Data Improvement Recommendations

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Background

Aim: develop recommendations for data harmonisation and consolidation in relation to two key data sources about DVA:

1) Administrative data produced by the police
2) National victimisation survey data

Why does data matter and how can it be used?

• documenting trends over time and across countries
• informing service provision, resource allocation and prevention work
• monitoring the criminal justice/agency response
• national obligations e.g. Istanbul Convention (a. 10&11)
• shapes understanding of DVA – what is and isn‘t seen
What are recommendations based on?

1) European data frameworks e.g. Istanbul Convention (a. 10&11)

2) IMPRODOVA country data e.g. Map of available data, FLRs

3) Research reports and literature e.g.:  
- EIGE data reports and recommendations  
- FRA Violence Against Women Survey (2014)  
- Contemporary academic literature and debate (e.g. Walby/Myhill)
Recommendations for improving data

Data collection needed on:

Key features of DVA

- types of abuse (e.g. physical, sexual, psychological and economic)
- gender and relationship – delineate IPV from other abuse within family
- repeat offending and victimisation – DVA as a course of conduct
- impact of domestic violence and abuse on victims

Criminal justice system

- police action not just reports
- case tracking through CJS
Recommendations for improving data

Data use and access – we need to consider:

- what is meant by ‘data harmonisation’, is it desirable, is it possible?
- the needs of FLRs and the data demands placed on them
- the EU and Member States promoting and funding surveys that can be repeated every few years
- public accessibility of national data and availability of ‘raw data’ for further analysis
- data about the ‘bigger picture’ – looking at alternative forms of data beyond administrative and conventional survey data e.g. ‘day to count’ snapshots