remaining Member States could provide data on these two categories in the longer term.

8. Support the development of specific ICCS codes for rape, femicide and intimate partner violence

The International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) defines and codes all crimes, thus setting a framework for criminal offences that all countries can adopt when collecting data on crime. Adding offences and specific codes and tags related to violence against women would enhance its visibility in international statistics. It is

recommended to introduce a specific tag for the victim-perpetrator relationship to the ICCS which would allow for cases of intimate partner violence to be identified.

Currently, the ICCS addresses femicide within the tags 'Intentional homicide' and 'Attempted Intentional homicide', but including a specific tag and definition for femicide (with sub-categories of 'Intentional femicide', 'Attempted intentional femicide' and 'Non-intentional femicide') is recommended. Furthermore, it is suggested to include the category of 'Attempted rape' to the ICCS, alongside its definition.

To enable harmonised data collection, the new categories and sub-categories presented in the table below are suggested:

Crime	Definition	Division
Femicide	The killing of a woman by an intimate partner and death of a woman as a result of a practice that is harmful to women. Intimate partner is understood as former or current spouse or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.	0108 Femicide: 01081 'Intentional femicide' 01082 'Attempted intentional femicide' 01083 'Non-intentional femicide'
Rape	Attempted 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.	030114 'Attempted rape'



Inclusion of these additional offences is essential for harmonised data collection on violence against women. However, the ICCS is not yet implemented across all EU Member States and Eurostat is set to implement it for the next data compilation cycle. The full adoption of ICCS might take time to be implemented at all levels of national institutions responsible for data collection.

9. Align the definition of rape with that of the ICCS

Eurostat already compiles data on rape offences from 21 Member States according to the following definition: 'Sexual intercourse without valid consent'. From 2016, the ICCS definition from category 03011 will be used: 'Sexual penetration without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of benefits'. In this definition, sexual penetration is understood as, 'a minimum, the penetration of the vulva, anus or mouth with any body part or object' but this is not mentioned in the main text and only explained as a footnote. In contrast, the definition of rape proposed in this report explicitly incorporates the key aspect of penetration, which must also be reflected in the ICCS definition. Accordingly, it is recommended for Eurostat to base its data collection on this full definition.

10. Improve health data on causes of death

Eurostat currently compiles and publishes data on causes of death based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) codes. The health sector has introduced many improvements in recent years, such as computerised patient records, but less on data collection regarding cases of intimate partner violence.

The potential contribution from the health sector could be researched. Given that ICD-10 is already in place and promises comparable data collection at least on femicide, further steps can ensure that it is implemented correctly.

5.2. Member States

1. Modify categories of victim–perpetrator relationship

In order to identify all cases of intimate partner violence on the four key dimensions of this type of violence (physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence) and on femicide, it is recommended to disaggregate the data collected by Member States by the victim–perpetrator relationship.

In addition it is important that the codes used to describe the victim–perpetrator relationship allow for the identification of an intimate partner relationship (understood as former or current spouse, or partner, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim) and not to be limited to the broader category such as domestic/family context.

2. Provide separate data on the specific age group: '18 years and over'

It is recommended for Member States to provide data in a format that allows Eurostat to collect data on the forms of violence for the age group: '18 years and over'. This age group was set as it is the threshold for the definition of 'adult' in most of the Member States and would therefore allow better comparability of data. Information on the victim's age is readily available in most Member States, but not always statistically processed.

3. Align national data collection with the ICCS system

In order to facilitate data collection by Eurostat and to ensure harmonised data at national level, it is recommended for Member States to adapt their data collection to align with the ICCS.

At this stage, the implementation of ICCS and the comparison of national codes with ICCS codes is not very advanced. Therefore, Member States that are currently members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and members of the Economic and Social Council are requested to strengthen monitoring of the implementation of ICCS alignment in all Member States.

To implement the recommendations concerning the ICCS, the establishment of correspondence tables between national data codes and ICCS categories is recommended. Correspondence tables are very useful especially given the difficulty Member States face in making changes to legal definitions. As for other types of crimes, Member States are encouraged via their national statistical offices, to use these correspondence tables for rape, femicide and intimate partner violence.

4. Improve the quality of administrative data collection through training and implementation of the European Statistics Code of Practice

It is recommended that Member States adhere to the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and progressively implement the code in its entirety. The European Statistics Code of Practice aims to harmonise national statistics as well as quality standards, and its implementation is of great relevance for data collection on violence against women.

Member States should (be supported to) invest in training and the implementation of guidelines on minimum standards for data collection on violence against women. In order to record and report valuable information and identify the gender-based context of offences, adequate capacity and resources are needed.

5. Develop integrated IT systems

It is recommended for Member States to implement electronic data management systems that allow recording, processing, storing and retrieving of information using computer systems instead of paper-based records. Such systems are especially useful for challenges regarding accuracy, reliability and comparability of data and advancement in this area is directly related to the current initiatives to improve data collection on violence against women.

Furthermore, Member States could integrate IT systems used in different phases of law enforcement. While designing and implementing such systems, a forward-looking, long-term approach is strongly recommended. Only in this way, initiatives at national level can be integrated with EU-wide initiatives on data exchange and management.

The development and adoption of new IT systems requires considerable financial investment, necessitates a transition period and causes interruptions in data collection. However, experience shows that in the long term, such investments are beneficial in reducing overall costs and increasing efficiency.

6. Publish data and metadata

Access to data and metadata facilitates monitoring, impact assessment and evaluation regarding violence against women. The publication of easily accessible metadata, explaining the legal background and the definitions of categories, in addition to certain quality aspects of the data collection procedure, will ensure that data is interpreted and used correctly. For accessibility, standardisation and ease of data exchange it is recommended for statistical organisations to follow the statistical data and metadata exchange (SDMX) standards.

7. Validate the expertise of national statistical offices

It is recommended to coordinate and compile data collection on violence against women by a national statistical office, as they have quality assurance mechanisms in place, leading to high quality data and metadata.

National statistical offices can play an important role in enhancing data collection on violence against women at the source and provide input and expertise to improve the quality of the data at early recording stage.

8. Measure violence against women through national surveys

Nationwide surveys that cover questions on rape and intimate partner violence are carried out in all Member States. However, comparability of the results of national prevalence surveys between Member States remains extremely limited.

In order to improve cross-national comparability of surveys with administrative data it is recommended to (1) align the definitions in surveys to those used for administrative data collection and to international definitions; (2) allow for disaggregation by victim-partner relationship for all types of incidents; (3) allow for the



measurement of annual prevalence rates; (4) allow for disaggregation into different age groups; (5) allow for disaggregation by sex of the victim and the offender. Furthermore, surveys need to be carried out on a regular basis using similar methods in order to allow for trends to be estimated.

9. Improve regular estimations of the costs of violence against women in police and justice sectors

Measuring the costs incurred by police and justice sectors in dealing with cases of violence against women would help to identify the resources required to combat it, to establish where prevention is needed and to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of the policies implemented to combat violence of this nature.

Existing research to estimate the cost of violence against women at national level is very limited. Scattered and sporadic national studies using different methodologies result in a far from complete picture.

It is therefore recommended that necessary preliminary work is undertaken to establish what kind of costs might be relevant to the justice and police sectors. Existing studies provide information. For instance, costs associated with provisions of services by law enforcement agencies might be relevant. Administrative costs associated with investigations, time consumption within the police, and all costs associated with criminal proceedings ranging from logistics of police officers to court fees can provide useful information.

EIGE's report on estimating the costs of gender-based violence provides further analyses of this area (EIGE, 2014b).

6. CONCLUSION



6. CONCLUSION

The variety of terminology used to define violence against women and the different systems used to measure administrative data among Member States hinder comparability across the EU-28. To overcome this, a consistent approach is needed to support the European Union and its Member States in their efforts to improve data collection on violence against women.

The results presented in this report pave the way for better comparability of data, by providing clear and concise tools in the form of uniform terminology and indicators to measure violence against women. This pivotal step is crucial to enhance knowledge on reported violence against women and enable assessment of EU policies aiming to combat it.

The proposed set of definitions and indicators on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence were developed to facilitate the process of data collection in the EU. They are designed to support Member States in meeting different monitoring requirements on violence against

women. This is the result of a multi-level analysis, taking into account the binding standards of the Istanbul Convention, the Victims' Rights Directive and the Beijing Platform for Action, as well as the European and International statistical codes, in particular the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).

To ultimately achieve a more complete and comparable picture of the extent of violence against women in the European Union and the Member States, the adoption and population of the indicators proposed in this report is essential. The tailor-made recommendations for the European Union and its Member States provide concrete steps for improving data collection on violence against women.

This report is not intended as an end point but rather will be followed by further initiatives to strengthen Member States' capacities to meet monitoring requirements through close cooperation.

ANNEXES



Annex 1: Overview of data availability on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence in different administrative sectors ⁽⁶⁰⁾

Overview of gaps in data collection on violence against women in the police sector

Rape

Type of VAW	Availability of data including sex of the victim	Data available, but no precise relationship breakdown ⁽⁶¹⁾	No available data, or no breakdown by sex of the victim ⁽⁶²⁾
Rape	24 (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE ⁽⁶³⁾ , EL, ES, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)	Not applicable ⁽⁶⁴⁾	4 (FR, IT ⁽⁶⁵⁾ , PL, HU)

Femicide

Type of VAW	Availability of data including sex of the victim and victim-perpetrator relationship	Data available, but no precise relationship breakdown ⁽⁶⁶⁾	No available data, or no breakdown by sex of the victim
Femicide	14 (CZ, DE, ES, FR, HR, IT, LV, NL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, UK)	8 (BE, BG, EE, CY, HU, IE, AT, SE)	6 (DK, EL, LU, LT, MT, PL)

Intimate partner violence

Type of VAW	Availability of data including sex of the victim and victim-perpetrator relationship	Data available, but no precise relationship breakdown ⁽⁶⁷⁾	No available data, or no breakdown by sex of the victim
IPV	16 (BE, CZ, DE, EE, IE ⁽⁶⁸⁾ , ES, FR, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, FI, UK)	10 (BG, EL, HR, IT ⁽⁶⁹⁾ , CY, PL, LU, SI, SK, SE)	2 (DK, RO)

⁽⁶⁰⁾ The tables were constructed according to the information retrieved through research by national experts (desk research and communication with authorities); data that is not publically available and has not been communicated by authorities upon request could not be taken into account.

⁽⁶¹⁾ This column includes Member States that report to collect data on the relationship but there is either no specific category to indicate an intimate partnership or we could not confirm what the relationship category constitutes exactly.

⁽⁶²⁾ No breakdown by sex of the victim effectively means there is no useful data on this offence, so they have been grouped into the same category.

⁽⁶³⁾ Ireland could be added to this category but the data on relationship is not recorded systematically.

⁽⁶⁴⁾ The relationship breakdown is not applicable to rape because this study looked at all rape cases, not only between partners.

⁽⁶⁵⁾ Italy only records data on sexual violence in general, not specifically on rape.

⁽⁶⁶⁾ This column includes Member States that report to collect data on the relationship but there is either no specific category to indicate an intimate partnership or we could not confirm what the relationship category constitutes exactly.

⁽⁶⁷⁾ This column includes Member States that report to collect data on the relationship but there is either no specific category to indicate an intimate partnership or we could not confirm what the relationship category constitutes exactly.

⁽⁶⁸⁾ Ireland can be added to this category but the data on relationship is not recorded systematically.

⁽⁶⁹⁾ IT: precise relationship breakdown only recorded for homicide cases.



Overview of gaps in data collection on violence against women in the justice sector

Rape

Type of VAW	Availability of data including sex of the victim	Data available, but no precise relationship breakdown ⁽⁷⁰⁾	No available data, or no breakdown by sex of the victim
Rape	11 (BG, CZ, ES, FR, LT, HU, NL, PL, RO, SK, SE)	Not applicable ⁽⁷¹⁾	17 (BE, DK, DE, EE, IE, IT ⁽⁷²⁾ , EL, HR, CY, LV, LU, MT, AT, PT, SI, FI, UK)

Femicide

Type of VAW	Availability of data including victim sex and victim-perpetrator relationship breakdown	Data available, but no precise relationship breakdown ⁽⁷³⁾	No available data, or no breakdown by sex of the victim
Femicide	5 (ES, FR, LT, NL, RO)	7 (EE, CY, LU, HU, PL, SE, SK)	16 (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, EL, HR, IT, LV, MT, AT, PT, SI, FI, UK)

Intimate partner violence

Type of VAW	Availability of data including victim sex and victim-perpetrator relationship breakdown	Data available, but no precise relationship breakdown ⁽⁷⁴⁾	No available data, or no breakdown by sex of the victim
IPV	7 (ES, FR, LT, LV, LU, HU, RO)	7 (EE, HR, CY, NL, PL, SK, SE)	14 (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, IT, EL, MT, AT, PT, SI, FI, UK)

⁽⁷⁰⁾ This column includes Member States that report to collect data on the relationship but there is either no specific category to indicate an intimate partnership or we could not confirm what the relationship category constitutes exactly.

⁽⁷¹⁾ The relationship breakdown is not applicable to rape because this study looked at all rape cases, not only between partners.

⁽⁷²⁾ IT: only records data on sexual violence in general, not specifically on rape.

⁽⁷³⁾ This column includes Member States that report to collect data on the relationship but there is either no specific category to indicate an intimate partnership or we could not confirm what the relationship category constitutes exactly.

⁽⁷⁴⁾ This column includes Member States that report to collect data on the relationship but there is either no specific category to indicate an intimate partnership or we could not confirm what the relationship category constitutes exactly.

Overview of gaps in data collection on violence against women in the social services sector

Rape

Type of VAW	Availability of data disaggregated by sex of the victim and victim–perpetrator relationship	Availability of data disaggregated by sex of the victim
Rape	8 (CZ, EE, IE, FR, IT, LV, HU, PT)	3 (EL, NL, SE)

Intimate partner violence^{75 76}

Type of VAW	Availability of data disaggregated by sex of the victim (and victim–perpetrator relationship) ⁽⁷⁵⁾	Availability of data on the type of violence experienced by the victim
IPV	19 (CZ, DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LU, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, FI, SE) ⁽⁷⁶⁾	6 (IE, FR, IT, LU, MT, FI)

Overview of gaps in data collection on violence against women in the health sector

Type of VAW	Availability of data (Member State) including sex	Data available disaggregated by victim sex	Data available disaggregated by victim–perpetrator relationship	No available data
Rape	9 (DK, ES, HR, LV, MT, RO, SK, FI, SE)	7 (DK, ES, HR, LV, MT, RO, SK)	5 (ES, LV, MT, RO, SE)	19 (BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, IE, BE, CZ, DE, EE, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, UK)
Homicide	4 (DK, LV, RO, SE)	3 (DK, LV, RO)	2 (LV, RO)	24 (BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)
IPV	4 (ES, LV, MT, RO)	4 (ES, LV, MT, RO)	4 (ES, LV, MT, RO)	24 (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, FR, HR, IT, CY, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK)

⁽⁷⁵⁾ Thirty-four social service organisations across 19 Member States were identified as collecting data on the broader concept of domestic violence disaggregated by sex.

⁽⁷⁶⁾ The significant majority of these organisations also report on the victim–perpetrator relationship. In eight Member States (DK, IE, FR, IT, CY, PT, FI, SE) social services reported information on the precise nature of the relationship in incidents of intimate partner violence. There is, thus, at least one source providing data on both the sex of the victim and the relationship (either precise or vague) to the aggressor in each of the 19 Member States listed above. Social services data from all 19 Member States are based on similar counting units, although it should be noted that there are differences in wording across institutions, such as number of contacts or number of calls.



Annex 2: Number of Member States that include the component 'use of force' in their definitions for data collection on rape

Forms	No of MS	Member States
Use of force	27	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE
Coercion	25	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE
Threat	16	BE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, AT, PL, PT, SI, FI
Deceit	12	BE, BG, DE, IT, CY (restricted), LV, LT, LU, PL, PT, RO, SE
Surprise	2	BE, FR
Putting in helpless state	2	BG, RO
Ruse or artifice	1	LU
Using authority or trust	1	LV

Annex 3: Number of Member States that include the component 'taking advantage of vulnerabilities' in their definitions for data collection on rape

Type of vulnerabilities	No of MS	Member States
Mental	15	BE, DK, EL, FR*, HR, IT, LT, LU*, MT, NL*, PL*, SI, FI, SE, UK
Physical	11	BE, FR*, HR, IT, LT, LU*, MT, NL*, PL*, FI, SE
Age	12	BE*, BG*, CZ*, IE*, FR*, HR, LT, LU*, MT, NL*, PL*, RO*
Illness	8	BE*, CZ*, FR*, HR, LU*, NL*, FI, SE
Pregnancy	6	BE*, CZ*, FR*, HR, LU*, UK*
Unconsciousness	4	NL*, PT, FI, SE
Drugs	2	SE, UK*
Taking advantage of vulnerability in general	17	BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE*, EL, ES*, LV, LT, LU, HU, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE

*Refers to aggravating circumstance.



Annex 4: Number of countries that include the component 'penetration' (vaginal or other forms) in their definitions for data collection on rape

Type of penetration	No of MS	Member States
Vaginal intercourse	28	BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK
Anal penetration	24	BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE, UK
Oral penetration	21	BE, CZ, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, FI, SE, UK
Any form of penetration	10	BE, DE, FR, HR, IT, LU, NL, PL, FI, SE

Annex 5: Overview of the femicide components in the Member States' definitions

Component	Member States	No of Member States	
Intentional killing	YES	BE, BG, CZ, DE*, EE, IE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SK, SE*, UK	24
	NO	DK, MT, SI, FI	4
Gender-based act and/or killing of women	YES**	BE, EE, EL, ES, PT, SI	6
	NO	BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, RO, SK, FI, SE, UK	22
Killing of partner/spouse	YES**	DK, ES, FR, LV, LT, PT, RO	7
	NO	BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK	21
Death of women resulting from intimate partner violence	YES**	BE, EE, ES, HR, IT	5
	NO	AT, BG, CZ, DK, DE, IE, EL, FR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK	23
Female genital mutilation-related death	Separate offence: BE, DK, FR, IT, CY, LU, NL, PL, SK	9	
Death related to unsafe abortion	Separate offence: BE, DE, EL, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, AT, RO, SI, SK, SE	14	
Dowry-related death	None of the 28 Member States (it will fall under homicide but with specific aggravating circumstances identified)	0	
Honour killing of women	None of the 28 Member States (it will fall under homicide but with specific aggravating circumstances identified)	0	
Female foeticide	None of the 28 Member States have this component. (Infanticide is a separate offence in several Member States)	0	

* Implicit

** Aggravating circumstance

Annex 6: Overview of components of intimate partner violence among Member States

	Specific definition of IPV	Statistical definition of IPV	Intimate partner violence covered within scope of domestic violence	No specific IPV or domestic violence offence	Specific components of intimate partner violence definition			
					Type of behaviour			
					Physical violence	Sexual violence	Psychological and emotional violence	Economic violence
BE		√		√	√	√	√	√
BG			√		√	√	√	√
CZ			√		√	√	√	√
DK				√	√	√	√	
DE				√	√	√	√	
EE		√		√	√	√	√	
IE			√		√			
EL			√		√	√	√	
ES	√				√	√	√	
FR		√		√	√	√	√	
HR			√		√	√	√	√
IT			√		√	√	√	√
CY			√		√	√	√	
LV				√	√	√		
LT			√		√	√	√	√
LU			√		√	√	√	
HU			√		√	√	√	√
MT			√		√	√	√	
NL		√		√	√	√	√	
AT				√	√	√		
PL			√		√	√	√	√
PT			√		√	√	√	√
RO			√		√	√	√	√
SI			√		√	√	√	√
SK			√		√	√	√	√
FI				√	√	√	√	√
SE	√				√	√	√	
UK		√		√	√	√	√	√
EU-28	2	5	16	10	28	27	25	14

Annex 7: Reference to economic violence as a component of domestic/family violence

Member State	Reference to economic violence as a component of domestic/family violence
BE	Economic violence has a restricted interpretation, which refers only to the offence of not paying alimony.
BG	The legal definition of domestic violence includes economic violence, as well as the forcible restriction of individual freedom, rights and of private life ⁽⁷⁷⁾ .
HR	Economic violence includes damage or destruction of personal and common property, banning or preventing the use of personal and joint property, including attempts to do so, as well as deprivation of rights or prohibition of personal income and property acquired by inheritance or personal work at the individual's disposal, exclusion from employment or work, forced economic dependence, denial of funds for maintenance of the common household and care for children or other dependents of a common household ⁽⁷⁸⁾ .
IT	To qualify as economic violence, there should be oppressive behaviour capable of provoking physical or psychological subservience. This is not the case for economic and family choices, even if one of the partners does not fully agree with them ⁽⁷⁹⁾ .
HU	Economic violence is defined as 'misappropriates or conceals any assets from conjugal or common property, thus causing serious deprivation' ⁽⁸⁰⁾ .
PL	Economic violence includes destruction, damage to property, seizure and embezzlement.
RO	The legal definition explicitly includes economic violence within the scope of family violence. Economic violence is defined as: 'forbidding professional activity, depriving a family member of economic means, including deprivation of basic needs such as food, medicine, intention of theft of personal goods, deprivation of use of common goods, forced work, refusal to contribute to family expenses, imposing hard or dangerous labour on family members including minors' ⁽⁸¹⁾ .
SI	The legal provision on 'family violence' also includes any form of economic violence exerted by one family member over another. The definition of 'bad treatment' includes, for example, limiting freedom of movement, forcing a person to work or to give up work, or any act that puts them in a subordinate position by aggressively limiting their equal rights ⁽⁸²⁾ .

⁽⁷⁷⁾ Bulgaria, Law on Protection against Domestic Violence /LPADV/, 2005, Article 2.

⁽⁷⁸⁾ Croatia, Article 4 Law on Protection from Domestic Violence of the Criminal Code.

⁽⁷⁹⁾ Italy, Corte di Cassazione, Sezione VI, 8 November 2002, n. 55.

⁽⁸⁰⁾ Hungary, Section 212/A on Domestic Violence of the new Criminal Code.

⁽⁸¹⁾ Romania, Article 2, of Law 25/2012, modifying law 217/2003 on preventing and combating family violence.

⁽⁸²⁾ Slovenia, The Criminal Code, Chapter 19 — Criminal offences against sexual integrity, Article 170.

Annex 8: Relationship covered by the definition of intimate partner violence/domestic violence

	Relationship covered by the definition of intimate partner violence/domestic violence										
	Cohabitant	Former cohabitant	Intimate relationship	Close relationship	Spouse	Former spouse	Partner	Former partner	Cohabiting partner	Same-sex partner	Family member
BE	√	√	√		√						
BG	√	√									√
CZ	√				√	√					√
DK											
DE	√	√			√		√	√			
EE				√							
IE					√						
EL					√	√			√		√
ES	√		√		√		√				
FR					√	√	√		√	√	
HR											√
IT					√	√					
CY					√	√					
LV											
LT					√	√	√				
LU	√	√			√	√					
HU					√	√			√		√
MT	√	√			√	√	√				√
AT					√	√	√	√			
PL					√	√	√				√
PT			√		√	√	√	√			√
RO					√	√			√		√
SI	√				√	√	√	√	√	√	√
SK	√	√			√	√					√
FI											
SE					√	√	√	√			
UK					√	√	√	√		√	√
EU-28	9	6	3	1	21	17	11	6	5	3	12

Annex 9: Availability of data on femicide in EU Member States

Member State	Femicide	Other	Administrative source	Available classifications for statistical data	Sex/age of victim	Relationship between victim/offender
BE	NO	Homicide	Police	Murder (parricide/infanticide/poisoning/explosion/others/non-specified)/assassination (parricide/infanticide/poisoning/explosion/others)	YES/YES	YES-not specified
BG	NO		Justice	NO INFO	YES/YES	YES-not specified
CZ	YES		Police	Sexual murders/murders motivated by personal relations/contracted murders/other murders	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
DK	NO	Homicide	Police	NO INFO	YES/YES	NO
DE	YES		Police	Murder and manslaughter, including attempted murder	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
EE	NO	Homicide	Police	NO INFO	YES/YES	YES-not specified
IE	NO	Homicide	Police	NO INFO	YES/YES	Recording not systematic
EL	NO	Homicide	Police	Murder	YES/YES	NO
ES	YES		Police/justice	Homicide	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
FR	YES		Police/justice	Homicides for other reasons/voluntary assault resulting in death (police); murder by partner (justice)	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
HR	YES		Police	Murder/negligent homicide/bodily injury/serious bodily injury/particularly serious bodily injury/attempted murder/causing death by negligence	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
IT	YES		Police	Voluntary murder for the purpose of theft or robbery/voluntary mafia-style murders/voluntary murders in attacks/attempted murders/infanticide/unintentional homicide/manslaughter/manslaughter by car accident	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
CY	NO	Homicide	Police/justice	Wounding and similar acts (violence within the family)/causing grievous bodily harm, etc. (violence within the family)	YES/YES	YES-partial
LV	YES		Police	Articles 116 to 124 of Criminal Law (includes provoked suicide and infanticide)	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
LT	YES		Justice	Murder/murder in state of passion/negligent homicide	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
LU	NO	Homicide	Police	Murder	YES/YES	YES-not specified



Member State	Femicide	Other	Administrative source	Available classifications for statistical data	Sex/age of victim	Relationship between victim/offender
HU	NO		Police/Justice	Homicide/Manslaughter/attempted murder/bodily harm causing death (Police); Homicide/Manslaughter/attempted murder (Justice)	YES/YES	YES-not specified
MT	NO	Homicide	Police	NO INFO	YES/YES	NO
NL	YES		Police/Justice	Murder/Manslaughter (Police); Homicide/attempted homicide/manslaughter/attempted manslaughter (Justice)	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner*
AT	NO		Police	Data is categorised according to paragraphs in Criminal Code	YES/YES	YES-partial
PL	NO	Homicide	Justice	NO INFO	YES/YES	YES-partial
PT	YES		Police	Qualified Murder/Attempted Qualified Murder/Simple Murder/Simple Attempted Murder/Murder with Understandable Reason/Attempted Murder	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
RO	YES		Police/Justice	Homicide	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
SI	YES		Police	Murder/Manslaughter	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
SK	YES		Police/Justice	NO INFO	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner*
FI	YES		Police	Intentional homicide	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
SE	NO	Homicide	Police/Justice	Completed murder, voluntary and involuntary manslaughter, infanticide, assault leading to death (Police); Murder/manslaughter/assault with a lethal outcome (Justice)	YES/YES	YES-not specified
UK	YES		Police	Homicide	YES/YES	YES-intimate partner
EU-28						

Data availability is based on collected/published data, regardless of whether there are legal definitions of femicide. Wherever there are data available on homicide with a relationship breakdown specific enough to indicate an intimate partnership, femicide column indicates 'Yes'.

* Only confirmed for Police. Note: the table provides an overview of police and justice sources, with the available breakdowns and contextual information. The criteria for inclusion for police and justice sectors is that at least one institution from either sector must be able to provide data on the disaggregation mentioned in the table.

Annex 10: The Council of the European Union indicators on violence against women

Category	Indicators on domestic violence against women	Scope of the indicator
I. Profile of female victims of violence	The number of female victims of domestic violence	Indicators that can facilitate an evaluation of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and that can help to raise awareness
	Background information on the female victims	
II. Profile of male perpetrators	The number of male perpetrators involved in domestic violence	
	Background information on the perpetrator	
III. Victim support	Types of victim support	Indicators that can promote the exchange of best practice
IV. Measures addressing the male perpetrator to end the circle of violence	Measures addressing the male perpetrator to end the circle of violence	
V. Training of professionals	Type of training	
	Target groups	
VI. State measures to eliminate domestic violence against women	Legislation and justice	
	Surveys and projects	
	Policy	
	Awareness raising/preventative measures	
VII. Evaluation	Budget	
	Progress made	Indicators that can help to evaluate the measures used in achieving the goal, including policy measures
Lessons learned		

BIBLIOGRAPHY



Bibliography

- Council of Europe, Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO) (2016), *Questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence*, Grevio/Inf(2016)1.
- Council of Europe (2011a), *Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)*, Council of Europe Treaty Series — No 210, Istanbul.
- Council of Europe (2011b), *Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence*, CETS No 210.
- Council of Europe (2009), *Resolution of the Parliamentary Assembly on Femicides*, Resolution 1654 (2009).
- Council of Europe (2009), *Resolution of the Parliamentary Assembly on Rape of women, including marital rape*, Resolution 1691 (2009).
- Council of Europe (2009), *Recommendation of the Parliamentary Assembly on Femicides*, Recommendation 1861 (2009).
- Council of Europe (2005), *Recommendation of the Parliamentary Assembly on Disappearance and murder of a great number of women and girls in Mexico*, Recommendation 1709 (2005).
- Council of Europe (2005), *Resolution of the Parliamentary Assembly on Disappearance and murder of a great number of women and girls in Mexico*, Resolution 1454 (2005).
- Council of Europe, Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (2008), *Femicides Report*, Rapporteur L.ERR, Doc. 11781.
- Council of the European Union (2004), Directive 2004/113/EC of 13 December 2004 implementing the principle of equal treatment between men and women in the access to and supply of goods and services.
- Corradi, C., and Stöckl, H. (2014), 'Intimate partner homicide in 10 European countries: Statistical data and policy development in a cross-national perspective', *European Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 11(5).
- European Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2014), *Violence against women: an EU-wide survey. Main results report*, 2014.
- European Commission (2015), *Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019*, 2015.
- European Commission (2013), *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Towards the elimination of female genital mutilation*, COM (2013) 833 final.
- European Commission (2011), *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Measuring Crime in the EU: Statistics Action Plan 2011-2015*, COM (2011) 713 final.
- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2017a), *Glossary of definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence*, 2017.
- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2017b), *Administrative data collection on rape, femicide and intimate partner violence in EU Member States*, Leaflet, 2017.
- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2014a), *Administrative data sources on gender-based violence against women in the EU: Report, Current status and potential for the collection of comparable data*, Report.
- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2014b), *Estimating the costs of gender-based violence in the European Union*, 2014.
- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2012a), *Overview of the current situation on domestic violence against women in the EU, Member States and Croatia*, 2012.



- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) (2012b), *Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU Member States: Violence against Women — Victim Support*, 2012.
- European Parliament (2013), Resolution of 8 October 2013 on Gendercide: the missing women?, 2012/2273(INI) P7_TA(2013)0400.
- European Parliament (2007), Resolution of 11 October 2007 on the murder of women (femicide) in Mexico and Central America and the role of the European Union in fighting the phenomenon, 2007/2025(INI) P6_TA(2007)0431.
- European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2013), Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 on the European statistical programme 2013-17, OJ L 39, 9.2.2013, pp. 12-29, European Union.
- European Parliament and Council of the European Union (2012), Directive (2012/29/EU) establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, pp. 57-73, European Union.
- European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2011a), Directive (2011/36/EU) on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA OJ L 101, 15.4.2011, pp. 1-11, European Union.
- European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2011b), Directive (2011/92/EU) on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA OJ L 335, 17.12.2011, pp. 1-14, European Union.
- European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2011c), Directive (2011/99/EU) on the European protection order OJ L 338, 21.12.2011, pp. 2-18, European Union.
- European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2011d), Regulation (EU) No 328/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on public health and health and safety, OJ L 354, 31.12.2008, pp. 70-81, European Union.
- European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2009), Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics, OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, pp. 164-173, European Union.
- European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2006), Directive (2006/54/EC) of 5 July 2006 on the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation (recast), (OJ L 204, 26.7.2006, pp. 23-26, European Union.
- European Union (2007), *Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union*, 13 December 2007, 2008/C 115/01.
- Eurostat (2016a), *Crime and Criminal Justice (CRIM), Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)*, 2016, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/crim_esms.htm.
- Eurostat (2016b), *Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics Methodological guide for users*, 2016, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/Annexes/crim_esms_an1.pdf.
- Eurostat (2016c), *Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics - Reference Metadata at Country Level*, 2016, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/Annexes/crim_esms_an2.pdf.
- Home Office (2013), *Domestic abuse: guidance and support for the armed forces community*, United Kingdom.
- International Criminal Court (2011), *Elements of Crimes*, The Hague.
- Ministère de la Justice (2012), *Fiche Pratique Les violences conjugales*, France.
- Ministère Public, Collège des procureurs généraux (2006), *Circulaire n° 4/2006 du Collège des Procureurs Généraux près les Cours d'Appel*, Belgium.

- Ministry of Justice - National Council for Crime Prevention (BRA) (2016), *Klassificering av brott Anvisningar och regler*, Sweden.
- NOGAI, M. (2013), *European Added Value Assessment, Combating violence against women: An assessment accompanying the European Parliament's Legislative own-Initiative Report* (Rapporteur Antonya Parvanova, MEP).
- Oikeusministeriön Oikeuspoliittinen tutkimuslaitos (2012), *Selvityksiä raiskausrikoksista*, Helsinki.
- Openbaar Ministerie College van procureurs-generaal (2010), *Aanwijzing huiselijk geweld en eerge relateerd geweld*, Staatscourant 2010 nr. 6462, Netherlands.
- The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI) (2014), *The European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*, 5th edition.
- The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI) (2010), *International Statistics on Crime and Justice*, Harrendorf, S., Heiskanen, M. and Malby, S. (eds.).
- United Nations (UN) (1995), 'Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action', in *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women*, (UN document: A/CONF.177/20), United Nations, Beijing.
- United Nations (UN) (2015a), Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division, *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics*, (UN document: ST/ESA/STAT/SER.K/20), United Nations, New York.
- United Nations (UN) (2015b), Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division, *Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes*, (UN document: ESA/STAT/AC.289/28), United Nations, New York.
- United Nations (UN) (2014a), Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, *Information on gender-related killing of women and girls provided by civil society organisations and academia*, (UN Document E/CN.15/2014/CRP.5), United Nations, Vienna.
- United Nations (UN) (2014b), Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division, *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women — Statistical Surveys*, (UN Document ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/110), United Nations, New York.
- United Nations (UN) (2013), Economic and Social Council, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2013), *Statement submitted by the Academic Council on the United Nations System, a non-governmental organisation in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: Vienna Declaration on Femicide*, Vienna, 1 February 2013.
- United Nations (UN) (2012), Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences*, Rashida Manjoo, A/HRC/20/16.
- United Nations (UN) (2011), *Expert Group Meeting on gender-motivated killings of women, Femicide and femicide in Europe: Gender-motivated killings of women as a result of intimate partner violence*, UN Special Rapporteur on violence against Women (B. Spinelli), United Nations, New York.
- United Nations (UN) (2008), Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Indicators on violence against women and State response*, Yakin Ertürk, A/HRC/7/6.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2015), *United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS)*, (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html).
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2014a), *International classification of crimes for statistical purposes: principles, structure, application*.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2014b), Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, *Information on gender-related killing of women and girls provided by civil society organisations and academia*, Vienna.
- World Bank (2013), *Gender Equality & Development: Intimate partner violence: Economic Costs and Implications for*



Growth and Development, Duvvury, N., Callan, A., Carney, P. and Raghavendra, S.

World Health Organisation (WHO) (2016), *International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, Tenth revision*.

World Health Organisation (WHO) (2013), *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence*.

World Health Organisation (WHO) (2012), *Understanding and addressing violence against women, Femicide, WHO/RHR/12.38*.

World Health Organisation (WHO), *Programmes, Classifications, Classification of Diseases (ICD), 'International Classification of Diseases'* (<http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en>).

National law

Belgium, Criminal Code and Circular of the College of Public Prosecutors COL 3/2006 (2006).

Bulgaria, Criminal Code and Law on Protection against Domestic Violence (2005).

Czech Republic, Criminal Code.

Denmark, Criminal Code.

Germany, Criminal Code.

Estonia, Criminal Code.

Ireland, Criminal Law (Rape) Act (1981); Criminal Law Act (1990); Domestic violence act (1996), Non-fatal offences against the person act (1997), Irish Statute Book and O'Malley, Sentencing law and practice, 2nd ed., Dublin (2006).

Greece, Criminal Code and Law 3500/2006 on Combating Domestic Violence (2006).

Spain, Criminal code and Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December on Integrated Protection Measures against Gender Violence (2004).

France, Criminal Code and Violence against women, violence within the couple and consequences on children Act (2010)

Croatia, Criminal Code and Law on the Protection from Domestic Violence (2003).

Italy, Criminal Code and Corte di Cassazione, Sezione VI (2002).

Cyprus, Criminal Code and Law on Violence in the Family (Prevention and protection of victims) N. 119(I) (2000) and 212(I) (2004).

Latvia, Criminal Code (2003).

Lithuania, Criminal Code and Law on Protection Against Domestic Violence (2011).

Luxembourg, Criminal Code and Law of 8 September 2003 on Domestic Violence (2003).

Hungary, Criminal Code.

Malta, Criminal Code and Domestic Violence Act (2006).

Netherlands, Criminal Code and Social Support Act (2015).

Austria, Criminal Code and Security Police Act (1999).

Poland, Criminal Code and Act of 29 July 2005 on Counteracting Domestic Violence (2005).

Portugal, Criminal Code and Domestic Violence Law 112 (2009).

Romania, Criminal Code and Law 217/2003 on Preventing and Combating Family Violence, republished, amended and completed (2003/2012).

Slovenia, Criminal Code and Family Violence Prevention Act (2008).

Slovakia, Criminal Code.

Finland, Criminal Code.

Sweden, Criminal code.

United Kingdom, Sexual Offences Act (2003); Common Law Offences; Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004), Home Office Circular 003/2013 (2013) and Serious Crime Act (2015), Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act (2009).

Case-law

Prosecutor v. Anto Furundžija, Case No IT-95-17/1-T), ICTY 1998.

Prosecutor v. Kunarac, Kovac and Vukovic, Case No IT-96-23-T& IT-96-23/1-T, ICTY, 2001.

M.C. v. Bulgaria, no 39272/98, ECHR 2003.

Opuz v. Turkey, no 33401/02, ECHR 2009.

Vertido v. the Philippines, CEDAW/C/46/D/18/2008, UN 2010.

Supreme Court of the Czech Republic (2015), *Decision of the Supreme Court*, 8 Tdo 1228/2015-29.

GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU

In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct information centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you at: <http://europa.eu/contact>

On the phone or by email

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696, or
- by email via: <http://europa.eu/contact>

FINDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU

Online

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

EU publications

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

EU law and related documents

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

Open data from the EU

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



<http://eige.europa.eu>



Publications Office