

# Data on violence against children from EU surveys on violence against women

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# EU surveys on violence against women

2012

- FRA's violence against women survey – 28 EU Member States

2020-2024

- EU survey on gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence (carried out by the national statistical institutes, coordinated by Eurostat) – 18 EU Member States
- Violence against women survey II (carried out jointly by FRA and the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)) – 8 EU Member States

# Questions on violence against children in EU surveys on violence against women

- Experiences of violence
  - Women's experiences of violence where the incidents occurred before the age of 15
- Witnessing violence
  - Women reporting in the survey that their children have been exposed to violence in their home by witnessing (seeing or hearing) incidents that took place between the parents/guardians
  - Women's own childhood experiences of witnessing such incidents.

## Respondent's experiences before the age of 15

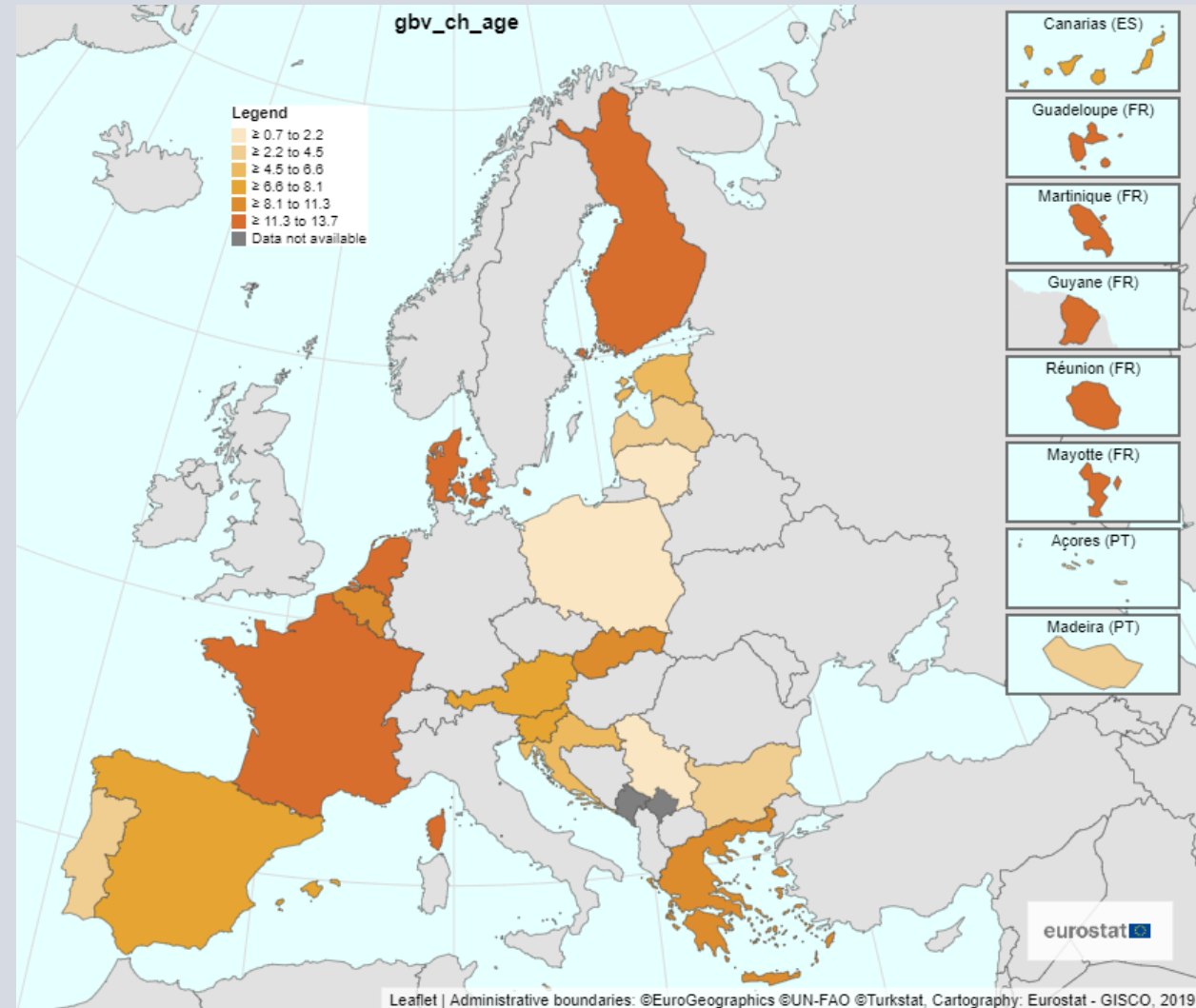
- Experiencing physical violence before the age of 15 – incidents where the perpetrator was the respondent's mother or father
  - Experiencing stalking before the age of 15
  - Experiencing selected forms of online or offline abuse before the age of 15
  - Whether intimate partner has been violent against the respondent during her pregnancy, and whether the frequency of violent behaviour increased during pregnancy
  - Whether respondent was limited in her ability to do housework and take care of children after an incident of violence by an intimate partner
- Prevalence of each type of violence (physical, sexual, psychological,...) collected through questions concerning specific acts of violence

# Experiences of children living in the household where intimate partner violence takes place

- Whether children were present when intimate partner was violent against the respondent
- Whether any child has seen or heard it when the intimate partner was violent against the respondent
- Whether respondent before the age of 15 ever witnessed psychological or physical abuse between her parents.

## EU-GBV survey – results available in Eurostat online database (18 EU MS)

- Data code `gbv_ch`
- Example: Women who have experienced sexual violence during childhood (%) (`gbv_ch_age`)
- Results from 8 EU Member States, collected through the VAW II survey, carried out by FRA and EIGE, to be added to the database in 2024



## Other relevant FRA surveys and related reports

- EU survey on immigrants and descendants of immigrants (2008, 2016, 2022)
- Surveys on Roma and Travellers (2011, 2019, 2021, 2024)
- Survey on discrimination and hate crime against Jews (2012, 2019, 2023)
- Violence against Women survey (2012, 2023/2024)
- LGBTI Survey (2015, 2019, 2023)
- Survey on displaced people from Ukraine (2023)
- Fundamental Rights Survey (2019)

### Coverage of young age groups

- By age of survey participants (12+, 15+, 16+ years of age)
- Asking about childhood experiences
- Asking about experiences from last five years
- Children as members of a household

# FRA's work on child protection and participation

According to FRA's SPD 2023-2025:

## Overall objective

- To support the Commission in developing an **initiative on integrated child protection systems**

## Specifically

- To **map legislation, policies and programmes on child protection systems** in 27 EU Member States
- To identify **challenges and gaps** which hinder the process towards integrated child protection systems
- To identify **promising practices** of interagency and multidisciplinary cooperation and coordination which facilitate integrated child protection systems



# FRA's work on child protection and participation

Provision of FRA evidence from surveys and other research as input to EU policy files:

- European Child Guarantee (2019)
- EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child (2021)
- Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child (2022-2027)
- EU Children's Participation Platform (2023)
- COM Planned Recommendation on integrated child protection systems (2024)
- Presidencies of the Council of the EU

## Latest and upcoming FRA outputs

- **Analysis** based on the mapping of national child protection systems – web publication, Q1 2024
  - **27 national reports** (FRANET), validated through FRA's National Liaison Officers from each EU Member State – Q1 2024
  - **Comparative report** on child protection systems in the EU – Q2 2024
- On the basis of 27 extensive thematic reports compiled by FRA's research partners
  - On the basis of 2014 mapping of child protection systems in the EU

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2016/mapping-child-protection-systems-eu>

## Accountability and data collection

- Only few MS have **centralised data management systems** in place.
- **Systematic and disaggregated data collection** on the various children's groups and on child welfare and protection are still not common.
- The level of attention to **type of vulnerability** differs.

## Impact assessment and monitoring

- There is no common understanding on **terms, terminologies and definitions** regarding child protection and child protection systems across EU MS. This makes not only systematic data collection, but also monitoring, difficult due to the need of agreed, comparable indicators.
- Approximately half of the Member States have never used or piloted any kind of **child rights impact assessment**.
- Not all MS have **independent monitoring systems** in place.

Available at [www.fra.europa.eu](http://www.fra.europa.eu)



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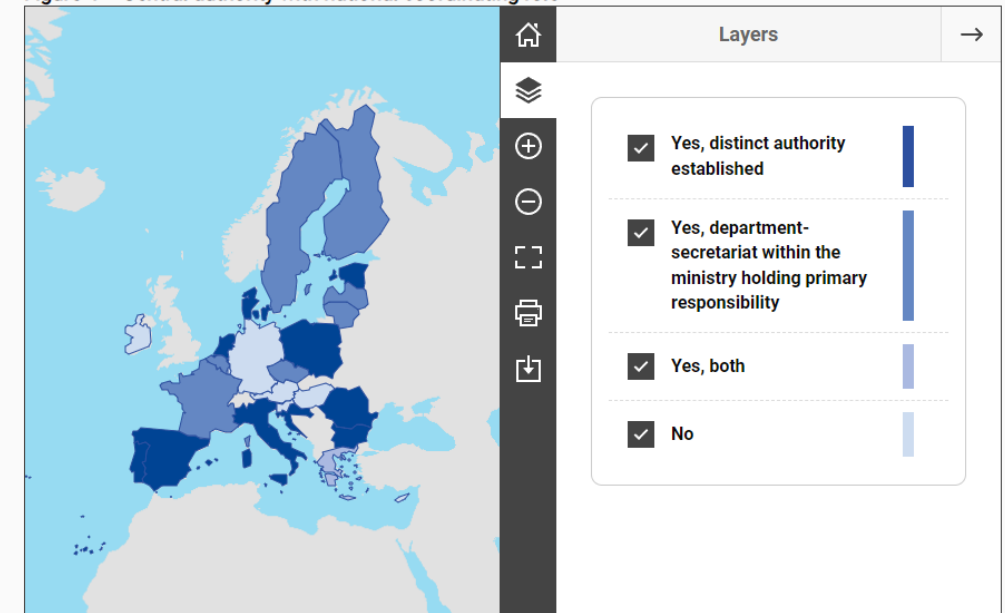
- Introduction
- 1. Child protection systems
- 2. National legislative and regulatory framework, including child protection policies
- 3. National authorities responsible for child protection and service providers
  - 3.1. Decentralised child protection responsibilities
  - 3.2. Central authorities with a national coordinating role
- Key findings
- 3.3. Service providers
- 4. Human and financial resources, focusing on qualification and training of personnel

### 3.2. Central authorities with a national coordinating role

Effective integrated child protection requires cross-sectoral coordination between all relevant government actors and between state and non-state actors.

A national unit in charge of coordinating responsibilities promotes and ensures coordination among central government departments, various line ministries, different provinces and regions, central and other levels of government, government, civil society and private sector providers. It also contributes to effective implementation of laws and policies. Cooperation and coordination is even more vital in decentralised systems.

Figure 4 – Central authority with national coordinating role



# Thank you!

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