

## **Statistical data derived from the Counseling Centers and the Accommodation Shelters for the time period 2018-2020**

In the 28<sup>th</sup> E-bulletin of the Observatory for Gender Equality that follows are presented timelines of statistical data for the time period of the last three years which are derived from the databases linked to the structures operated by the General Secretariat for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality (GSDFPGE). The data refer to the number of women Beneficiaries–victims of violence to whom was provided the necessary protection and support by form of violence (following the ‘form of violence’ term covered by the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence).

### **Form of Violence**

Following the clarification of the questionnaire of the Group of experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO<sup>1</sup>), as well as the articles 33 to 41 of the Convention, the categorization of the forms of violence is as follows:

1. Psychological violence
2. Stalking
3. Physical violence
4. Sexual violence, including rape
5. Forced marriage
6. Female genital mutilation
7. Forced abortion and forced sterilization
8. Sexual harassment
9. Unacceptable justifications for crimes, including crimes committed in the name of so-called “honor”.

More specifically and according to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, there are briefly presented by article the forms of violence for which statistical data do exist and will be presented.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 (Istanbul Convention)

According to the article 33 of the Convention parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the intentional conduct of seriously impairing a person’s psychological integrity through coercion or threats is criminalized. The intentional conduct of repeatedly engaging and threatening directed at another person causing her or him to fear for her or his safety it is described as stalking and is criminalized. Also, parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the intentional conduct of committing acts of physical violence (article 35), engaging in non-consensual vaginal, anal or oral penetration of a sexual nature of the body of another person with any bodily part or object, engaging in other non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with a person, causing another person to engage in non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with third person (article 36 – Sexual violence, including rape).

At this point, it is noted that the definition of the term ‘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 likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm -to which statistical data will also be presented-, or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

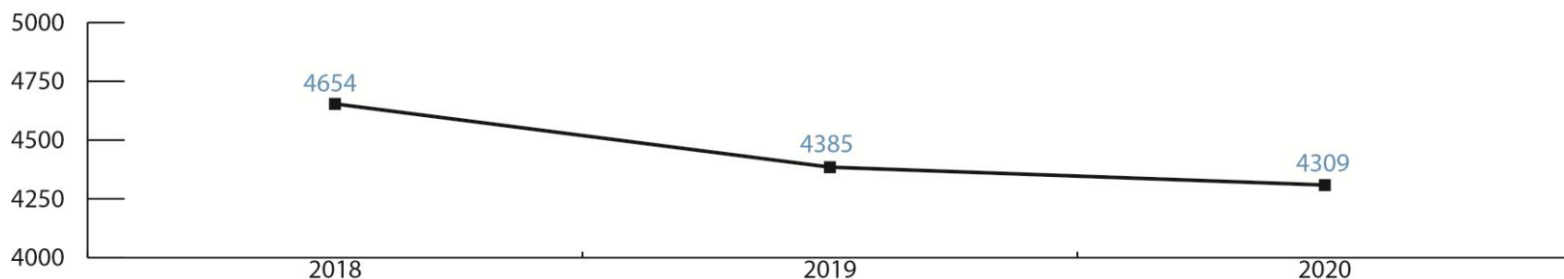
### **The structures**

The General Secretariat for Demography and Family Policy and Gender Equality provides a number of services through its structures which are divided into Counseling Centers and Accommodation Shelters. The Counseling Centers are staffed with specialized scientific counseling personnel and provide free information and counseling services to women who addressed to them, in the context of integrated psychosocial support actions.

The Accommodation Shelters provide safe housing for women victims of violence and their children. Additionally they offer psychosocial support, work and legal counseling with the help of the specialized staff of the Counseling Centers and in addition facilitate access to health services and enrollment of children in schools.

### **Entry forms**

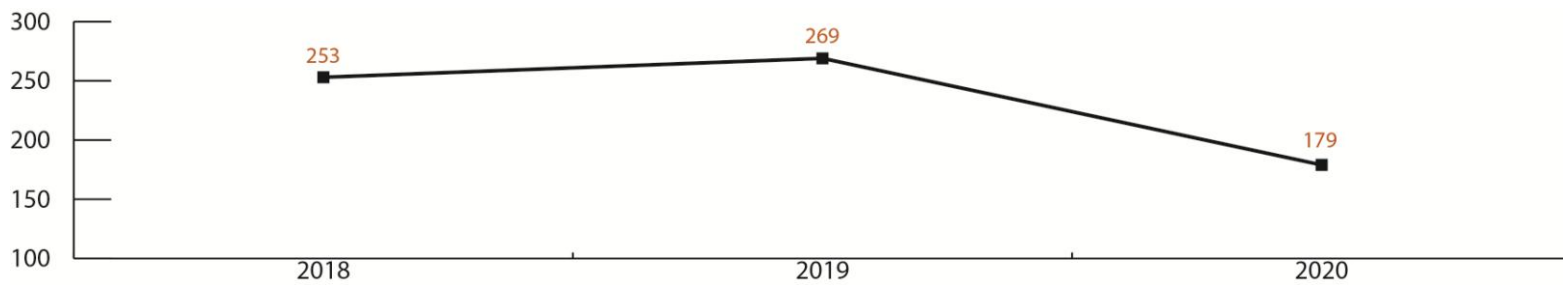
*Figure 1: Number of entry forms at the Counseling Centers (42 structures, 2018-2020)*



As pictured in Figure 1, the total amount of entry forms that have been submitted from the Beneficiaries at the Counseling Centers is appeared slightly reduced for the year 2020 compared to 2018. More specifically, the number of entry forms completed for the year 2020 amounts to 4309,

reduced by 76 reception forms compared to the previous year (2019) and also reduced by 345 forms in relation to 2018.

Figure 2: Number of entry forms at the Accommodation Shelters (21 structures, 2018-2020)

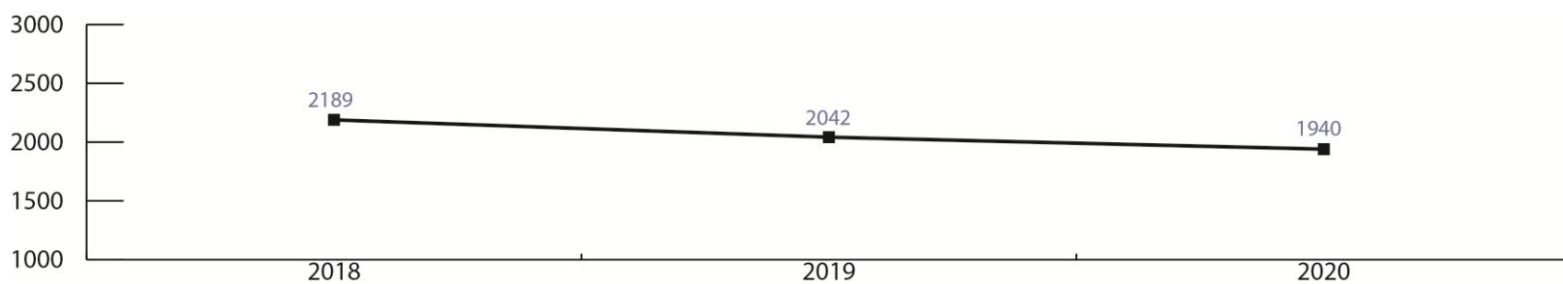


The total number of entry forms submitted at the Accommodation Shelters shows a decrease during the three years presented above but comparing the years 2018, 2019 we observe an increase, so to say, from 253 forms in 2018 to 269 forms in 2019.

Compared to the Counseling Centers, the total entry forms filled out by the Beneficiaries in the Accommodation Shelters are significantly lower. During the years 2018-2020, in the Counseling Centers the total number of entry forms amounts to 13348 while for the Accommodation Shelters to 701 forms.

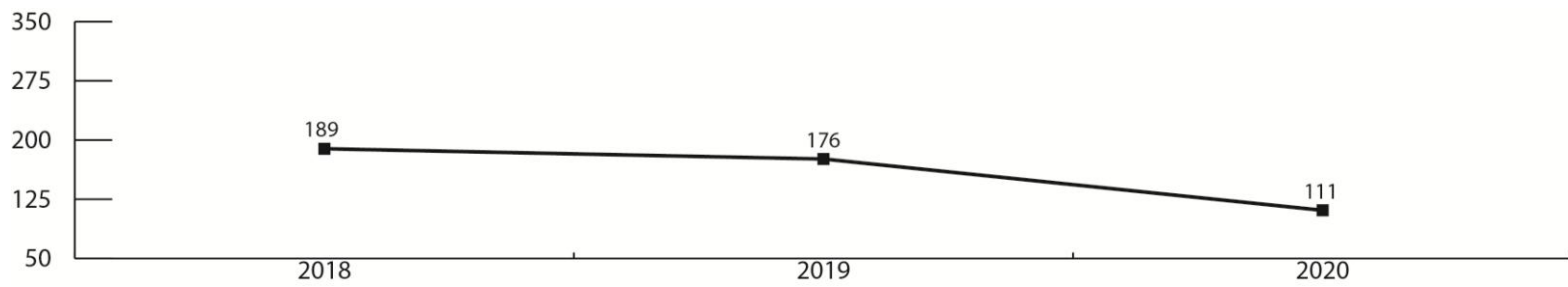
### Quantitative data on forms of violence

Figure 3: Recorded incidents of psychological violence in the Counseling Centers (42 structures, 2018-2020)



The incidents of psychological violence, as recorded by the specialized staff of the Counseling Centers and inserted in the database of the Hellenic Agency for Local Development and Local Government (EETAA), seem to show a decrease for the reference years (2018-2020). In particular, from 2189 for 2018 they amount to 2042 for 2019 and 1940 for 2020. The percentage reduction during the three years amounts to 11.4 points.

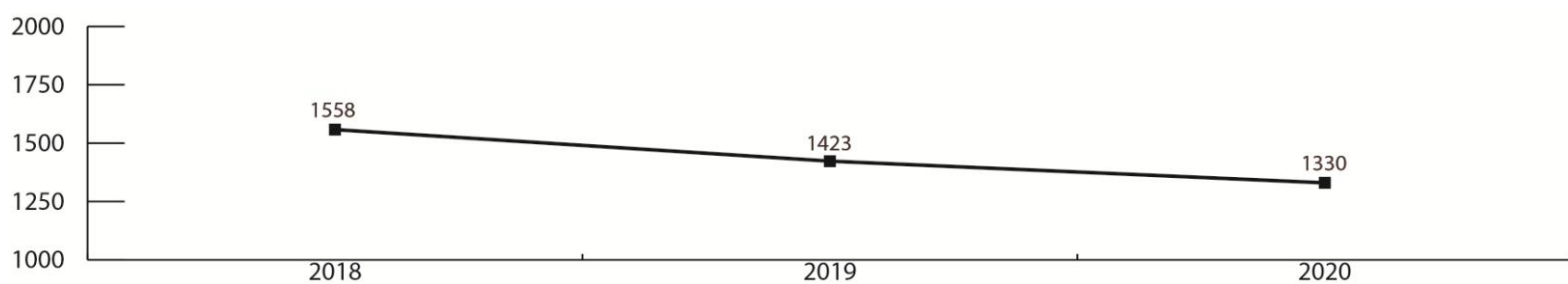
Figure 4: Recorded incidents of psychological violence in the Accommodation Shelters (21 structures, 2018-2020)



In the case of Accommodation Shelters, the number of incidents of psychological violence is significantly lower than the numbers recorded in the structures of the Counseling Centers. The percentage reduction reaches 41.3 points, from 189 incidents for the year 2018 to 111 for the year 2020.

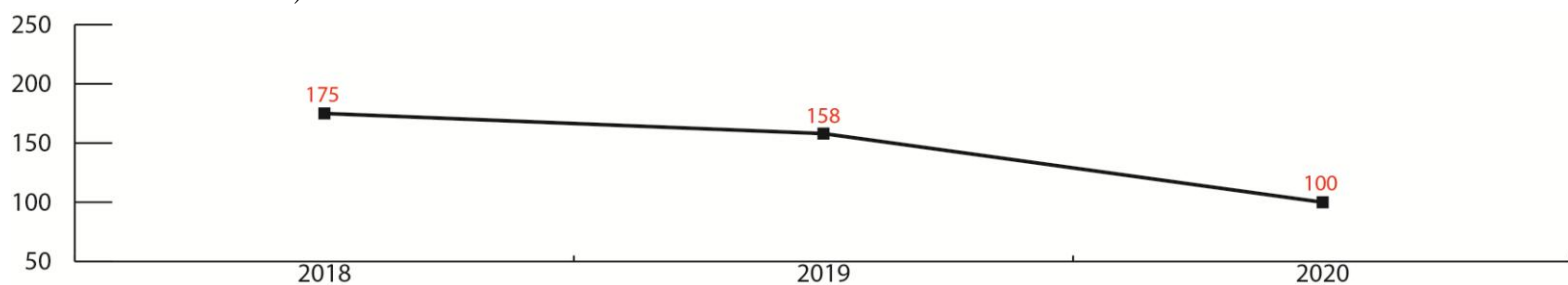
The total number of recorded incidents of psychological violence for the period 2018-2020 is 6647, 6171 of which were reported to the structures of the Counseling Centers while 476 were reported to the structures of the Accommodation Shelters.

Figure 5: Recorded incidents of physical violence in Counseling Centers (42 structures, 2018-2020)



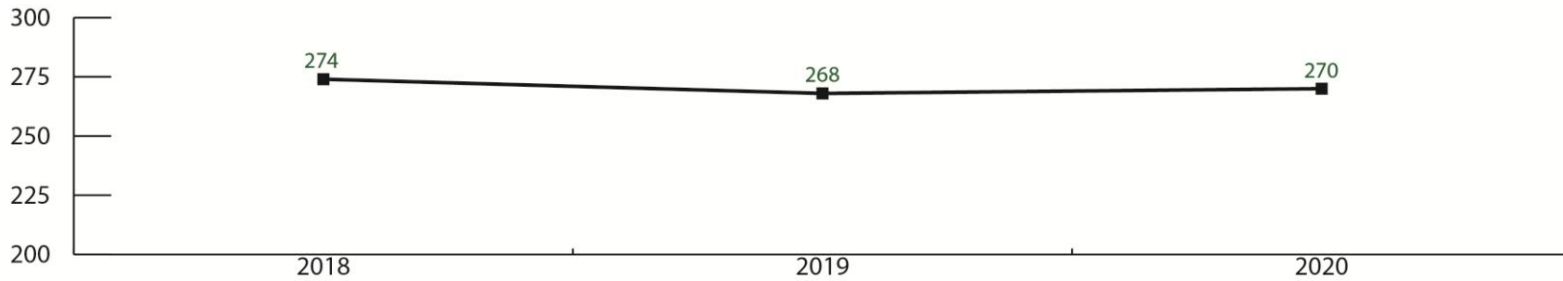
The recorded incidents of physical violence in the Counseling Centers for the year 2020, appears to be also reduced compared to the previous 2 years. More specifically, for 2020 the number of these incidents reaches 1330 while for the years 2019 and 2018, they amount to 1423 and 1558 respectively.

Figure 6: Recorded incidents of physical violence in the Accommodation Shelters (21 structures, 2018-2020)



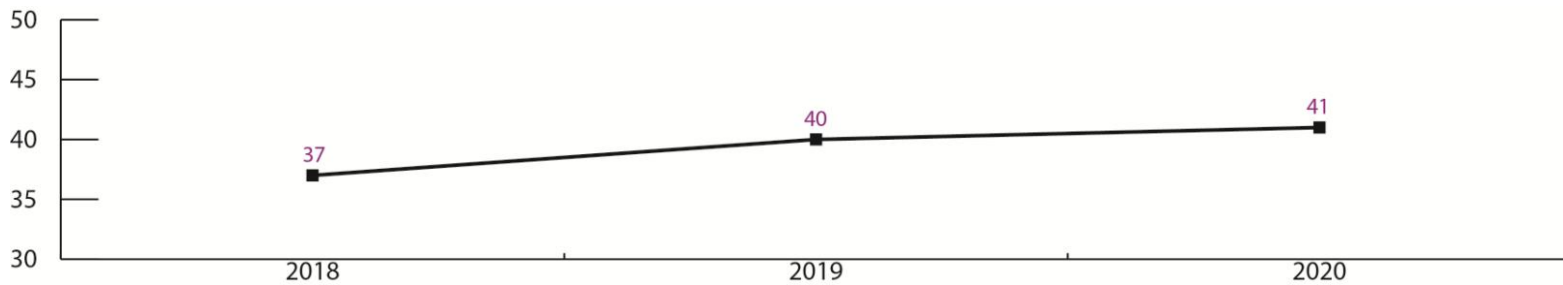
For the Accommodation Shelters the recorded incidents of physical violence show a decrease which exceeds 40 percentage points during the three years we are examining.

Figure 7: Recorded incidents of sexual violence in Counseling Centers (42 structures, 2018-2020)



For the incidents of sexual violence, including rape, the picture of recorded events is presented without much variation. For all three years these incidents range from 268 to 274.

Figure 8: Recorded incidents of sexual violence in the Accommodation Shelters (21 structures, 2018-2020)



Unlike to all the above recorded incidents which show either stabilization or reduction, the reported incidents of sexual violence in the Accommodation Shelters seem to show an increase. During the period of study these incidents increased by 4 incidents.

Figure 9: Recorded incidents of financial damage in the form of threat, coercion or deprivation of liberty in the Counseling Centers (42 structures, 2018-2020)

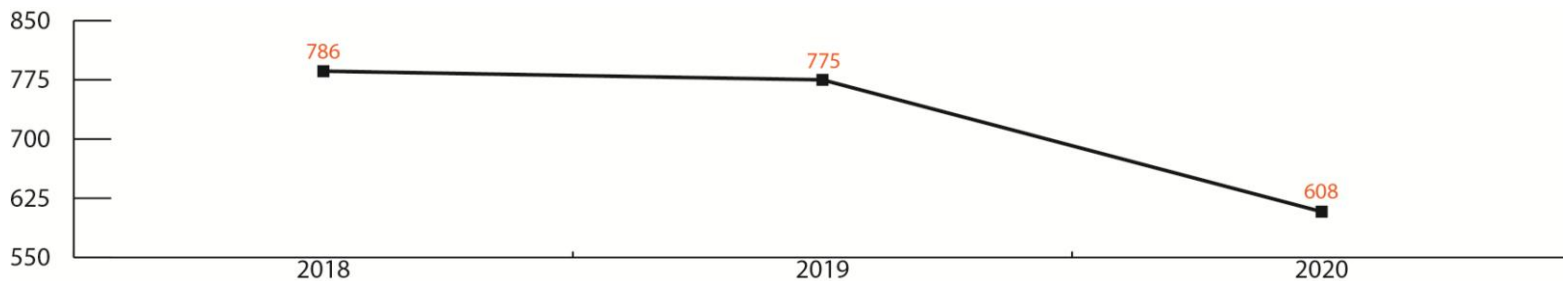
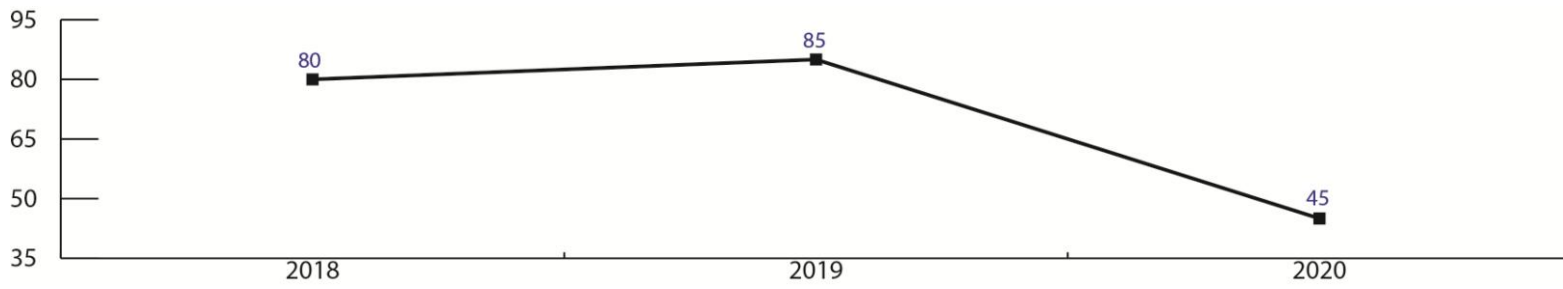


Figure 10: Recorded incidents of financial damage in the form of threat, coercion or deprivation of liberty in the Accommodation Shelters (21 structures, 2018-2020)



Finally, in the incidents of financial damage in the form of threat, coercion or deprivation of liberty in the case of Accommodation Shelters as well as in the case of Counseling Centers we can observe a significant decrease for the year 2020. An increase of 5 reported incidents is observed in Accommodation Shelters for the years 2018, 2019 while a decrease of 11 incidents in the case of Counseling Centers for the same years.

*The source used to extract the data is the EETAA database.*

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Its goal is mapping gender differentiations in 12 basic policy areas and the monitoring of any relevant trends and advances in Greece. Moreover, it includes 84 gender indicators based either on the Beijing Platform for Action or on specific national priorities and is followed by metadata.

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