



INŠTITÚT PRE VÝSKUM PRÁCE A RODINY
Institute for Labour and Family Research



KMC
KOORDINAČNO-METODICKÉ CENTRUM
PRE PREVENCIU NÁSILIA NA ŽENÁCH

RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Barbora Burajová, CMC, Slovakia



Why doesn't she leave?

Why didn't she tell?

AWAY FROM VIOLENCE

What does she need to be safe?

What I have to say/ do for her to speak out?



CMC & NATIONAL HELPLINE FOR WOMEN



THE INSTITUTE FOR WORK AND FAMILY RESEARCH

2015

**COORDINATING - METHODOLOGICAL CENTRE
FOR PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN (CMC)**



KMC
KOORDINAČNO-METODICKÉ CENTRUM
PRE PREVENCIU NÁSILIA NA ŽENÁCH

NATIONAL HELPLINE
24/7, free of charge



**NÁRODNÁ LINKA PRE ŽENY
ZAŽÍVAJÚCE NÁSILIE**

0800 212 212



Why Gender-Based Violence?

Harmful gender stereotypes and inequality support and perpetuate violence against women.

Violence against women is used to support unequal gender roles.

Acknowledgement and understanding of the causes and consequences of GBV is the cornerstone for effective prevention at every level.

All interventions shall be designed and realized with regard to the needs of women experiencing violence and their children.



Why Violence Against Women?

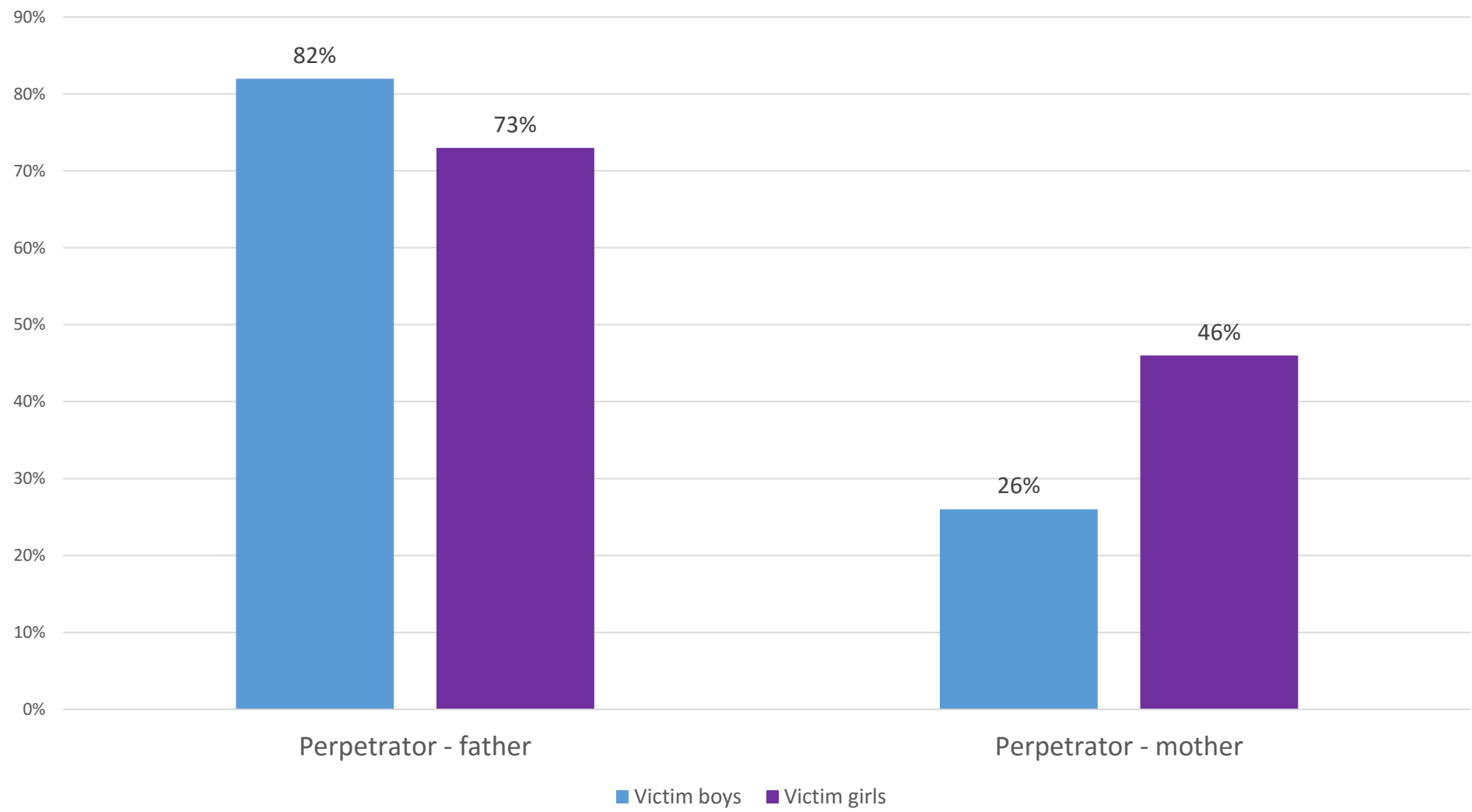
Prevalence and incidence rates of **domestic violence** in SK
(National survey, 2017, CMC)

- 20% of men and women suffered from repeated violence by a family member since the age of 15
 - The prevalence of violence, severity of physical injury and the level of coercion and control are greater for women than for men.
 - Men overwhelmingly perpetrate not only violence against women but also domestic violence.
 - In case of **men 1/5 of DV was IPV**, while in case of **women 4/5 of DV were IPV**



Prevalence and incidence rates of domestic violence in SK (National survey, 2017, CMC)

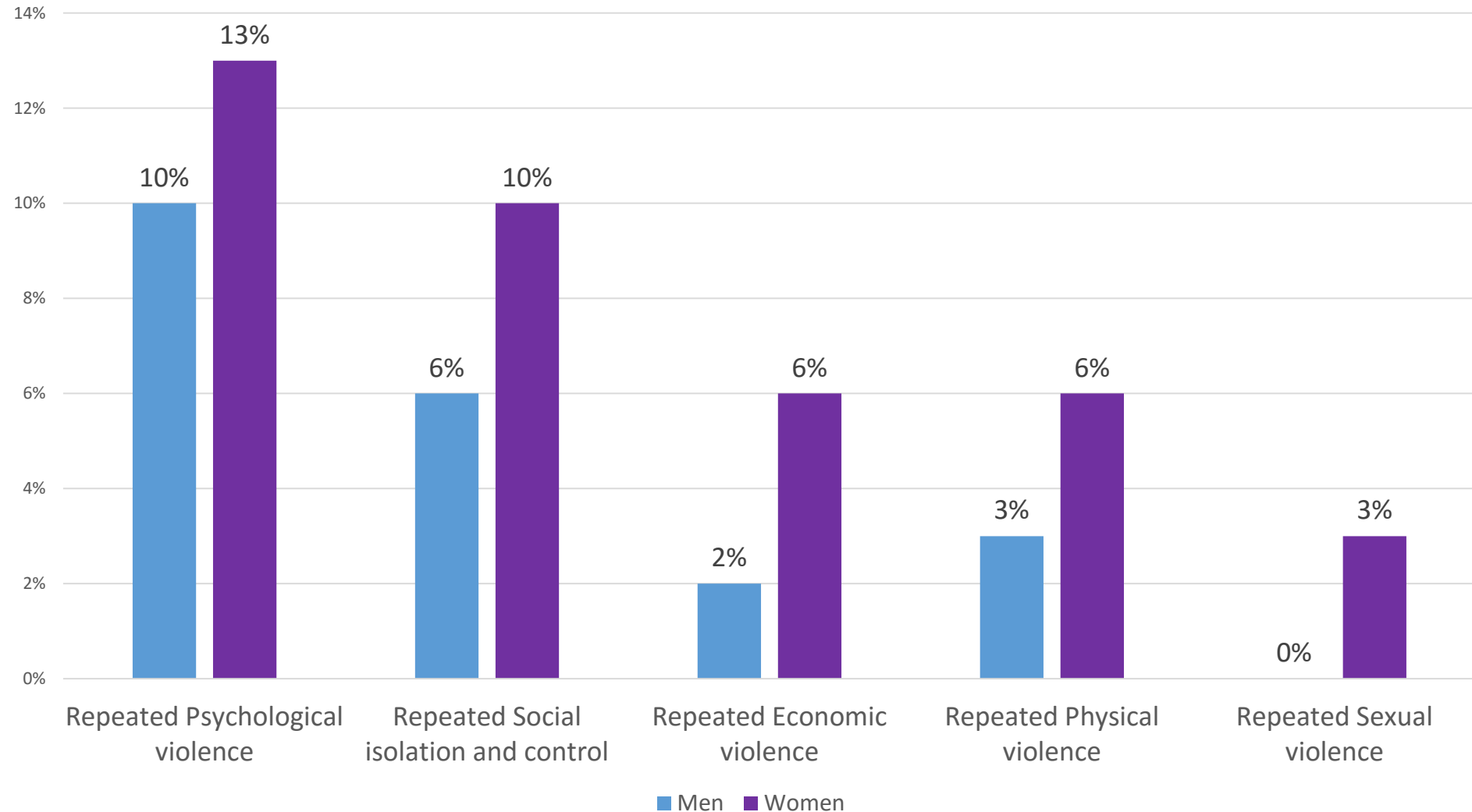
Violence in childhood – 22% of women & 33% of men





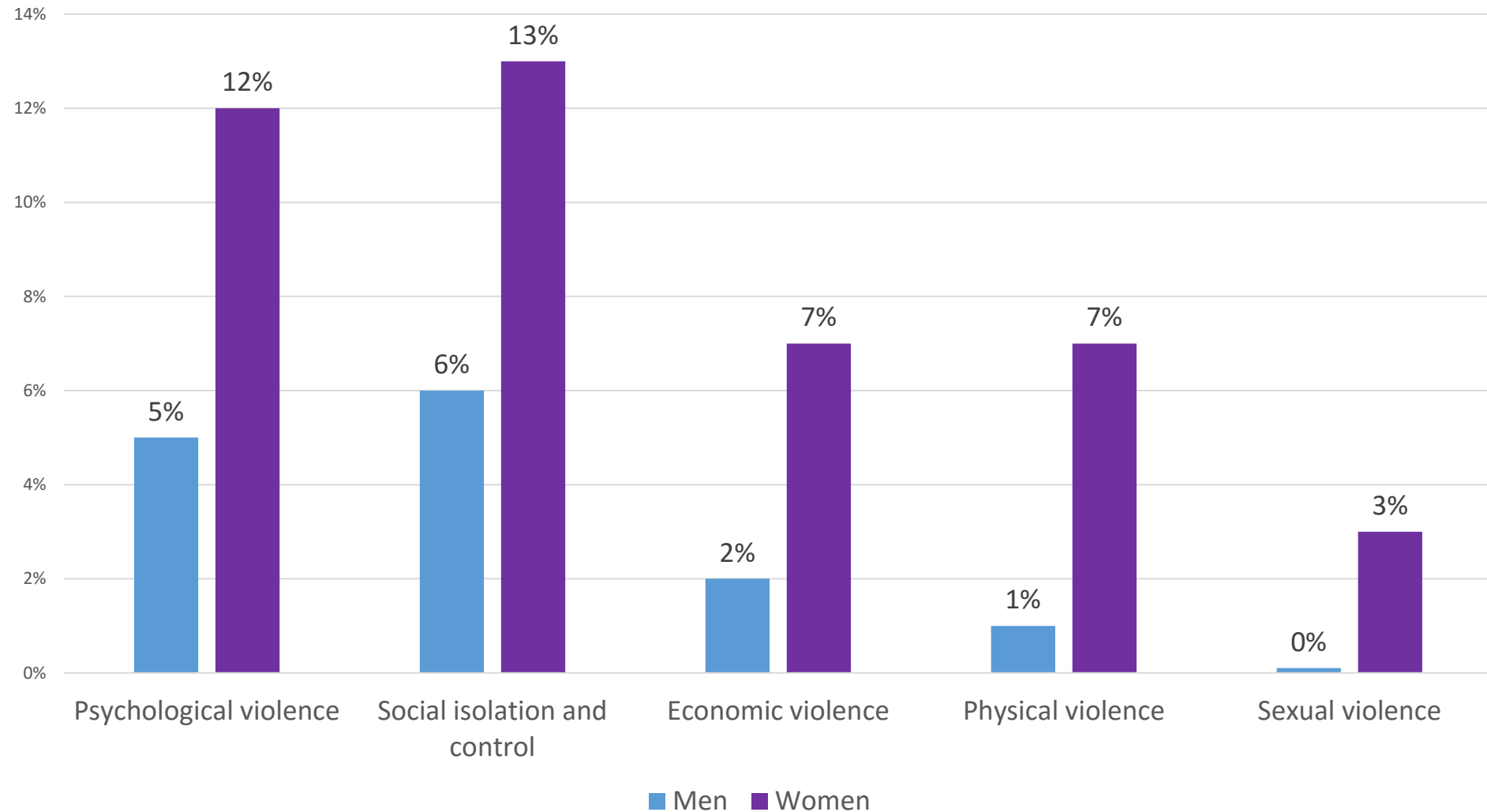
Prevalence and incidence rates of domestic violence in SK (National survey, 2017, CMC)

Repeated domestic violence after the age of 15



Prevalence and incidence rates of domestic violence in SK (National survey, 2017, CMC)

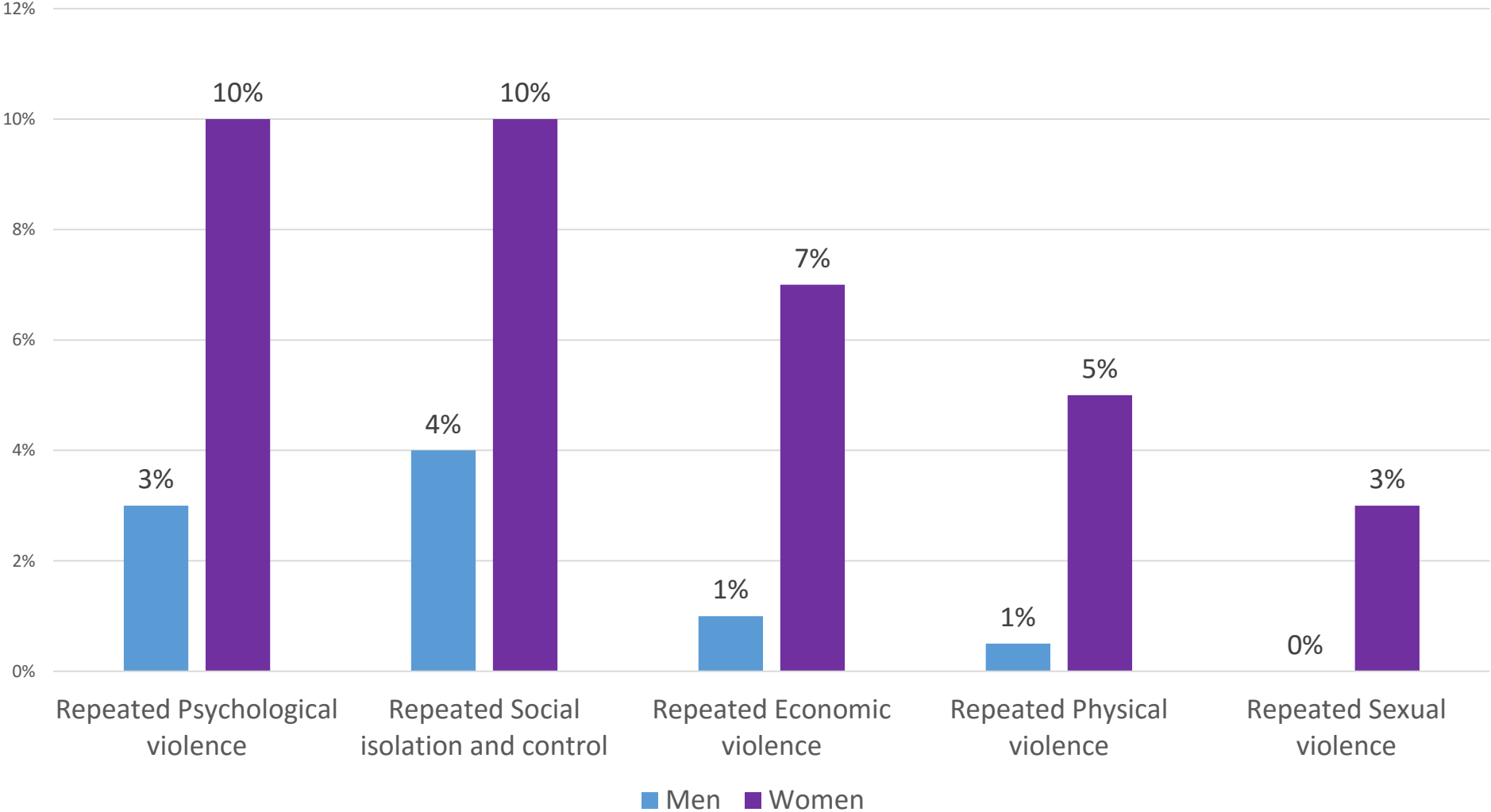
IPV - at least once





Prevalence and incidence rates of domestic violence in SK (National survey, 2017, CMC)

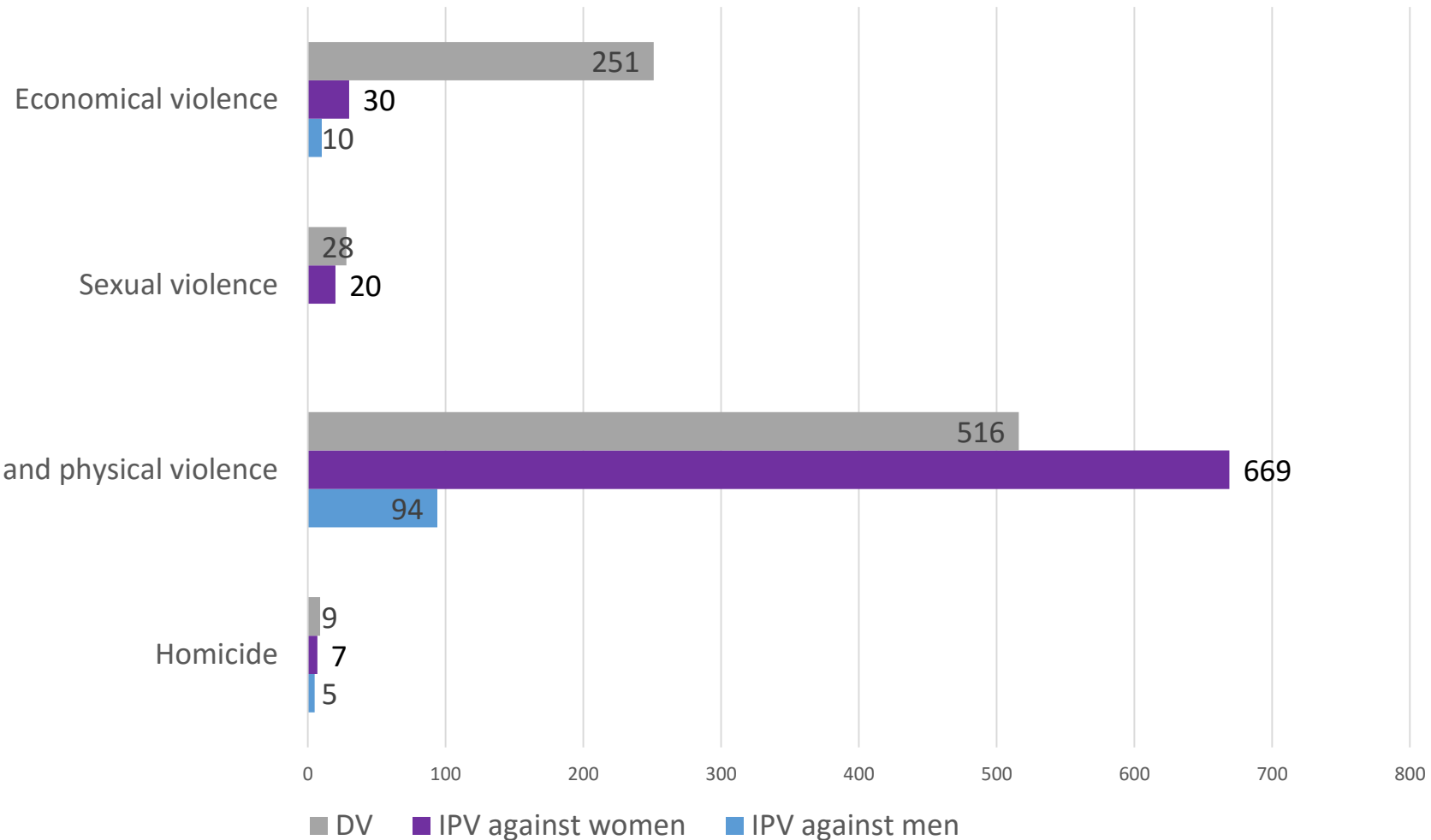
Repeated IPV





Analysis of administrative data on criminal proceedings in cases of DV and IPV (2020, CMC)

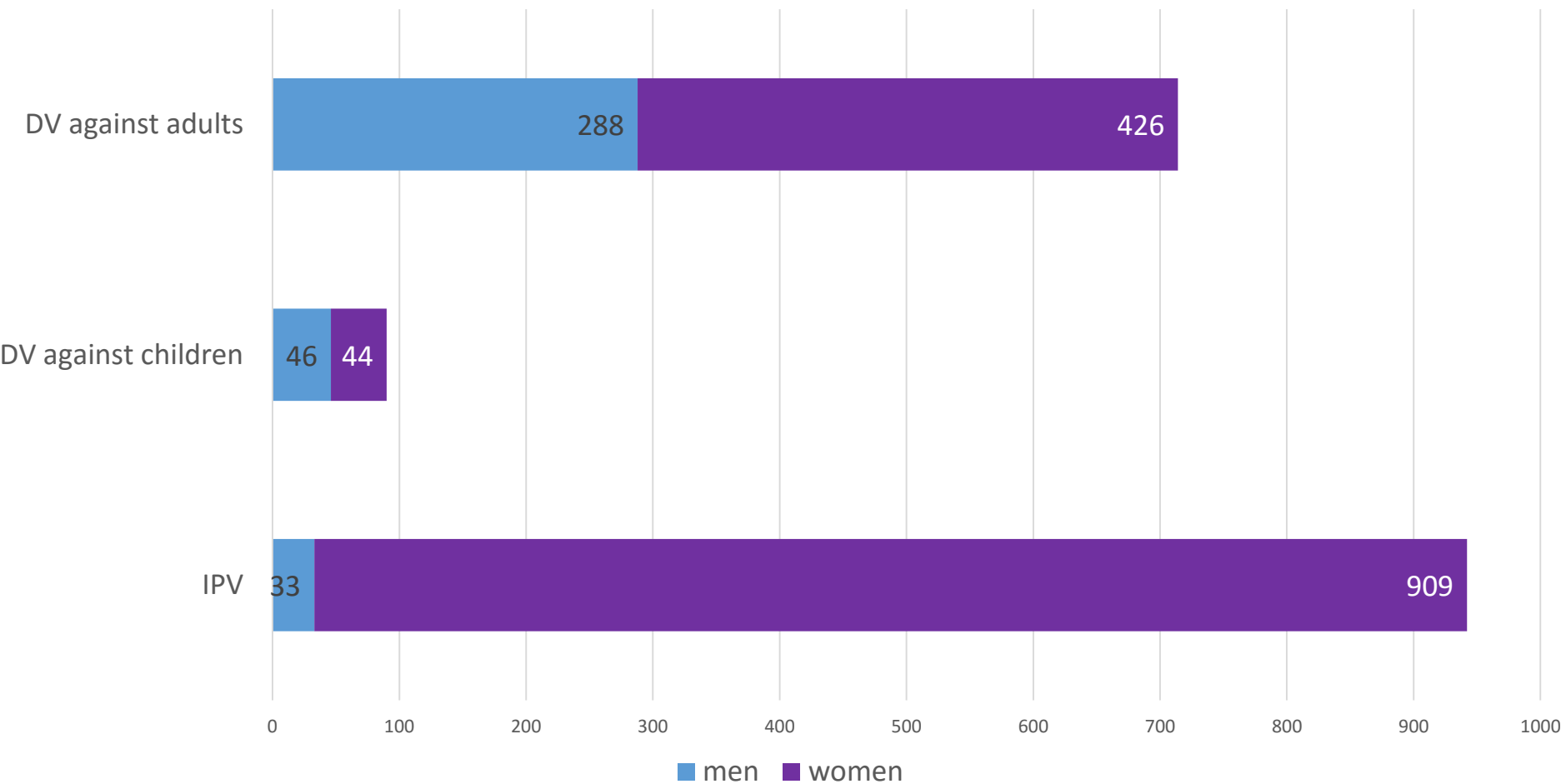
Police statistics 2019 (1639 criminal proceedings)





Analysis of administrative data on criminal proceedings in cases of DV and IPV (2020, CMC)

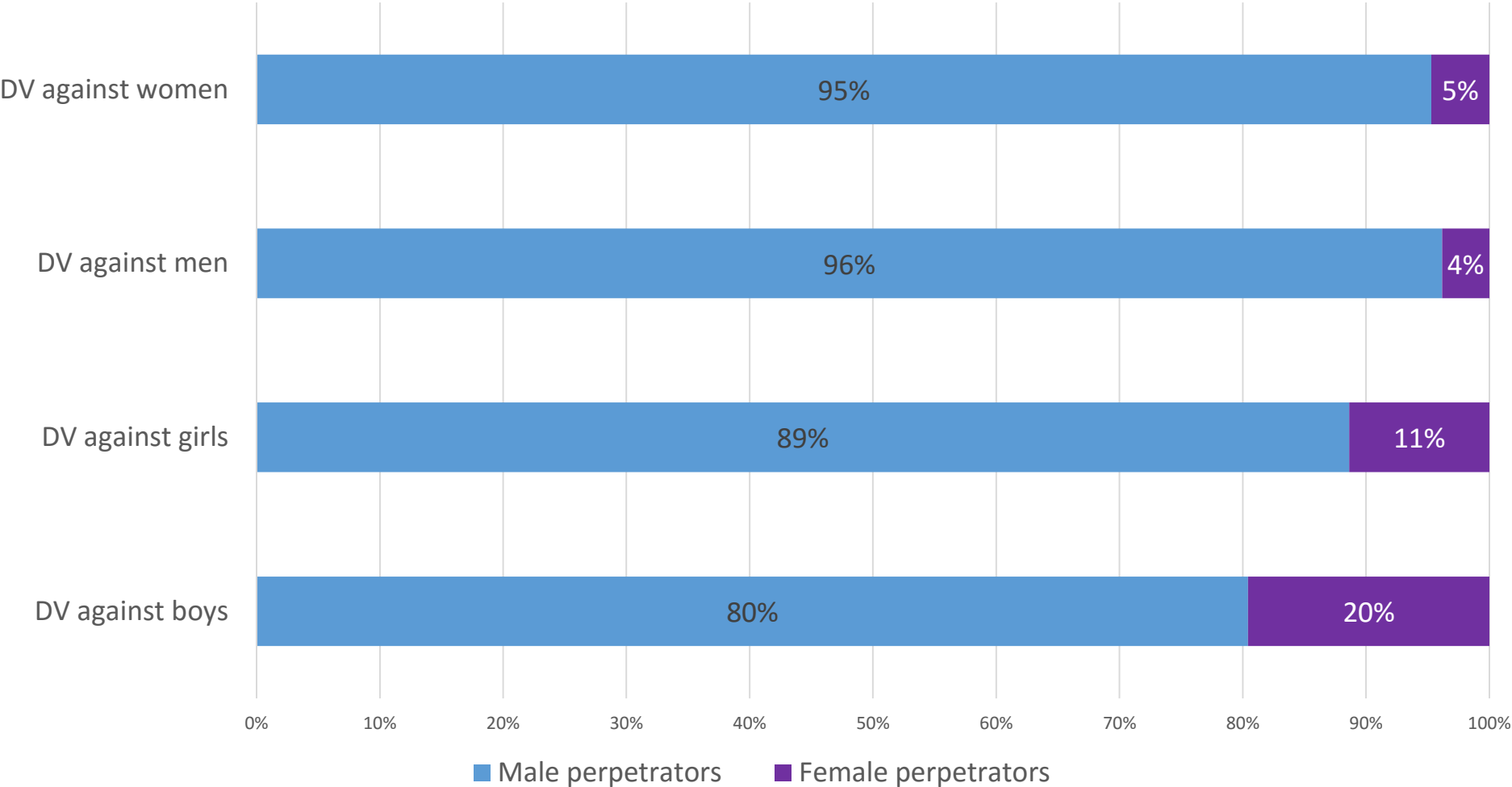
Judicial data 2019 - Victims of IPV and DV (1746 decided cases)





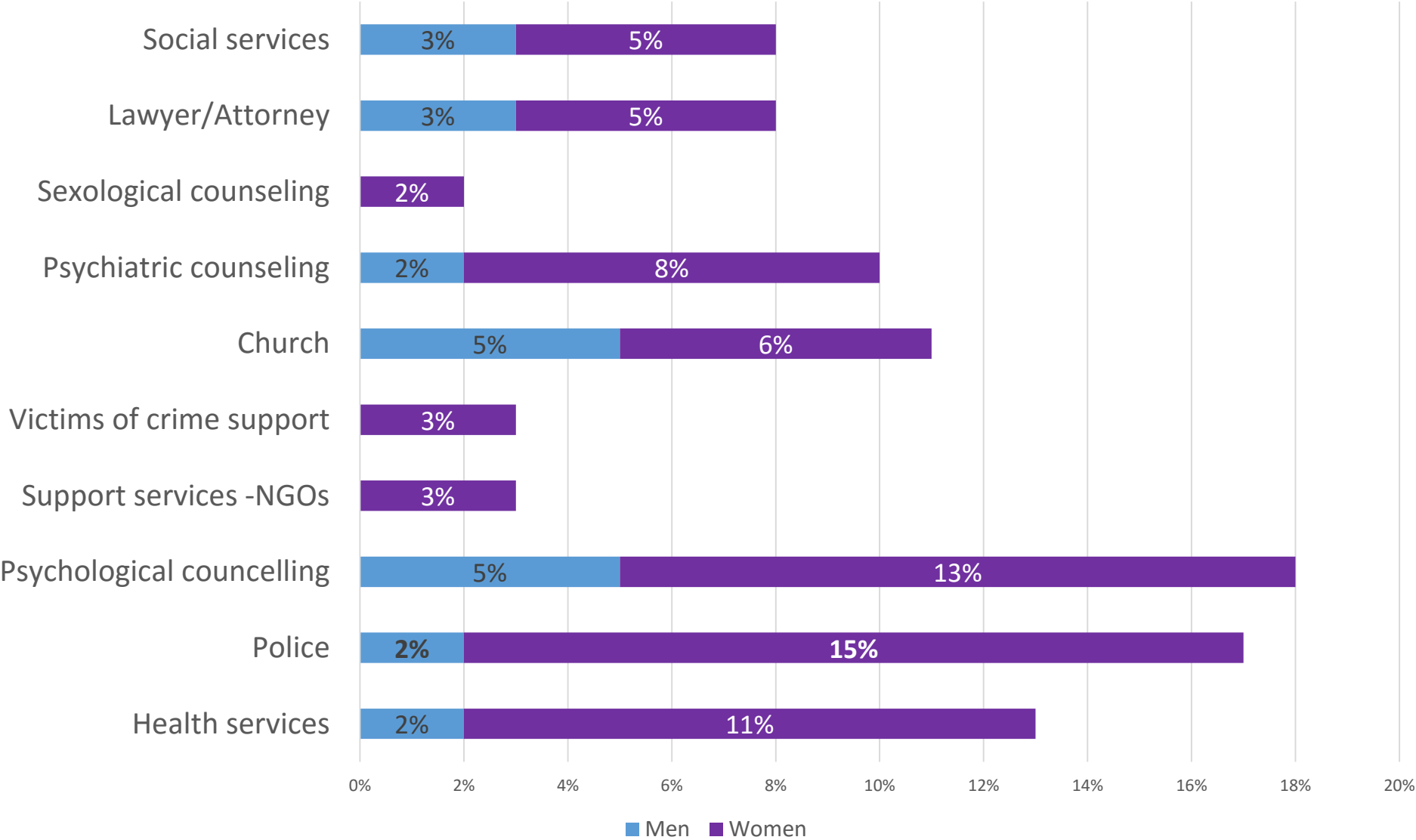
Analysis of administrative data on criminal proceedings in cases of DV and IPV (2020, CMC)

Judicial data 2019 - Perpetrators DV





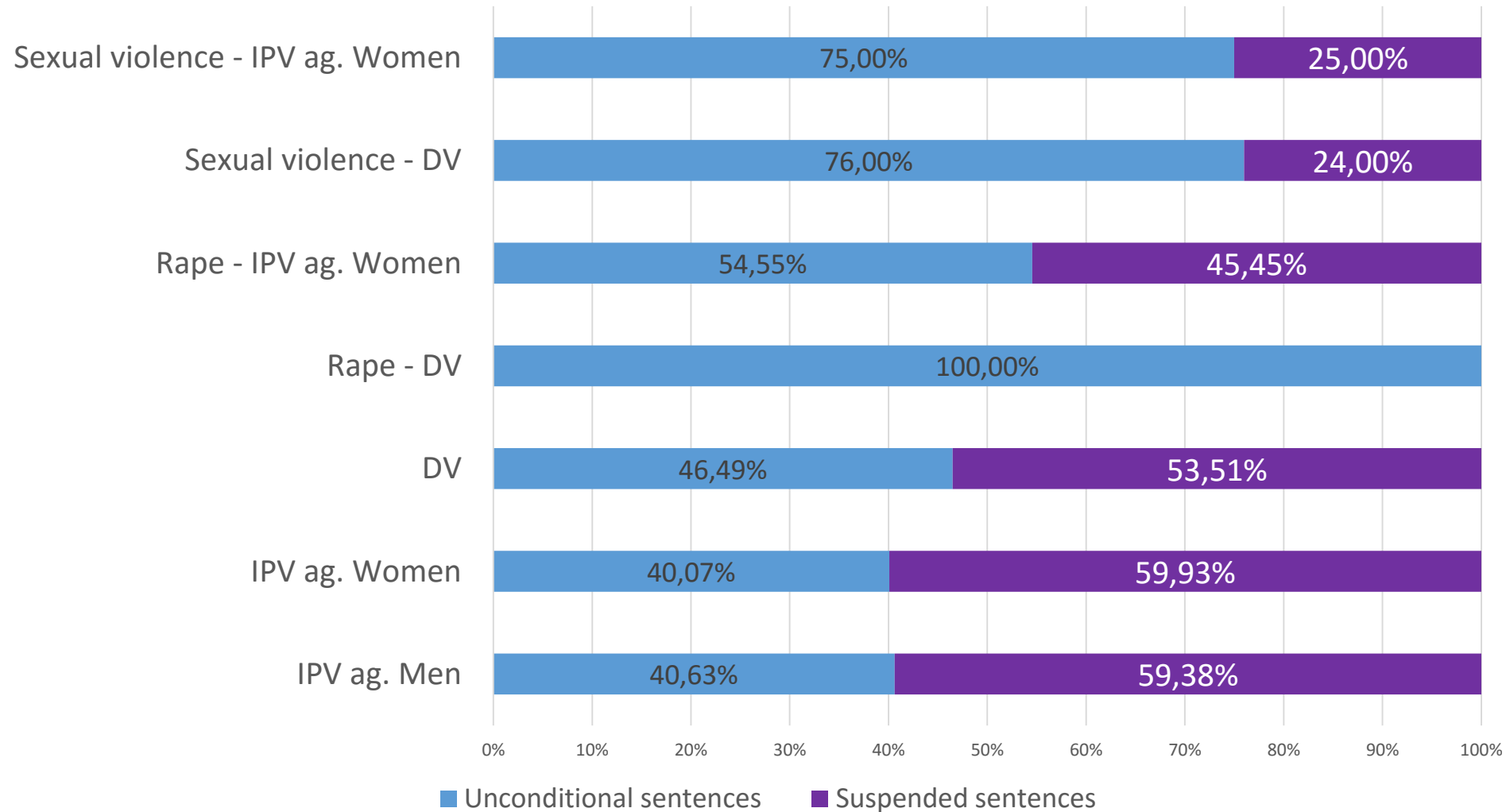
MOST CASES OF VAW GO UNKNOWN AND UN-DETECTED (National survey, 2017, CMC)






Holding perpetrators accountable (Analysis of administrative data..., 2020, CMC)

Judicial data 2019 - Sentencing





Sentencing and Measures to Prevent Re-victimization (quantitative & qualitative research of court decisions, 2020, CMC)

Art.208 (maltreatment of a close and entrusted persons):

- **3 to 8 and 7 to 15 years** in case of aggravating circumstances.

Art. 199 (rape) and Art. 200 (sexual violence):

- **5 to 10 and 7 to 15 years** in case of aggravating circumstances.

Suspended sentencing:

- the imposed imprisonment **is max. 3 years resp. 4 years**
&
- the court can impose restrictions or obligations as a part of the probation supervision, including restraining order (to approach or contact), the obligation to participate in social or psychological counselling



Quantitative & qualitative research of court decisions (2020, CMC)

117 court decisions on the offence under Article 208 in cases of IPV against women

57 court decisions on the offence under Articles 199 and 200

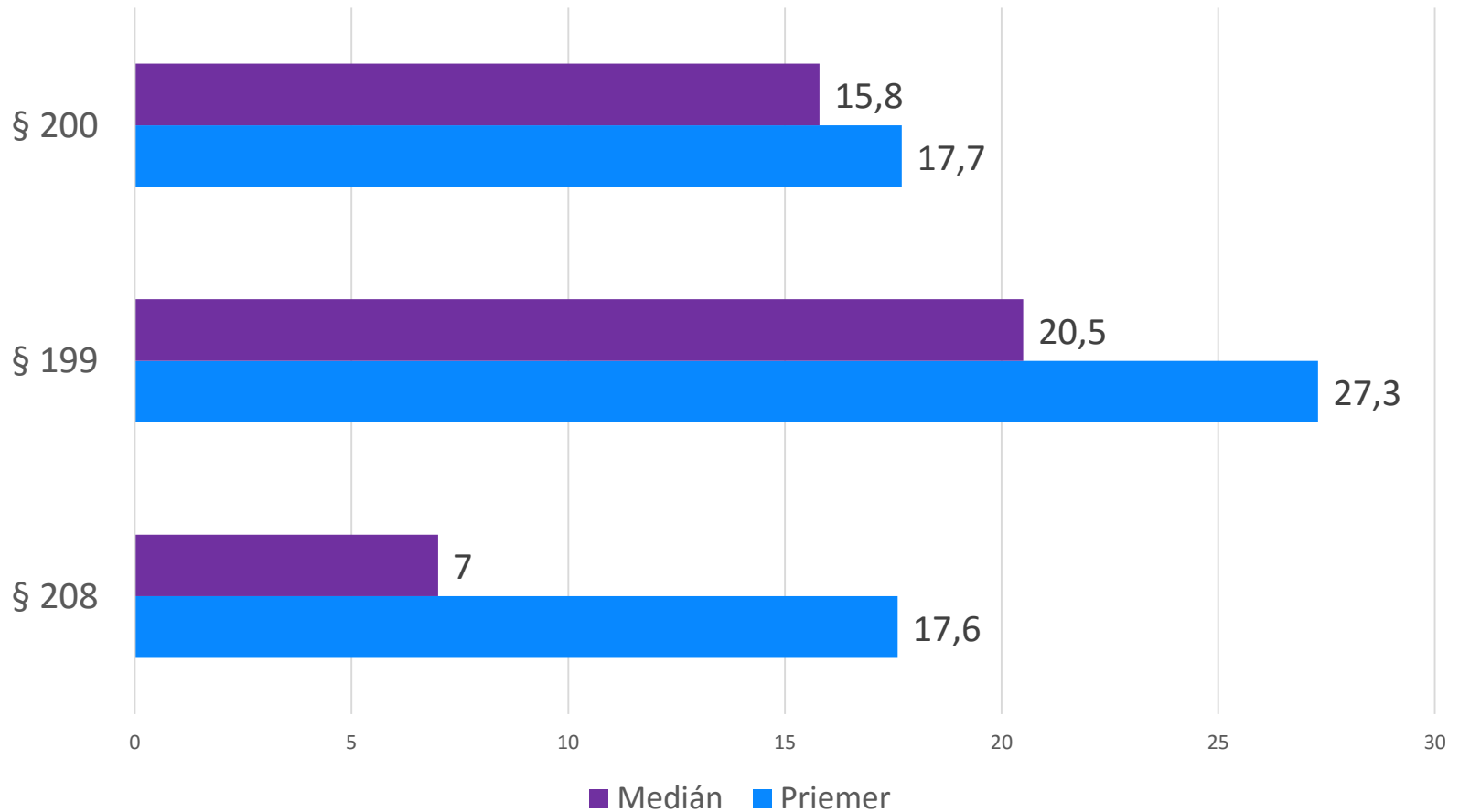
Period: 1.1.2017 to 30.6.2018

Focus:

- Length of the criminal proceeding
- Forms of violence
- Sentencing
- Imposed restrictions or obligations

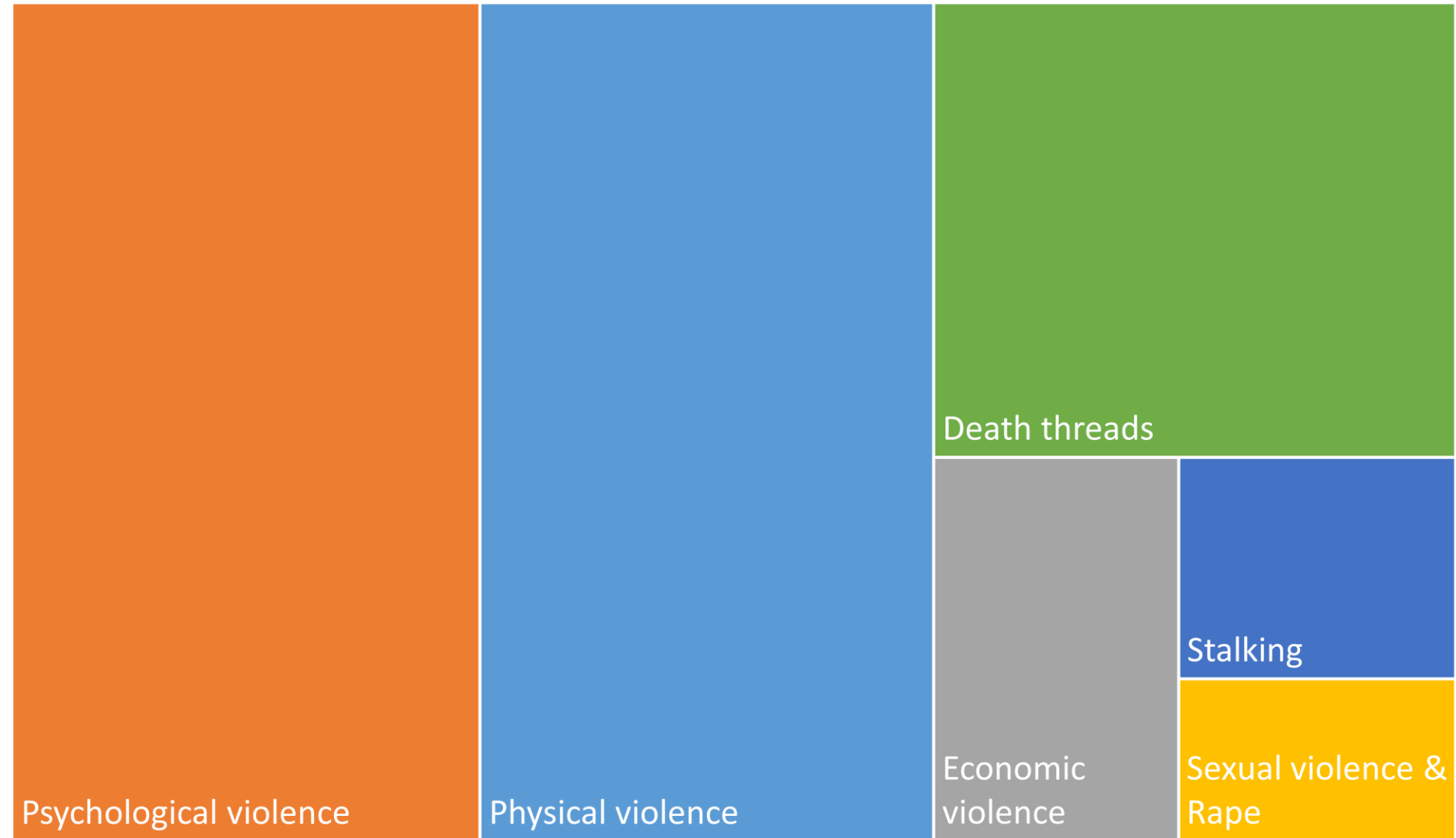


Duration of criminal proceedings





Forms of violence – IPV (Art. 208)



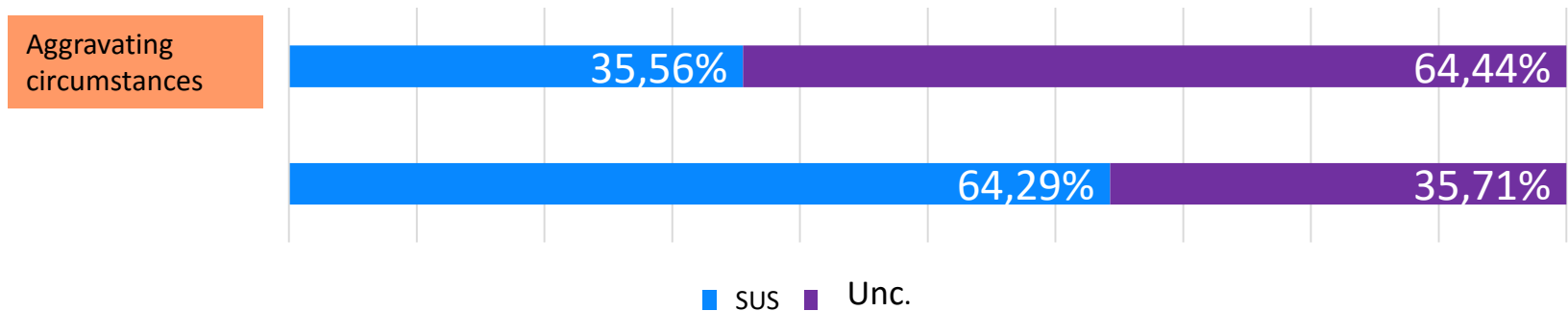


Suspended sentencing - Art. 208

60% below the minimum limit set by law

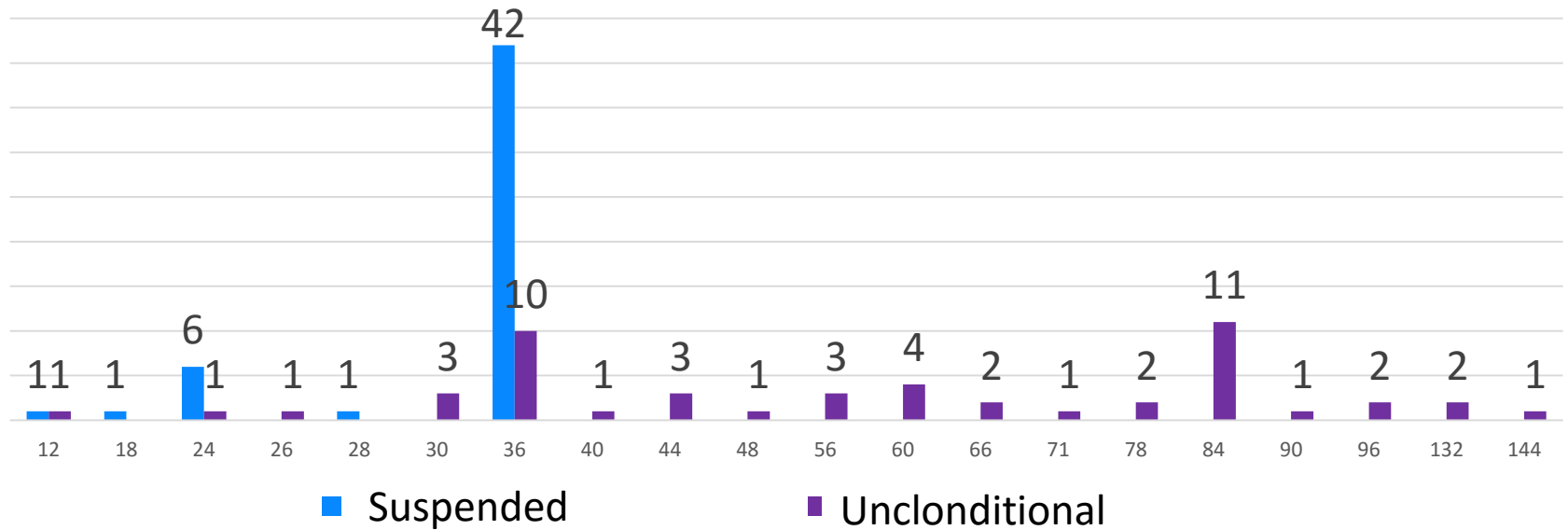
- the court considered the penalty imposed by law to be disproportionately severe and considered that a shorter imprisonment will be sufficient to protect society
- the court approved the plea bargain or the accused confessed or did not deny the guilt

PROPORTION OF SUSPENDED AND UNCONDITIONAL SENTENCES

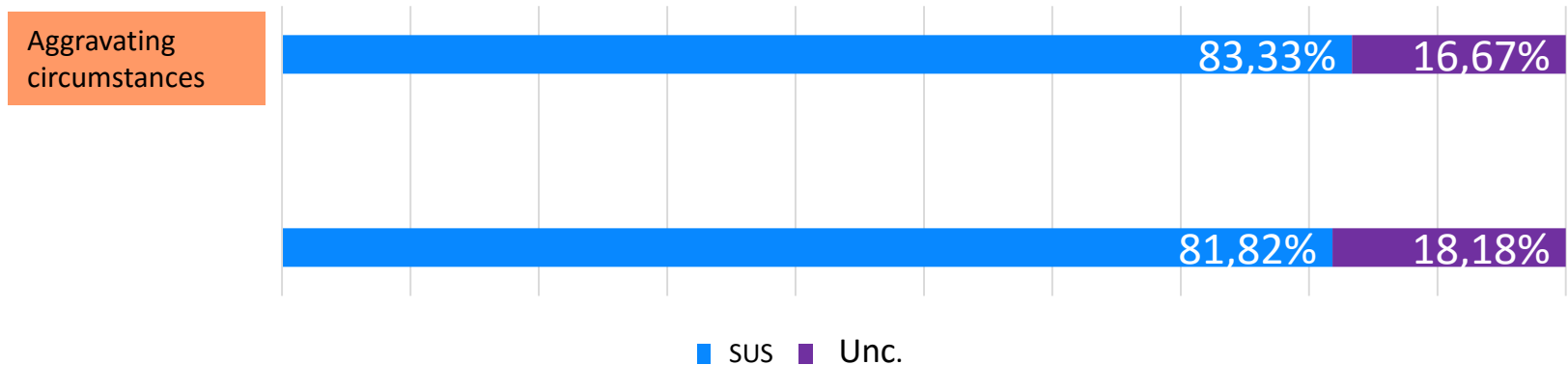




Imprisonment – Art. 208 (101 court decisions)

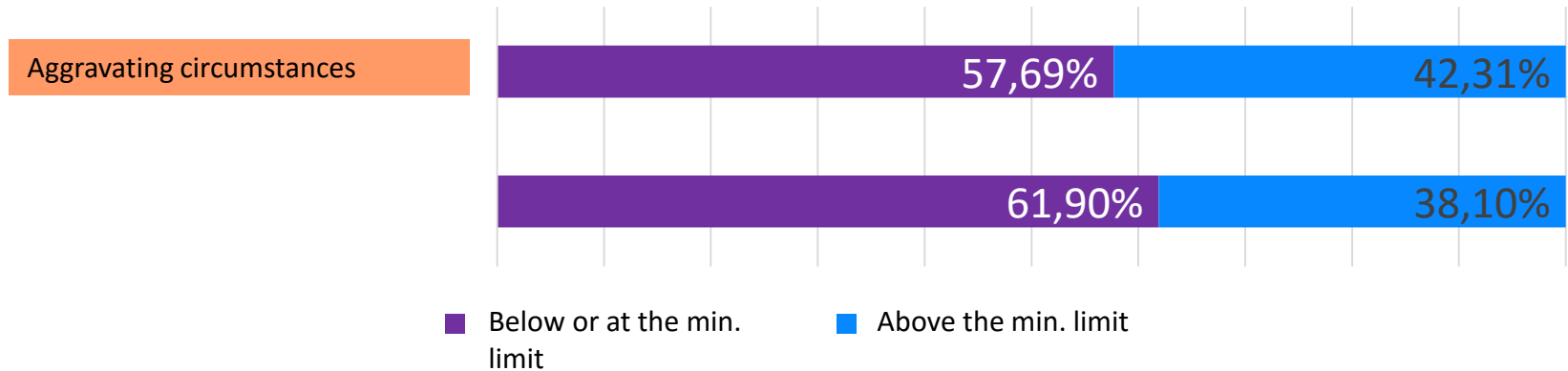


Proportion of suspended and unconditional sentences in case of the sentence of imprisonment for max. 3 y.

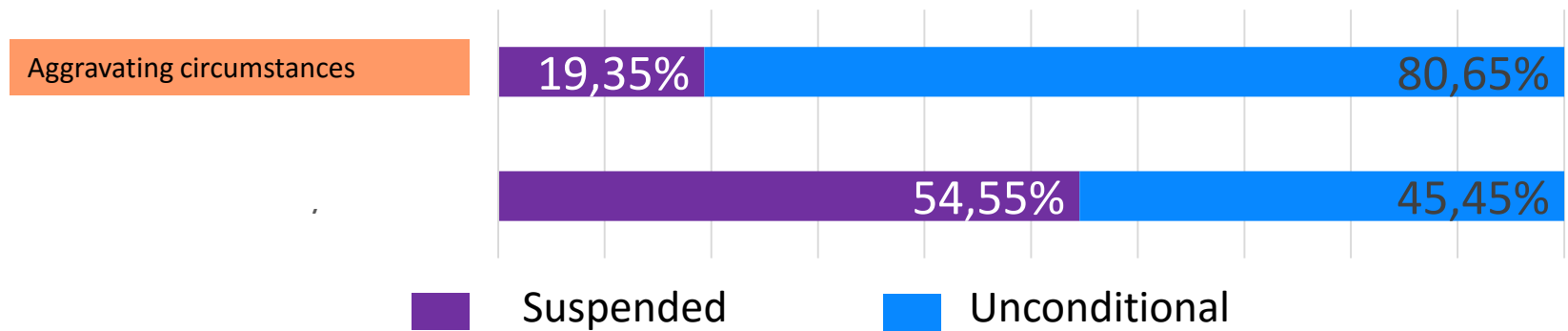




Sentencing – Art. 199 – 200



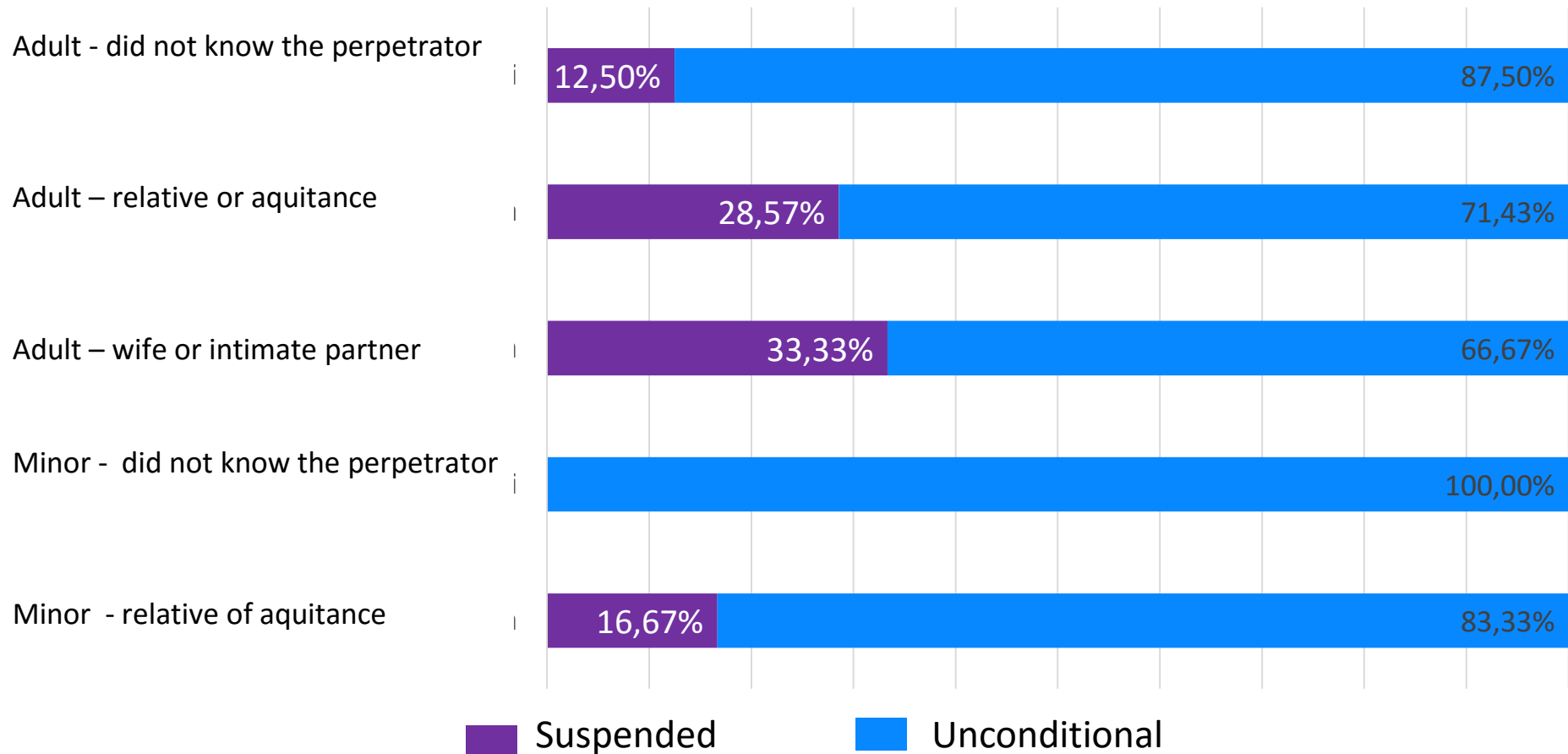
PROPORTION OF SUSPENDED AND UNCONDITIONAL SENTENCES





Relationship to the perpetrator – Art. 199-200

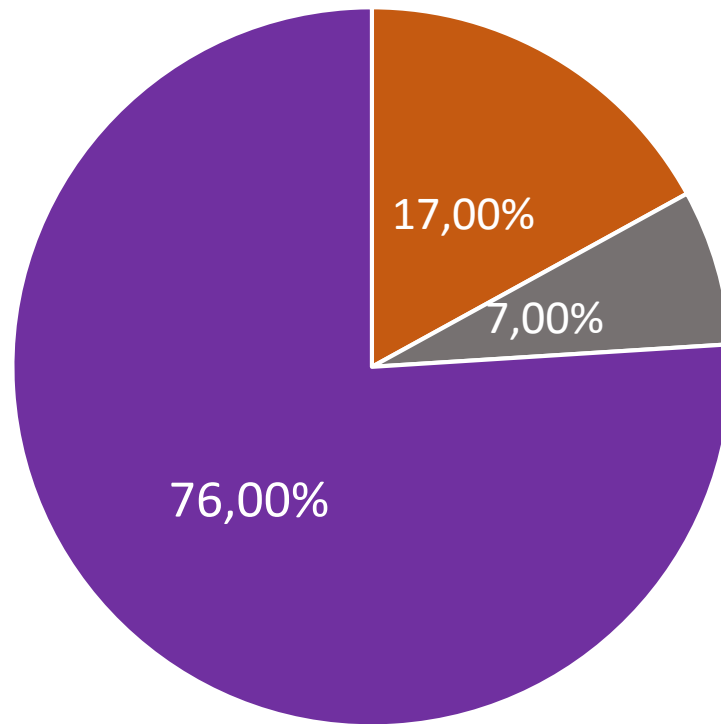
PROPORTION OF SUSPENDED AND UNCONDITIONAL SENTENCES





Further protection of women in case of suspended sentencing of the convicted

Restrictions or obligations imposed by the court in cases



■ § 208 ■ §§ 199 - 200 ■ No restriction nor obligation



Holding perpetrators accountable

Perpetrators make decisions to use violence and can make decisions to stop using violence.

Accountability of perpetrators can be achieved in various way,.

In the case of criminal offenses, the punishment for the perpetrator should fulfill the role of both general and individual prevention.

The survivors have the right to protection:

- respectful treatment and recognition as victims of crime
- protection from intimidation, retaliation and further harm by the accused or suspected and from harm during criminal investigations and court proceedings
- access to justice and compensation

HOLDING PERPETRATORS ACCOUNTABLE FOR VIOLENCE IS THE KEY TO ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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