

FRA's Violence Against Women Survey: results & way forward



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Data to inform policy – ‘evidence-based advice’

- *Law*
- *Policy*
- *Outcomes – administrative and survey data*
- What is the impact of law and policy on the ground?
- How should data inform law and policy?
- Importance of measuring trends over time
- Recognition in law
- CoE Istanbul Convention – article 11 ‘Data collection & research’
- EU Victims’ Directive – article 28 ‘Provision of data & statistics’

Relevance of administrative & survey data on GBV

What does administrative data measure?

- What people are willing to report, and what the police and other agencies are willing and able to record based on official data categorisation
- Indicators based on administrative data tell us about how systems function in recording crime over time
- **An undercount of crime**

What do victimisation surveys measure?

- Tell us about what people do and do not report to the police and other agencies
- **Paint a 'truer' picture of the extent and nature of crime when read alongside administrative data**

Structure – Process – Outcome Indicators on GBV

<p>Structure <i>Acceptance and commitment</i></p>	<p>Legal and institutional framework</p>	<p>CoE Istanbul Convention Victims' Directive 2012/29/EU European Protection Order 2011/99/EU Gender Equality Directive 2006/54/EC (recast)</p>
<p>Process <i>Efforts to transform</i></p>	<p>Policy and effectiveness of complaints and support systems</p>	<p>National Action Plans on GBV Implementation guidelines Training measures</p>
<p>Outcome <i>Results of efforts</i></p>	<p>Situation on the ground – rights holders' experiences</p>	<p>Actual occurrence of violations COMPARISON OF ADMIN DATA WITH SURVEY DATA Attrition rates – incidents/reports/cases</p>

Source: FRA

FRA VAW Survey – outcome data

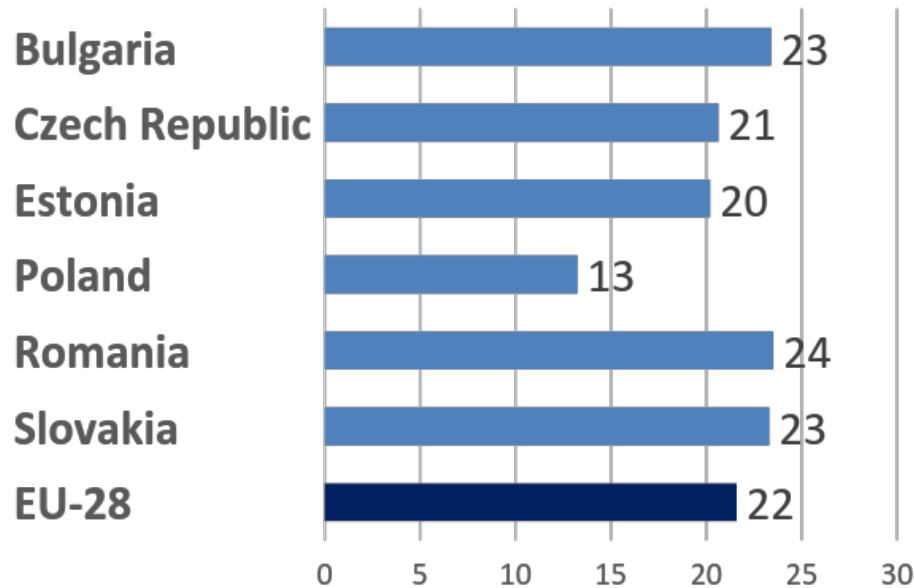


- Fills data gap – includes unreported crime
- 42,000 women interviewed in 28 EU Member States
- All interviews face-to-face, representative sample
- Experiences of physical, sexual & psychological violence (including stalking & cyber-crimes)
- Experiences since age 15 and last 12 months
- Experiences of violence in childhood
- Opinions at end of each chapter
- **Putting data – women’s experiences – at the heart of discussions about responses to GBV**

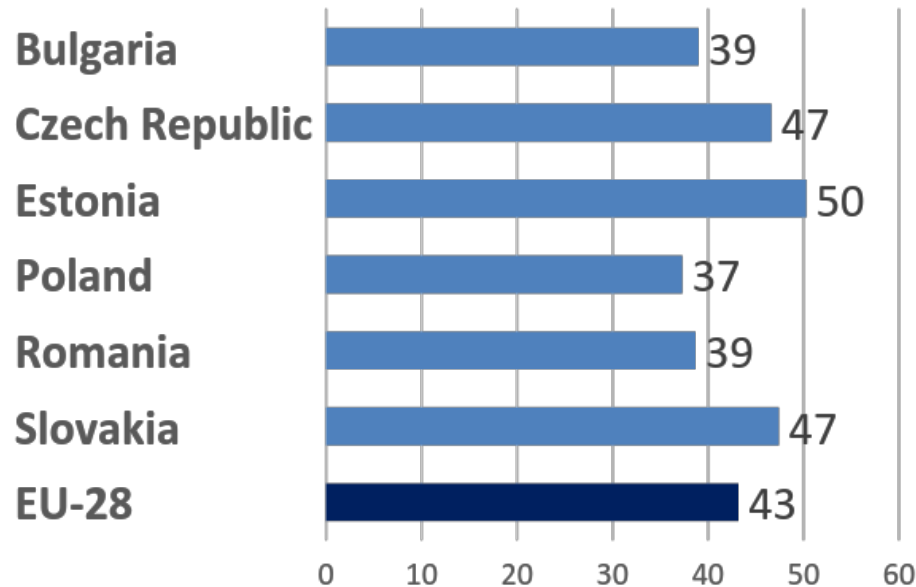
Data to Inform Policy

Examples from six EU Member States

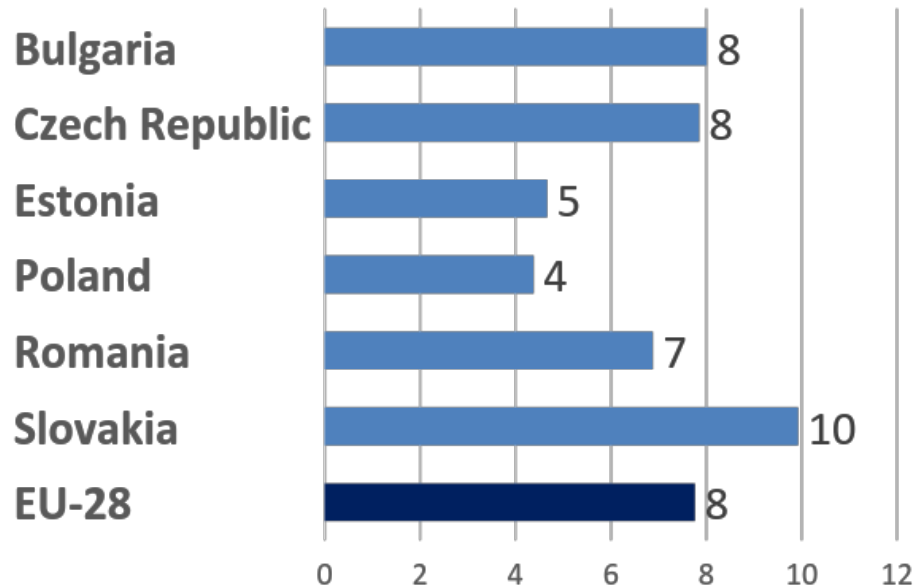
Physical and/or sexual violence by any partner since the age of 15 (%)



Psychological violence by any partner since the age of 15 (%)

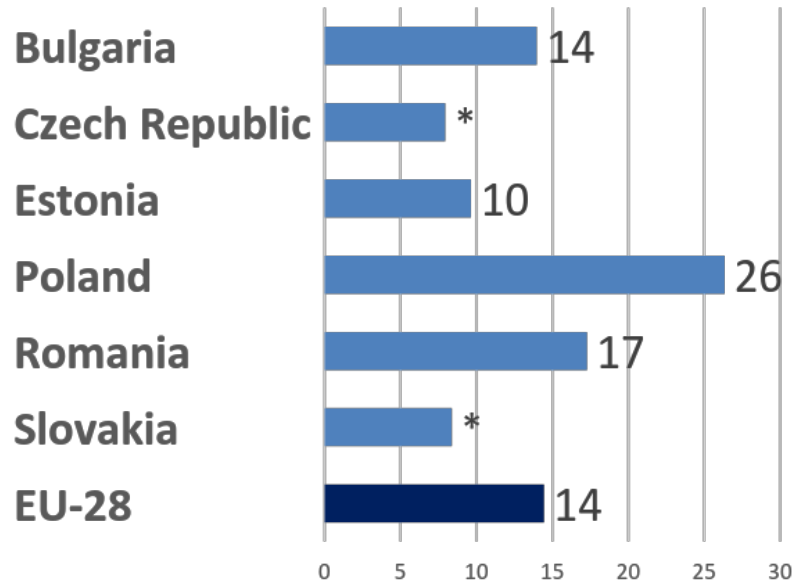


Physical and/or sexual violence by any partner or non-partner in the 12 months before the survey (%)



Women reporting the most serious incident of physical and/or sexual violence to the police (%)

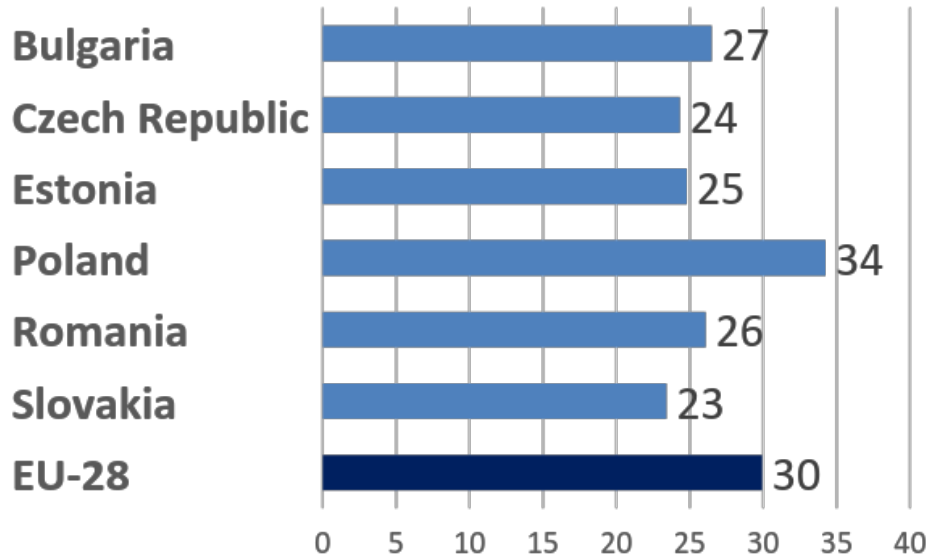
Violence by a
current or
previous
partner



(*) indicates results based on fewer than 30 responses

Women contacting services other than police after the most serious incident of physical and/or sexual violence (%)

Violence by a current or previous partner



(*) indicates results based on fewer than 30 responses

Who was contacted after most serious incident of sexual violence

SINCE AGE 15, %	By any partner (current and/or previous)	By someone else (not a partner)
Police	15	14
Hospital	12	12
Doctor, health centre or other health care institution	22	16
Social services	7	2
Women's shelter	6	1
Victim support organisation	4	4
Church/fait-based organisation	4	2
Legal service/ lawyer	15	6
Another service/ organisation	5	3
Any of the above	39	30

Reasons for not contacting any organisation (other than police) following the most serious incident of violence

	Any partner (current and/or previous)		By someone else (not a partner)	
	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence
	%	%	%	%
Dealt with it myself / involved a friend / family matter	55	47	49	37
Never occurred to me / too minor / not serious enough	34	21	40	20
Did not believe that anyone could help	8	15	7	15
Shame, embarrassment	9	22	4	23
Didn't want anyone to know/kept it private	9	21	4	20

Assistance needed following the most serious incident of violence

	Any partner		Non-partner	
	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence
	%	%	%	%
Practical help	14	21	13	16
Someone to talk to/moral support	39	54	33	51
Protection from further victimisation/harassment	15	25	12	21
Help in reporting the incident/dealing with the police	5	13	5	12
Medical help	5	10	4	10
None of these/did not want any support	38	24	39	27

FRA findings – contacting the police

- Reporting rates to the police are low
- Having reported - victim satisfaction lower for police than for other groups
- Lack of satisfaction with police needs addressing by applying and monitoring in practice the provisions for victims under the EU Victims' Directive & CoE Istanbul Convention
- Different police intervention models need reviewing to see if they serve victims in practice; particularly as victim support services are increasingly being placed in police stations

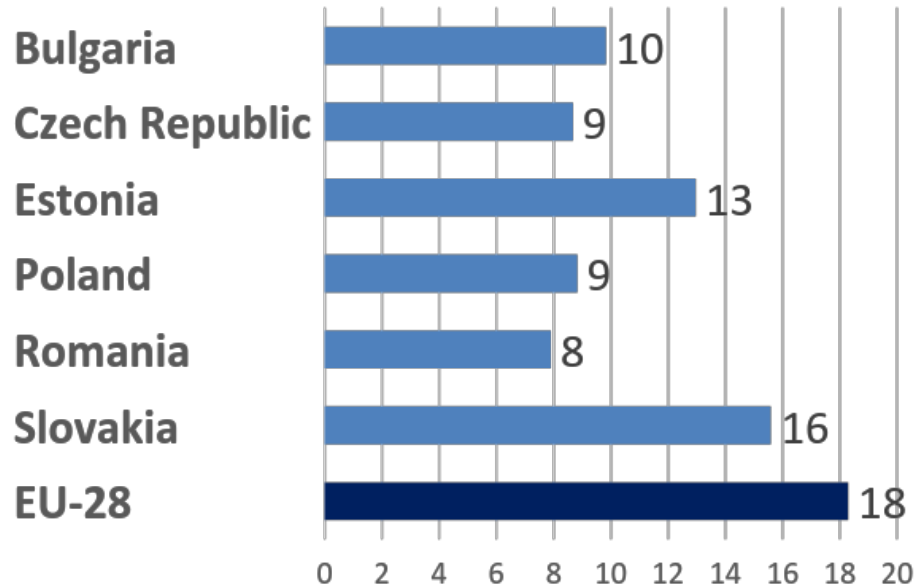
FRA findings – contacting services (other than the police)

- Very few women contact specialist victim support services
- Requirements of EU Victims' Directive difficult to meet
- Need for enhanced resources for specialist services – particularly to reach out to significant numbers of women who don't report abuse
- Women report most to health care services
- 87% of women said it would be ok for doctors to ask about violence
- Need to equip doctors with knowledge/tools to effectively respond
- Medical confidentiality/data protection – clarification needed

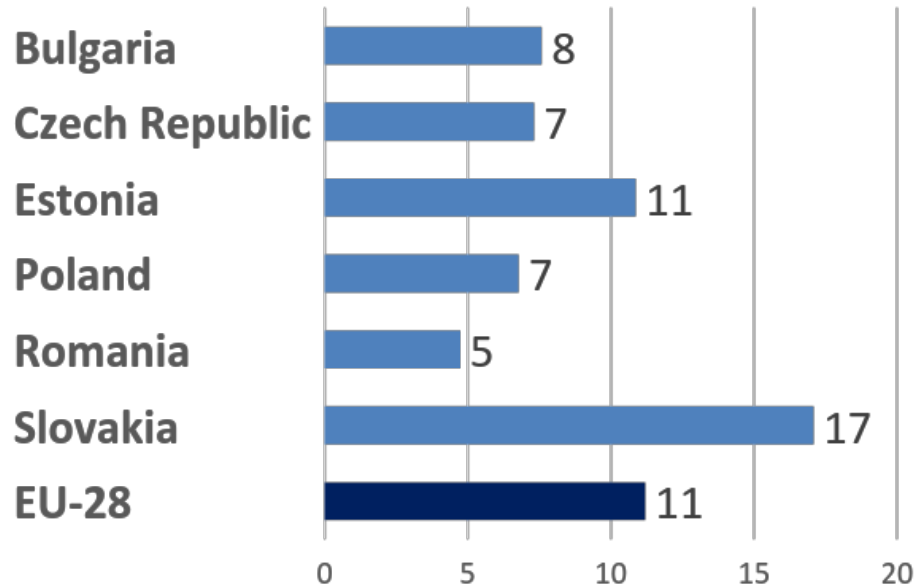
Data to Inform Policy

New Data – New Policy Considerations

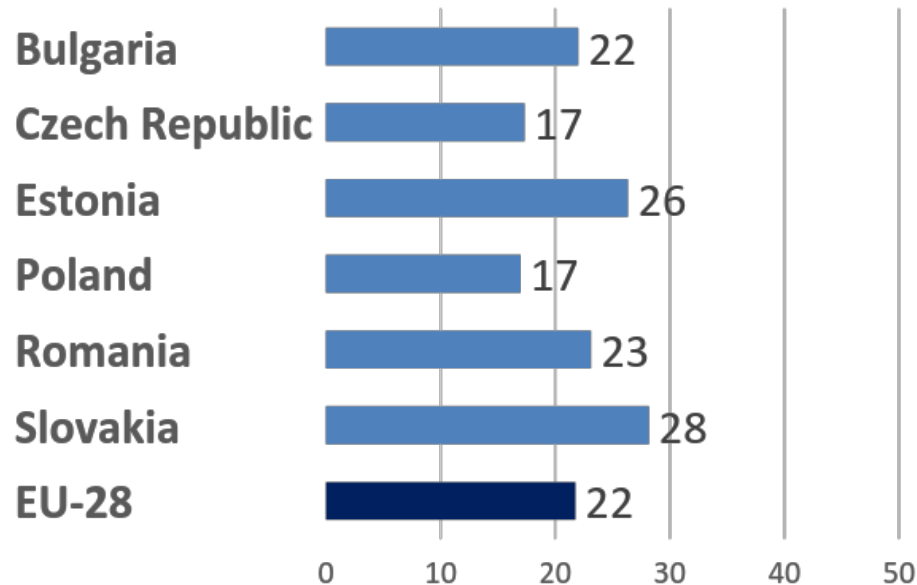
Stalking experiences since the age of 15 (%)



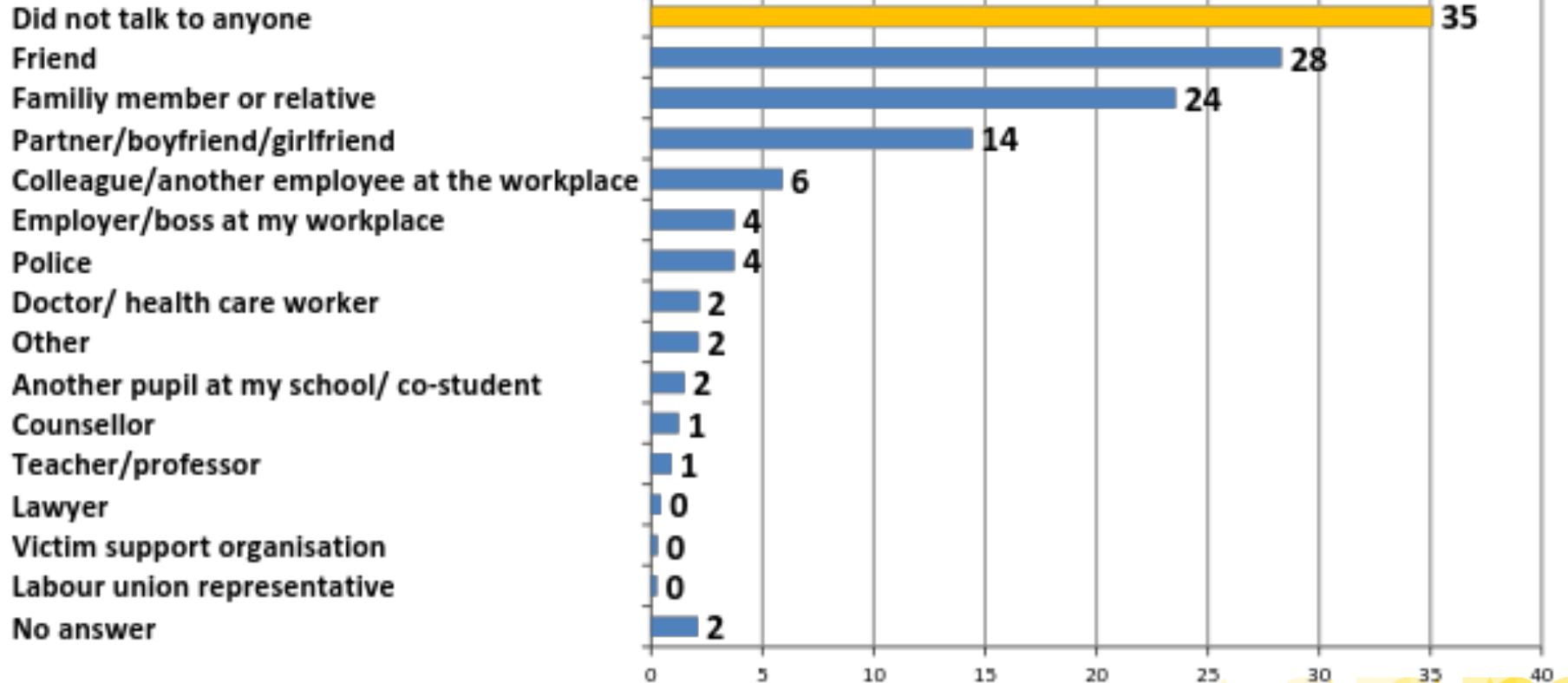
Cyberharassment since the age of 15 (%)



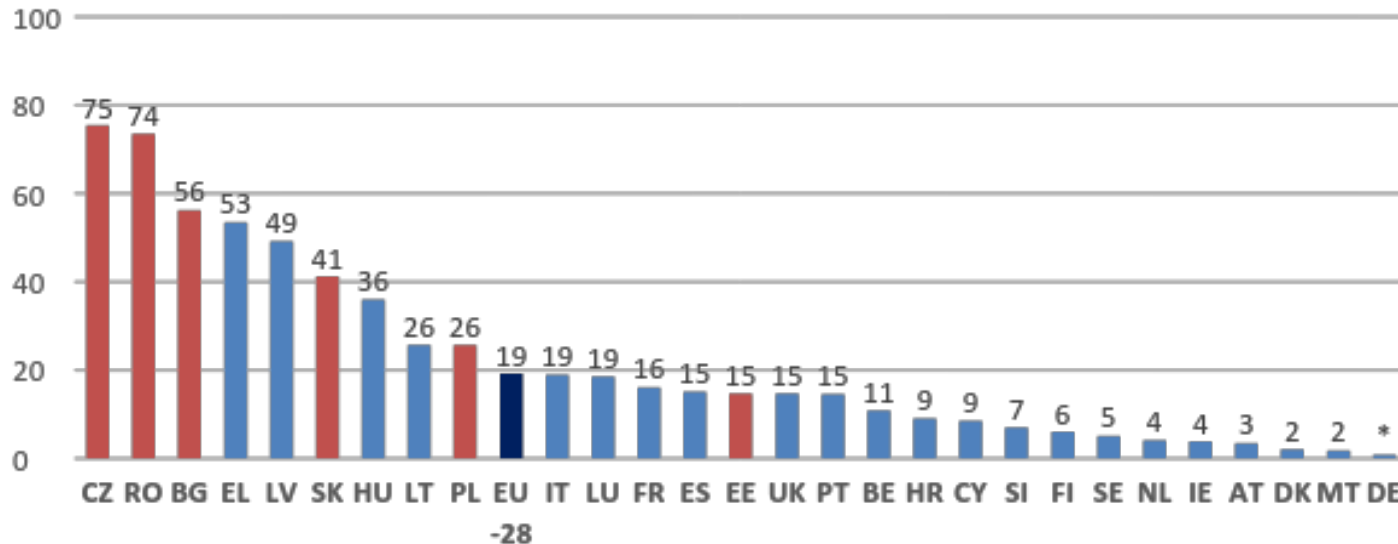
Women who know of cases of domestic violence from colleagues at work or place of study (%)



Talking about the most serious incident of sexual harassment (%)



Women who have not heard of any of the (up to three) organisations that support women victims of violence in their country (%)



(*) indicates results based on fewer than 30 responses

Data to inform policy – ways forward?

- Countries should carry out their own surveys
- Surveys should be repeated over time – to measure trends
- Countries should improve administrative data collection on GBV
- Data collection on gender of victim/perpetrator and their relationship
- Look to other areas of law to see developments
- e.g. FRA working group with EU Member States on measuring hate crime
- Looking at data – within countries/internationally – in legal/policy context
- Users and producers of data should be brought together – to produce data that is useful and used – lawyers, policy makers, practitioners + data collectors
- Work of GREVIO, European Commission, WHO etc.



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