



# Map of Available Data on Domestic Violence

–Deliverable 1.2–

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## Abstract

IMPRODOVA delimits the data search mainly on victimisation surveys and police data, because they have produced most reliable and extensive data available. The partners identified the availability of national victimisation survey data in their countries. Special interest was in surveys particularly focusing on DV, but also general victimisation surveys were mapped in cases where they include special sections or individual questions that may be relevant for studying DV. We examined possible tasks assigned to the police that were categorised as DV by the Emergency Response Centre (ERC). We also examined the quality and utility of police information of DV incidents that the police documents as reports of an offence, or crimes reported to the police. The reporter could be a police officer, a victim, a third person, or a suspect. In addition, partners identified other administrative and research data depending on the availability and quality of such data, for instance, pre-trial investigation data and national homicide data. Police data and victimisation data were priorities because they are complementary and have a focal role in understanding the prevalence of DV and assessing the reporting activity, effectiveness of measures and policies against DV. We present the main findings of each partner country in the tables that aim to summarise the data provisions in a concise and comparative form. Successes and gaps are highlighted in the end of the results in Chapter 4. Individual country reports are available on request from the task leader POLAMK. A condensed overview is given in the Annex referring to studies from Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Scotland and Slovenia.

## 1. Victimisation data

Victimisation data provisions vary considerably across the IMPRODOVA partner countries. Nevertheless, in most of the partner countries at least one national survey data concerning victimisation to DV was identified. Several partners included the Violence against Women Survey by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA, 2014a) in their country report concerning victimisation surveys. For two partner countries this appears to be the only victimisation data available that touches the issue of DV. Table 1 presents the main aspects of data characteristics of DV studies/data presented in the IMPRODOVA country reports in a concise form. In cases where several national victimisation surveys and other data sources were reported, we focused on the most comprehensive one of which most of the central pre-defined indicators yielded a positive result.

For *Austrian* data provisions we received information that one nation-wide, representative victimisation survey concerning violence within families and other close relationships had been conducted (Violence in families and close social relationships), but this most promising data collection had not been repeated to warrant examination of trends in victimisation. However, the survey questionnaire itself may be valuable for the future research purposes. In addition, the Ministry of Interior reports crime data annually, including information on the relationship between the victim and perpetrator. The overall situation for data provisions has improved since the Protection against violence Act came into force in 1997.

Concerning *Finnish* data, we conclude that repetitiveness and representativeness are good in the main victimisation data source (The Crime Victim Survey). However, it focuses on acts as defined as criminal, and the specific intimate partner violence question module has so far been repeated only twice in 2012 and 2015. The national violence against women surveys are more inclusive in their definition of violence, but do not study men's experiences and have only been carried out twice in 1997 and 2005. Therefore, the data from those two surveys is not representative for the entire population, nor up-to-date.

*France* reported several national level victimisation surveys that focus on victimisation to DV and violence against women. In addition, a number of other less rigorous data sources were identified. The overall data provision has been improved considerably since 2000. The main survey data identified, CSV, includes both women and men as respondents and has been conducted annually since 2007.

In *Germany* several individual studies about victimisation to DV were reported. Most of these studies were regionally representative, often limited to particular groups of victims, and not repeated regularly as a rule. It appears that no representative, national level data with several replications are available. The most promising survey data source seems to be the one published in 2014 (data 1.2. in the German country report), which has also been partly compared to another study from 1992. The 2014 data is, however, only partly representative (ages 16-40) and the response rate is not documented.

*Hungary* reported a lack of nationwide surveys focusing on DV, and the only representative surveys are the ones conducted by international and EU-organisations, such as the FRA 2014 violence against women survey. National research programmes, conducted since the late 1990s, have focused on specific regions and victim groups, and building upon varying research methods, thus, not enabling replications and comparisons over time and between different studies.

Table 1. Map of data provisions from national victimisation surveys (y = yes, n = no, NA = information not available).

Measures	IMPRODOVA Partner Countries							
	AU	FI	FR	GER	HU <sup>4</sup>	PT <sup>5</sup>	SCT	SLO
<b>1. The definition of violence covered in the data source</b>								
Broad definition (not only crimes)	y	n	n	y	y	y	y	y
Varied types (econ, physical, mental, sexual...)	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
<b>2. The definition of relationship between the perpetrator and the victim</b>								
Differentiate (domestic/relatives/family, acquaintance, strangers)	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	n
Inclusive (includes other than formal domestic relationships)	y	y	y	n	y	y	y	n
<b>3. Indications of gender</b>								
Victim	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Perpetrator	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
<b>4. Indicators for repeated and serial offences</b>	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
<b>5. Indicators for the seriousness of harm</b>	y	y	n <sup>2</sup>	y	y	y	y	y
<b>6. Indicator for reporting to the police</b>	n	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
<b>7. General information about the data source</b>								
Representativeness (National or Regional)	y	y	y	n <sup>3</sup>	n	n	y	n <sup>6</sup>
Repetitiveness (not necessarily regularly)	n	y	y	n	n	n	y	n
Availability	n	y <sup>1</sup>	NA	n	y	y	y	y
<b>8. Other information</b>								

<sup>1</sup> Since 2015 there has been an option for data availability through the Finnish Social Data Archive.

<sup>2</sup> No indicators of physical harm, but psychological trauma.

<sup>3</sup> Only partly representative and no response rate were documented.

<sup>4</sup> FRA 2014 only includes women as respondents and victims, and no nationally representative survey was identified.

<sup>5</sup> Portugal did not report any national victimisation survey, and therefore the summary here is based on FRA 2014.

<sup>6</sup> Only included women as respondents and the response rate was 25 %.

The country report by *Portugal* does not refer to any national victim survey, as the latest national victimisation survey is from 1994, but it refers to a database consisting of reports of victims to the police. The DV database where the police forces register the DV crimes separately from the other crimes allows a well detailed characterisation on the victim, offender, testimonies, and - most importantly - the context where the offense took place (setting, day, hour, type of aggression, and when applicable the existence of testimonies, children, neighbours, or other relatives). As such, we may talk about a data setting supported by a DV social ecological approach. The summary of Portuguese victimisation data provisions is therefore limited to the FRA 2014. Even though the data cannot be used in assessing the prevalence of victimization, because not all incidents are known to nor recorded by the police, the indicators and measures available are comprehensive.

*Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS)* includes a module about partner abuse, which partly overlaps with the issue of DV. The data has been collected bi-annually since 2006 and will be gathered annually starting from the 2016/2017 data sweep. Some limitations are presented concerning the SCJS sampling based on private residential addresses (thus excluding refugees, hospitals and student accommodation, for example), conducting the survey within private households where family may be present, and challenges in recognising controlling behaviour and the repeated and ongoing nature of domestic abuse. However, with substantial and nationally representative samples and a definition consistent with the Police Scotland definition of domestic abuse, the SCJS seems like an example of best practice among IMPRODOVA countries' victimisation data provisions.

In *Slovenia* the victimisation survey that meets most of the factors examined in our map of victimisation data provisions is the National Survey of Violence in Private Sphere and Partnerships. Unfortunately, it excluded men and boys, the data is not gathered regularly and response rate according to the 2010 report is relatively low, only 25 % ( $n=752$ ). Nationally representative crime victim surveys have also been conducted in Slovenia as part of international surveys, with the limitation of focusing on acts defined as criminal.

For all of the IMPRODOVA partner countries<sup>1</sup>, results from the Violence against Women survey (FRA 2014a) are available. Because several partners have to at least partly rely on the FRA survey as their national data source regarding DV, it is worth discussing the characteristics of it in more detail. There are some considerable issues that limit the utilisation of the data in general as well as comparisons between countries based on the data.

First, the survey only included women as respondents, and excluding half of the population makes it impossible to assess the proportion of prevalence of victimisation in relation to gender. In addition, the survey focuses on violence against women more broadly than just addressing DV. Methodological choices connected to theoretical debates have fundamental consequences to what we can conclude based on the results from different data sources. Most importantly, gender framing of victimisation surveys has been found to have effects on reporting propensity. According to a study by Kivivuori and others (2012) male-to-female violence frame increases the willingness of the respondents to report borderline cases to survey researchers, regardless of other factors. It also increases the prevalence of reported

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<sup>1</sup> Scotland is included as part of the UK data collection in the FRA 2014 survey.

prior victimisations. The female-to male frame has a similar but weaker framing effect on reporting propensity.

The FRA 2014 survey is conducted in accordance with the violence against women perspective and is based on the assumption that particularly partner abuse is commonly an act perpetrated by men against women. Survey questionnaires that are rooted in two distinct perspectives - the violence against women policy and feminist theories, and family violence policy and theory (e.g. Bonnet, 2015; Lawson, 2012) - tend to produce results that, although overlapping, cover partly different phenomena. Theories from other disciplines besides violence against women approach can also recognise that gender, power and resources are likely interwoven to perpetration and victimisation to violence (e.g. Allen & Straus, 1979; Gelles, 1983; according to Lawson, 2012). The methodology in studies recognised as family violence research aims to grasp a more comprehensive phenomenon of violence in families and other close relationships. From this perspective, it is not enough to recognise male victims of DV as an exception to the rule and include children only as possible witnesses for violence. There are also grounds for studying violence against women as a distinctive phenomenon. Indeed, nationally representative surveys have shown significant differences in, for example, type of violent acts, repetitiveness and consequences according to the gender of the victim. Even so, research concerning DV and the capability of the authorities to intervene should be able to grasp a wider scope of the violence occurring in families and other close relationships. It is also important that research, policy formulation and professional intervention are able to tap into the factors that make some individuals particularly vulnerable. Research focusing on violence against women, on the other hand, need to include a wide set of violence not restricted to families and other close relationships, as is the case with the FRA survey.

The second caveat is a concern about the comparability of FRA 2014 results between European countries, which have been discussed briefly in the technical report of the survey. These include the differences in the sampling frames and units of selection (area, individuals or addresses) and differences in the method of data collection: in Denmark, Finland and Sweden the data collection was conducted as phone-interviews, and these are also the countries that were found to be on top of the prevalence rates for violence against women. In addition, the technical report mentions cultural settings, general acceptability of unsolicited approaches, level of interest and perceived relevance of the topic (FRA 2014b, p. 25). The report also mentions the difficulty of comparing the response rates between countries, which varied from 18.5 % (Luxembourg) to 84 % (Hungary). This affects the possibilities to compare and generalise the results, since the prevalence numbers with considerable differences between countries partly overlap at the 95 % confidence level, so that the differences may in fact not be statistically significant (FRA 2014b, p. 33). Furthermore, there might be differences between countries in respondents' attitude and trust towards research interviewers. The history and overall tradition of population surveys is not similar in each country. The visit to home and face-to-face questions by an interviewer may be interpreted as social control even concerning a survey which assures to be anonymous. For all the aforementioned reasons, we do not assess the FRA 2014 survey to be able to fill in the gaps in national provisions of victimisation data.

## 2. Police data

Policing process can produce three types of data: calls from the emergency response centre defined as DV tasks for the police, crime reports, and record of pre-trial investigation. Here we focus on crime reports for the sake of comparability.

In almost all IMPRODOVA partner countries the police data is limited to acts defined as criminal and reported to and recorded by the police. The exceptions to this are France and Scotland, which have also police recorded data concerning incidents that are not reported as crimes. In most IMPRODOVA partner countries crime report data is available via research permission.

In *Austria*, the main source of police data on DV is the annual report on crime statistics. Detailed security reports are prepared and published in cooperation by Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice. DV is not analysed and presented in separate reports, but it is referred to in the more general national crime report as violence in families or private sphere. The Austrian IMPRODOVA country report concludes that there is a clear lack of data and knowledge regarding comprehensible and long-term development of the phenomenon of DV.

In *Finland*, police statistical data is available on request, and raw data is available via research permission from the National Police Board. However, there are some problems in the validity of police recorded data. Police data system has a categorisation for family violence (FV) related crime reports, but the choice of category is voluntary, and it is estimated that approximately half of the reports that would fulfill the definition of a FV crime report are not categorised as such in the data system. The Statistics Finland produces statistical information using crime report data from the police, and merges the data about the crime and the victim and the suspect with other registered data, such as those concerning marriage, divorce, registered partnerships, cohabiting and children. This data is not dependent on the police FV categorisation, but does not recognise informal partnerships outside the scope of cohabiting. Availability of the data is possible via research permission.

The police data in *France*, similar to victimisation data provisions, are described as having gone through major improvements since 2000. Nowadays the victims may either ask their informal claim to be registered or to formally press charges. The Ministry of the Interior does not use the information based on informal claims (MCI), but the Gendarmerie may use them to analyse territorial trends. The crime data is reported in data systems of the national police and the Gendarmerie. Serious deficits, such as routinely filling in incorrect information about the nature of the crime, have been identified in the recording of information to data systems, and the Ministry of Interior statisticians consider data concerning DV to be usable since 2015.

In *Germany*, the main police database on DV incidents is the crime record “Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik” (PKS) provided by the Bundeskriminalamt annually. No available information on pre-trial investigations can be found. Some criminal prosecution statistics are provided and they display the decision-making practice of the criminal courts. Statistics, analyses and reports can be found online. Corresponding with the German federal system’s differentiation into federal states, the German police and their respective police laws are applied on a federal level as well. Thus, how police report DV cases and collect information on DV measures effectiveness depends on the federal state.

In *Hungary*, information about registered crimes of the Criminal Code are available in the databases that are produced by the police. The data are available only with a special request. In addition, the assessment of changes in crime trends is likely to be difficult, because of the categorisation of crimes has changed due to reforms in legislation.

In *Portugal*, the Standard Complaint Report for DV in Police Forces (Auto de Notícia Padrão de Violência Doméstica nas Forças de Segurança – GNR e PSP) was implemented in 2006 and revised in 2008-2009. The complaint report form aims to unify the data entering and collection processes, increase the awareness and knowledge of the DV phenomenon, and standardise police notation and statistical procedures. Since 2008, the Directorate-General of Internal Affairs (DGAI) has published annual reports based on the Data Base of Domestic Violence. The data allows identifying e.g. the proportion of complaints that went into criminal process, and some characteristics of victims.

Police *Scotland* operates based on their definition of domestic abuse. From 2013, Police Scotland has started from 2013 to utilise the Vulnerable Person Database (VPD), in which all incidents, people and crimes related to domestic abuse as well as those involving a hate element (e.g. in relation to race or sexual orientation) are recorded. Both crime and non-crime incidents are captured, and VPD informs the official Scottish Government annual publications on Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland. Two other police data sources are reported, Police Scotland National Command and Control System (STORM) and Scottish Operational Management Information System (ScOMIS). The former is limited to the details of initial task reports due to its purpose as a command and control system, and the latter still involves some difficulties in combining 8 legacy crime recording systems transmitting from the time before 2013 Police Scotland reform. Statistics are produced regularly based on ScOMIS, and it enables the monitoring of progress of investigations in relation to reported domestic abuse crimes. Some concerns are presented about the non-systematic quality and utility of police crime record systems across the country.

In *Slovenia*, two police data sources that include the relationship between the victim and perpetrator are recognised: criminal acts record and INFOPOL, of which the latter is for archived crimes and offences. The quality of police data is not discussed in the Slovenian country report, but annual reports are available on the police website and raw statistical data via a request. Police data is limited concerning indicators for repeated offences, seriousness of harm, and police actions and proceedings.

Table 2: Police data on DV country map (y = yes, n = no, NA = information not available).

Measures	IMPRODOVA Partner Countries							
	AU	FI	FR	GER	HU	PT	SCT	SLO
<b>1. The definition of violence covered in the data source</b>								
Broad definition (scope not only crimes)	n	n	n <sup>3</sup>	n	n	n	y	n
Varied types (econ, physical, mental, sexual...)	y <sup>1</sup>	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
<b>2. The definition of relationship between the perpetrator and the victim</b>	y	y <sup>2</sup>	y	y	y	y	y	y
<b>3. Indications of gender</b>								
Victim	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Perpetrator	y	y	y	y <sup>4</sup>	y	y	y	y
<b>4. Indicators for repeated and serial offences</b>	n	n	y	n	y	y	y	n
<b>5. Indicators for the seriousness of harm</b>	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	n
<b>6. Indicators of police actions/proceedings</b>	NA	y	y	n	y	y	y	n
<b>7. Availability</b> (raw data with research permission)	y	y	y	n	n	y	y	y
<b>8. Other information about police data</b>								

<sup>1</sup> Including offences against physical integrity, offences against personal integrity, offences against sexual integrity.

<sup>2</sup> Certain crimes can be categorised as family violence, although this categorisation is optional.

<sup>3</sup> Other than crimes can be reported as informal claims, but the police crime report data only include reported crimes.

<sup>4</sup> Not consistent.

### 3. Other data sources

Partners reported some other interesting data sources that may be useful for research concerning DV and for secondary analysis. Of particular interest are homicide data and the possibilities for examining DV homicides across IMPRODOVA partner countries. Homicide data lacks many, although not all, of the problems for comparative research that are related to most of the data sources. Researching fatalities as an extreme outcome of DV includes fewer possibilities for differences in interpretation, reporting and methodological variation, which also means better possibilities for comparative research. For this reason, a more detailed examination of the European Homicide Monitor and national homicide data sources are suggested. Some European level research collaboration already exists (Granath et al., 2011; Corradi & Stöckl, 2014; Liem et al. 2017) and secondary analysis could add value to the project and its goals.

According to the task description, the availability of other quality datasets from which to assess nature, prevalence and response in relation to domestic violence, particularly in relation to marginalised and vulnerable groups, such as elderly, immigrants and sexual minorities not included within the scope of national victimisation surveys, should also be explored. Based on country reports these types of data sources are particularly rare across IMPRODOVA partner countries. Hungary and Germany represent exceptions to this rule: several specialised DV related studies were found, that focus on certain vulnerable groups.

### 4. Conclusions about gap analysis

The gap analysis of DV data provisions found that the data provisions for IMPRODOVA partner countries do not enable a direct or easy comparison of the results of national victimisation surveys nor a sophisticated secondary analysis including such comparisons. The data provisions are heterogeneous in their sampling and data collection methodology, representability, definitions of DV, inclusion of questions about reporting to police and other authorities, consequences (seriousness) of violence and in their relation to national legislations. The Istanbul Convention requirements for data collection and research are quite briefly presented in the convention, but based on the gap analysis of data sources we conclude that nationally representative data, gathered at regular intervals and including all forms of violence covered by the convention are not available.

In terms of the definition of violence the situation is satisfactory. It seems now quite well established that violence consist of various forms and types of acts and is not restricted to physical violence alone. Violence is understood as being also possibly of mental, sexual or economic nature. It is well known that these general terms can cover multiple types of acts that have specific content.

Population based surveys at regular intervals are inconsistently available. Regularly repeated, nationally representative surveys that include DV in some form were found only in Finland, France and Scotland. None of these are likely to be comparable between countries. The only victimisation data source available from each country is the FRA 2014 report about violence against women. However FRA survey data involves several weaknesses, discussed in more detail in chapter 2.2.1 In short, the prevalence rates from FRA survey inform us about violence against

women, and therefore do not enable assessments about DV and violence within families and other violence in close relationships in general, but is possibly the best international data source concerning different forms of violence against women.

A solid data collection instrument should be able to identify gender and age related factors and expand the research outside the strictly domestic sphere into all close relationships. Violence in close relationships is not only 'against women, or 'between partners.' We certainly do not afford to neglect men and children if we want to have a comprehensive picture. It is necessary that the context of violence is also covered in a comprehensive manner so that it is able to highlight in all types of close relationships. There are multiple human relationships that entail vulnerabilities due to intimacy, trust and dependency. The consequences of abuse and violence in such relationships can be extremely harmful. Thus, future data collection should cover at least relations based on kinship, current and previous partnership.

According to our analysis, the police data sources seem more promising and systematic in a broad picture of data provisions. Police data appears to be more systematically available at least in the form that would allow some sort of statistical reporting and secondary analysis. Legal differences in criminal codes could be acknowledged in a way that may not prevent all comparative analysis based on crime statistics. However, these data sources are also not without problems. In addition to differences in legislation affecting practical police work, the police forces are organised differently in different countries. Most of the country reports also included assessments of considerable deficiency concerning the quality of police data. The data may be more illustrative about police actions, such as reporting and the use of data systems, than the actual phenomenon (DV) itself.

From other data concerning high impact domestic violence (HIDV), homicide data seems most promising. It is somewhat standardised compared to other data and available at a general level from all IMPRODOVA partner countries. However, analysis of DV related homicide specifically could include some of the similar issues that can be found in other crime data, and this should be examined more thoroughly in IMPRODOVA research publications focusing on secondary analysis. Homicide data could also provide information usable in constructing a risk assessment tool.

## 5. References

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## ANNEX: Overview of available data with regard to domestic violence in Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Scotland and Slovenia

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Finland	Victimization data	<b>The National Crime Victim Survey</b> Danielsson, P. & Kääriäinen, J. (2017). <i>Suomalaiset väkivallan ja omaisuusrikosten kohteena 2016. Kansallisen rikosuhri-tutkimuksen tuloksia</i> [Finnish people as victims of violence and property crimes. Results of the National Crime Victim Survey]. Research reviews 23/2017. Helsinki: University of Helsinki, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy. doi: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10138/225915">http://dx.doi.org/10138/225915</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stratified sampling of 14 000 people</li> <li>Regionally representative (N = 6 159, response rate = 44%), age 15-74</li> <li>Data gathered yearly since 2012 (prior survey partly comparable)</li> </ul>
Finland	Victimization data	<b>Violence Against Women Surveys</b> Piispa, M., Heiskanen, M., Kääriäinen, J., & Siren, R. (2006). <i>Naisiin kohdistuva väkivalta 2005</i> [Violence Against Women in Finland in 2005]. Helsinki, Finland: National Research Institute of Legal Policy. Retrieved from: <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10138/152455">http://hdl.handle.net/10138/152455</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Randomized sampling, sample size 7213</li> <li>Regionally representative (N=4 464, response rate = 62%), aged 18-74</li> </ul>
Finland	Victimization data	<b>Violence Against Men Survey</b> Heiskanen, M., & Ruuskanen, E. (2011). <i>Men's experiences of violence in Finland 2009</i> . HEUNI Report Series No. 71. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.heuni.fi/en/index/publications/heunire-ports/reportseriesno.71.mensexperiencesofviolenceinfinland2009.html">http://www.heuni.fi/en/index/publications/heunire-ports/reportseriesno.71.mensexperiencesofviolenceinfinland2009.html</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Randomized sampling, sample size 7171</li> <li>Regionally representative (N=3200 of which 1900 male, total response rate = 45%)</li> <li>Only conducted once in 2009. The report is not a strictly violence against men report but a male-oriented victimization report.</li> <li>The sample also included women to enable comparisons according to gender.</li> </ul>
Finland	Victimization data	<b>Child Victim Surveys</b> Fagerlund, M., Peltola, M., Kääriäinen, J., Ellonen, N., & Sariola, H. (2014). <i>Lasten ja nuorten väkivaltakokemukset 2013: Lapsiuhritutkimuksen tuloksia</i> [Violence against children and adolescents 2013: Results from the Finnish child victim survey]. Reports No. 110. Tampere, Finland: Police University College.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stratified cluster sampling of 21 825 pupils (686 schools) 11-12 and 15-16-year-olds</li> <li>Regionally representative (N=11 364, 75% of expected responses and 77% of schools based on approvals by the schools)</li> <li>Data from 1988, 2008 and 2014.</li> <li>Some questions will be integrated to the School Health Promotion Study for regular data collection.</li> </ul>
Finland	Police data	<b>Family violence tasks, Police and Emergency Response Centre Database</b> Fagerlund, M. (2016). <i>Lähisuhdeväkivalta poliisin perheväkivaltatehtävillä</i> [Violence in close relationships and on police domestic violence call outs]. Police University College Reports 123. Tampere: Police University College. <a href="http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-951-815-321-7">http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-951-815-321-7</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistics available on request (partly via research permission)</li> <li>Categorization to a DV task is made by the Emergency Response Centre (ERC) based on the information they receive during the emergency call. The police do not change the category later even if the task turns out to be something else, for example, a drug crime.</li> </ul>
Finland	Police data	<b>Crime Reports categorized as Family Violence</b> Fagerlund, M., & Kääriäinen, J. (2018). Intervening in domestic violence as a police task: legal reform and policing versus citizens' perspective. <i>Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention</i> , 19(1), 78-97.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistics available on request; information about specific crime reports available via research permission.</li> </ul>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Finland	Police data	<b>Statistics on offences and coercive measures: Violence within families and in Close Relationships</b> Official Statistics of Finland (OSF): <i>Statistics on offences and coercive measures</i> [e-publication]. ISSN=2342-9178. 15 2017. Helsinki: Statistics Finland [referred: 18.10.2018]. Access method: <a href="http://www.stat.fi/til/rpk/2017/15/rpk_2017_15_2018-05-31_tie_001_en.html">http://www.stat.fi/til/rpk/2017/15/rpk_2017_15_2018-05-31_tie_001_en.html</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full crime data, no sampling</li> <li>• Data gathered annually</li> </ul>
Finland	Police data	<b>Homicide Reviews</b> Lehti, M. (2018). <i>Henkirikoskatsaus 2018</i> [Homicide Review 2018]. Research Reviews 28/2018. Helsinki: University of Helsinki, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy. Retrieved from: <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10138/233586">http://hdl.handle.net/10138/233586</a> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regionally representative data</li> <li>• Data include all homicides that have come to the attention of the police</li> <li>• Data gathered annually since 2002</li> </ul>
Finland	Police data	<b>Police Barometers</b> Vuorensyrjä, M., & Fagerlund, M. (2018). <i>Poliisibarometri 2018. Kansalaisten käsitykset poliisin toiminnasta ja sisäisen turvallisuuden tilasta</i> [Police Barometer 2018. Citizens' perceptions of the police and of internal security situation]. Reports No. 130. Tampere: Police University College. <a href="http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-951-815-344-6">http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-951-815-344-6</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regionally representative (N=1096)</li> <li>• Data gathered approx. every year since 1999</li> </ul>
France	Victimization data	<b>Victim Survey</b> INED (2015). <i>Violences et rapports de genre : contextes et conséquences des violences subies par les femmes et par les hommes (VIRAGE)</i> <a href="https://virage.site.ined.fr/">https://virage.site.ined.fr/</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27.268 phone interviews with a representative sample of men and women in France</li> <li>• Follow-up survey in the overseas departments in 2016</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<b>Violence against women: An EU-wide survey</b> European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2014). <i>Violence against women: An EU-wide survey</i> . Retrieved from <a href="http://fra.europa.eu/de/publication/2014/gewalt-gegen-frauen-eine-eu-weite-erhebung-ergebnisse-auf-einen-blick">http://fra.europa.eu/de/publication/2014/gewalt-gegen-frauen-eine-eu-weite-erhebung-ergebnisse-auf-einen-blick</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 42.000 in-person interviews with a random sample of women across the 28 EU Member States</li> <li>• EU-wide representative (N = 42.000) and also separate information about each EU-Member State available (Germany n = 1200) but not representative</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<b>Representative survey about experiences with victimization in Germany</b> Hellmann (2014). <i>Representative survey about experiences with victimization in Germany</i> [Repräsentativbefragung zu Viktimisierungserfahrungen in Deutschland]. Retrieved from <a href="https://kfn.de/wp-content/uploads/Forschungsberichte/FB_122.pdf">https://kfn.de/wp-content/uploads/Forschungsberichte/FB_122.pdf</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews and questionnaires</li> <li>• Partly representative</li> <li>• N = 11.428 (aged 16 – 40 years)</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<b>Life situation and burdens of men with disabilities and impairments</b> Puchert, Jungnitz, Schrötle, & Hornberg (2013). <i>Life situation and burdens of men with disabilities and impairments in Germany – household survey. Final report</i> [Lebenssituation und Belastung von Männern mit Behinderungen und Beeinträchtigungen in Deutschland – Haushaltsbefragung. Abschlussbericht. Berlin: Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Random selection of 20 cities where men with impairments and disabilities living in private households or in the inpatient sector were interviewed</li> <li>• N = 200 (Response rate = 57%)</li> <li>• Not nationally representative due to small sample size</li> </ul>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>Life situation and burdens of women with impairments and disabilities</b> Schröttle, Hornberg &amp; Glammeier (2011). <i>Life situation and burdens of women with impairments and disabilities in Germany. Representative Survey on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth.</i> [Lebenssituation und Belastungen von Frauen mit Beeinträchtigungen und Behinderungen in Deutschland, Repräsentative Untersuchung im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Gesundheit.] Retrieved from <a href="https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/94206/1d3b0c4c545bfb04e28c1378141db65a/lebenssituation-und-belastungen-von-frauen-mit-behinderungen-langfassung-ergebnisse-der-quantitativen-befragung-data.pdf">https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/94206/1d3b0c4c545bfb04e28c1378141db65a/lebenssituation-und-belastungen-von-frauen-mit-behinderungen-langfassung-ergebnisse-der-quantitativen-befragung-data.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Randomly selected regions where women with impairments and disabilities living in private households or in the inpatient sector were interviewed (age 16 – 65 years)</li> <li>• N = 1561</li> <li>• Nationally representative</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>Violence by and against men in Germany</b> Döge, P. (2011). <i>Männer – die ewigen Gewalttäter? Gewalt von und gegen Männer in Deutschland</i> [Men - always violent perpetrators? Violence by and against men in Germany]. Wiesbaden: Springer VS. Retrieved from <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20110428000239/http://iaiz.aim-site.de/fileadmin/PDF/Publikationen/Doege/Maenner_d_ewigen_Gewalttaeter.pdf">https://web.archive.org/web/20110428000239/http://iaiz.aim-site.de/fileadmin/PDF/Publikationen/Doege/Maenner_d_ewigen_Gewalttaeter.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey study (face-to-face and parts as paper-pencil) including 1470 males and 970 females</li> <li>• Nationally: proportional quota sample</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>A qualitative interview study on the victimisation of people requiring care in home care arrangements</b> Nägele, B., Kotlenga, S., Görgen, T., &amp; Mauder, B. (2009). Ambivalente Nähe: Eine qualitative Interviewstudie zur Viktimisierung Pflegebedürftiger in häuslichen Pflegearrangements [Ambivalent nearness: A qualitative interview study on the victimisation of people requiring care in home care arrangements]. In Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (ed.), <i>„Sicherer Hafen“ oder „gefährvolle Zone“? Kriminalitäts- und Gewalterfahrungen im Leben alter Menschen. Ergebnisse einer multithodalen Studie zu Gefährdungen älterer und pflegebedürftiger Menschen.</i> Retrieved from <a href="https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/94186/727885d90cc7178a738226f533bce61d/kriminalitaets-gewalterfahrungen-leben-alter-menschen-langfassung-data.pdf">https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/94186/727885d90cc7178a738226f533bce61d/kriminalitaets-gewalterfahrungen-leben-alter-menschen-langfassung-data.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to interview partners via newspaper advertisements, targeted addressing of randomly selected care services and counselling centres</li> <li>• 168 interviews in 90 home care settings</li> <li>• Data not regionally representative, data gathered in 3 regions in North and East Germany</li> <li>• Persons caring for elderly (age 60+) were interviewed</li> <li>• Data gathered only once between 2005 and 2006</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>Findings of a nationwide victimization survey</b> Görgen, T., Herbst, S., &amp; Rabold, S. (2009). Jenseits der Kriminalstatistik: Befund einer bundesweiten Opferwerdungsbefragung [Beyond crime statistics: Findings of a nationwide victimization survey]. In Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (ed.), <i>„Sicherer Hafen“ oder „gefährvolle Zone“? Kriminalitäts- und Gewalterfahrungen im Leben alter Menschen. Ergebnisse einer multithodalen Studie zu Gefährdungen älterer und pflegebedürftiger Menschen.</i> Retrieved from <a href="https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/94186/727885d90cc7178a738226f533bce61d/kriminalitaets-gewalterfahrungen-leben-alter-menschen-langfassung-data.pdf">https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/94186/727885d90cc7178a738226f533bce61d/kriminalitaets-gewalterfahrungen-leben-alter-menschen-langfassung-data.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victimization survey (not a survey of victims), sampling on the basis of population declaration data</li> <li>• N = 2.602</li> <li>• Nationally representative for persons between 40 and 85 years</li> <li>• Response rate = 85.9%</li> <li>• Data gathered once in 2004-2005</li> </ul>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>Findings of a written survey of caring relatives</b> Görge, T., Bauer, R., &amp; Schröder, M. (2009). Wenn Pflege in der Familie zum Risiko wird: Befunde einer schriftlichen Befragung pflegender Angehöriger [When family care becomes a risk: Findings of a written survey of caring relatives]. In Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (ed.), "Sicherer Hafen" oder "gefährvolle Zone"? <i>Kriminalitäts- und Gewalterfahrungen im Leben alter Menschen. Ergebnisse einer multimethodalen Studie zu Gefährdungen älterer und pflegebedürftiger Menschen</i>. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/94186/727885d90cc7178a738226f533bce61d/kriminalitaets-gewalterfahrungen-leben-alter-menschen-langfassung-data.pdf">https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/94186/727885d90cc7178a738226f533bce61d/kriminalitaets-gewalterfahrungen-leben-alter-menschen-langfassung-data.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling via calls in the media</li> <li>• N = 254</li> <li>• Convenience sample of persons that took care of at least one at least 60-year old family member</li> <li>• Data collected only once between 2006 and 2008</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>Violence against lesbians and domestic violence in lesbian contexts</b> Ohms, C. (2006). <i>Broken Rainbow. Gewalt gegen Lesben und häusliche Gewalt in lesbischen Zusammenhängen - Auswertung der Erhebungsbögen der Lesbenberatungsstellen und Lesbentelefone</i>. [Violence against lesbians and domestic violence in lesbian contexts - Evaluation of questionnaires from lesbian counselling centres and lesbian telephones]. Retrieved from <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20150122090604/http://www.broken-rainbow.de/material/BR_Bundeserhebung_02_04.pdf">https://web.archive.org/web/20150122090604/http://www.broken-rainbow.de/material/BR_Bundeserhebung_02_04.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data gathered in consultancies and help telephones for Lesbian women in 10 cities of West Germany consulting victims from 10 German federal states (2 from East Germany, 8 from West Germany). They collected surveys with 200 cases.</li> <li>• Data not nationally representative</li> <li>• Response rate: 97%</li> <li>• Data gathered for the report in 2002, 2003 and 2004</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>Violence in unmarried relationships</b> Böhm, K. (2006). <i>Beziehungsgewalt in unverheirateten Partnerschaften</i> [Violence in unmarried relationships]. Dissertation at Universität Freiburg. Retrieved from <a href="https://freidok.uni-freiburg.de/fedora/objects/freidok:2554/datastreams/FILE1/content">https://freidok.uni-freiburg.de/fedora/objects/freidok:2554/datastreams/FILE1/content</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convenience sample of 573 students, 239 vocational school students and 138 criminals</li> <li>• Data not regionally representative</li> <li>• Response rate: students 89,7%; vocational school students 96,0%; criminals 86,3%</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>Domestic Violence against Women and supply needs</b> Brzank, Hellbernd, Maschewsky-Schneider &amp; Kallschnigg (2005): <i>Domestic Violence against Women and supply needs. Interview results of women at a first-aid station</i> [Häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen und Versorgungsbedarf. Ergebnisse einer Befragung von Patientinnen einer Ersten Hilfe/Rettsstelle]. Bundesgesundheitsblatt Gesundheitsforschung Gesundheitsschutz 48.39: 337-345</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female patients (age 18 -60 years) of a first-aid station in Berlin (exclusion criteria: patients who could not be interviewed because severe bodily injuries, risk of infection, intoxication, mental illnesses, language barriers)</li> <li>• N = 806 (n = 1557, Response rate = 70.3%)</li> <li>• Regionally representative for Berlin</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>Gender Data Report: First Data Report on equality between women and men in the Federal Republic of Germany</b> Bundesministeriums für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (2005). <i>Gender-Datenreport. 1. Datenreport zur Gleichstellung von Frauen und Männern in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland</i> [Gender Data Report: First Data Report on equality between women and men in the Federal Republic of Germany]. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.genderkompetenz.info/genderkompetenz-2003-2010/w/files/gkompzpdf/gender_datenreport_2005.pdf">http://www.genderkompetenz.info/genderkompetenz-2003-2010/w/files/gkompzpdf/gender_datenreport_2005.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of different studies and data series</li> <li>• Summary is about the national situation</li> </ul>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>Evaluation of the pilot project "Counselling and Intervention Centres (BISS) for Victims of Domestic Violence" in Lower Saxony</b>  Löbmann, R., &amp; Herbers, K. (2005). <i>Mit BISS gegen häusliche Gewalt. Evaluation des Modellprojektes „Beratungs- und Interventionsstellen (BISS) für Opfer häuslicher Gewalt“ in Niedersachsen</i> [With BISS against domestic violence. Evaluation of the pilot project "Counselling and intervention centres (BISS) for victims of domestic violence" in Lower Saxony]. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.ms.niedersachsen.de/download/9453">www.ms.niedersachsen.de/download/9453</a></p> <p>Hagemann-White, C. &amp; Kavemann, D. (2004). Von regionalen Innovationen zu Maßstäben guter Praxis – Die Arbeit von Interventionsprojekten gegen häusliche Gewalt. In: Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (Ed.). <i>Gemeinsam gegen häusliche Gewalt. Kooperation, Intervention, Belgeitforschung (Band VI)</i>. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/84332/213fd887de208256305d15c42da56225/langfassung-studie-wibig-data.pdf">https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/84332/213fd887de208256305d15c42da56225/langfassung-studie-wibig-data.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• multi-method design of interviews and database research at the BISS, police and judiciary</li> <li>• 2000 BISS-cases in 2003 (absolute number of cases is missing)</li> <li>• Regionally representative for BISS-regions in Lower Saxony</li> <li>• Data gathered from 2002-2004</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>Violence against men in Germany, pilot study on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth</b>  Jungnitz (2004). <i>Violence against men in Germany, pilot study on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth</i> [Gewalt gegen Männer in Deutschland, Pilotstudie im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend]. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/84664/d5410d1a3bcf2a015cc800331beed6d1/maennerstudie-kurzfassung-gewalt-data.pdf">https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/84664/d5410d1a3bcf2a015cc800331beed6d1/maennerstudie-kurzfassung-gewalt-data.pdf</a></p> <p>Forschungsverbund Gewalt gegen Männer (ed. 2004). <i>Gewalt gegen Männer in Deutschland. Personale Gewalterfahrungen von Männern in Deutschland</i>. Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/84590/a3184b9f324b6ccc05bdfc83ac03951e/studie-gewalt-maenner-langfassung-data.pdf">https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/84590/a3184b9f324b6ccc05bdfc83ac03951e/studie-gewalt-maenner-langfassung-data.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subjects partly (n= 16) selected and partly (n= 282) randomly included, n = 298</li> <li>• 190 out of those 298 answered a special questionnaire about DV</li> <li>• Sampling method in order to represent the national situation but no representative status due to small sample size</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<p><b>Life situation, security and health of women in Germany</b>  Müller, U., Schröttle, M., Hess, D., Prussog-Wagner, A. (2004). <i>Lebenssituation, Sicherheit und Gesundheit von Frauen in Deutschland</i>. [Life situation, security and health of women in Germany]. BMFSJ (ed.). Retrieved from <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.15496/publikation-4440">http://dx.doi.org/10.15496/publikation-4440</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.264 interviews (including a paper-pencil survey) of women between age 16 and 85</li> <li>• Nationally representative</li> </ul>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Germany	Victimization data	<b>Study “Smacking in every third family”</b> Lüdtke, J. & Lamnek, S. (2002). Schläge in jeder dritten Familie [Smacking in every third family]. <i>AGORA Magazin der Katholischen Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt</i> , 18(1), 8-9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Computer-based telephone interviews in Bavarian family households with at least one child, N = 1,236</li> <li>• Regionally representative for Bavaria; Response rate: 62.4%</li> </ul>
Germany	Victimization data	<b>Violence against elderly in families. Results of the “Bonner HsM-Study”</b> Hirsch & Brendenbach (1999). <i>Violence against elderly in families. Results of the “Bonner HsM-Study”</i> [Gewalt gegen alte Menschen in der Familie. Untersuchungsergebnisse der „Bonner HsM-Studie“.] In: <i>Zeitschrift für Gerontologie und Geriatrie</i> , Jg. 32/1999, H. 6, S. 449–455.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Postal survey</li> <li>• N = 459 (male = 174 (38%), age = 58 – 94 years)</li> <li>• Not representative</li> <li>• n = 3375, response rate = 13.55%</li> </ul>
Germany	Police data	<b>Police crime record PKS</b> Bundeskriminalamt (ed., 2017). <i>Partnerschaftsgewalt. Kriminalstatistische Auswertung – Berichtsjahr 2016</i> . Retrieved from <a href="https://www.bka.de/">https://www.bka.de/</a>  Bundeskriminalamt (ed., 2018). <i>Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland Jahrbuch 2017, Band 2, Opfer</i> . Retrieved from <a href="https://www.bka.de/">https://www.bka.de/</a> Bundesministerium des Innern, für Bau und Heimat (ed., 2018). <i>Bericht zur polizeilichen Kriminalstatistik 2017</i> . Retrieved from <a href="https://www.bka.de/">https://www.bka.de/</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PKS for the Federal Republic of Germany is compiled by the Federal Criminal Police Office on the basis of the state data supplied by the 16 state criminal police offices.</li> <li>• Only specific analyses (tables) are available on the website of the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA). The raw data are not available.</li> <li>• The database is updated each year. For 2016 specific reports with analyses on violence in relationships are provided.</li> <li>• Note that data on murder summarized as “murder, manslaughter and killing on request”.</li> </ul>
Germany	Police data	<b>Criminal prosecution statistics</b> Statistisches Bundesamt (2017). <i>Rechtspflege. Strafverfolgung. Fachserie 10, Reihe 3 - 2016. Abgeurteilte und Verurteilte nach demographischen Merkmalen sowie Art der Straftat, angewandtem Strafrecht und Art der Entscheidung</i> . Retrieved from <a href="http://www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Rechtspflege/StrafverfolgungVollzug/Strafverfolgung.html?nn=72374">www.destatis.de/DE/Publikationen/Thematisch/Rechtspflege/StrafverfolgungVollzug/Strafverfolgung.html?nn=72374</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete and nationally representative statistics on persons convicted and sentenced in Germany.</li> <li>• The results of the criminal prosecution statistics are used to illustrate the decision-making practice of the criminal courts.</li> </ul>
Germany	Police data	<b>Dynamics of Escalation Processes in the Context of Relationship Violence</b> Rabitz-Suhr, S. (2010). <i>Dynamik von Eskalationsprozessen im Kontext von Beziehungsgewalt - Ergebnisse einer Längsschnittuntersuchung</i> . Paper presented at the Forum KI May 19/20, 2010. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.bka.de">www.bka.de</a>  Jarchow, E. (2009). <i>Dynamik von Eskalationsprozessen im Kontext von Beziehungsgewalt - Ergebnisse einer Längsschnittuntersuchung</i> . Hamburg: Landeskriminalamt Hamburg.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Longitudinal study (secondary data analysis) by combining file analysis, data from the police information system POLAS, and the police procedure system ComVor with at least three measurement points (i.e. criminals who were registered with the police during the investigation period with three or more acts of relationship violence against one and the same victim). A specific period of five years was examined. The study examined 160 perpetrators with their respective victims resulting in a net sample of 166 relational violence constellations with a total of 1,027 relational violence-relevant incidents during the study period. The data is representative for the city state of Hamburg. The data is gathered constantly, but the compilation took only place once for the purpose of this study.</li> </ul>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Germany	Other data	<b>Study on Victim-Offender-Mediation in Germany</b> Kerner, H.-J., & Weitekamp, E. G. M. (2013). <i>Praxis des Täter-Opfer-Ausgleichs in Deutschland. Ergebnisse einer Erhebung zu Einrichtungen sowie zu Vermittlerinnen und Vermittlern</i> . Berlin: Bundesministerium der Justiz.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Via internet and official lists 1659 institutions were researched that provide victim-offender-mediation, final sample: N = 238</li> <li>• Data nationally representative</li> <li>• Data gathered only once from 2008 to 2009</li> </ul>
Germany	Other data	<b>Report on the Law for the Prohibition of Violence in Education</b> Bussmann, K.-D. (2005). <i>Report über die Auswirkungen des Gesetzes zur Ächtung der Gewalt in der Erziehung</i> . Bundesministerium der Justiz. Berlin. Retrieved from <a href="http://wcms.itz.uni-halle.de/download.php?down=14703&amp;elem=2282563">http://wcms.itz.uni-halle.de/download.php?down=14703&amp;elem=2282563</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This study mainly focusses on the knowledge about the Law for the Prohibition of Violence in Education and respective attitudes towards it. These attitude-related data can also be used as indirect indicators pointing to children's DV victimization.</li> <li>• Random sample of 1000 parents, 1000 juveniles (age 12-18), 350 members of consultation and support agencies</li> <li>• Nationally representative data</li> <li>• Data gathered in 2001, 2002, and 2005</li> </ul>
Hungary	Victimization data	<b>Violence against women survey</b> FRA (2015). <i>Violence against women: an EU-wide survey</i> . <a href="http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report">http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sampling was based on a two-stage clustered stratified design with equal probability of selection for households within clusters, N = 1512.</li> <li>• Data nationally representative</li> </ul>
Hungary	Victimization data	<b>Domestic Violence against Women – Eurobarometer 73.2</b> Anikó, Gregor (2014). Open secret: Perception of domestic violence against women and attitudes towards it in the Hungarian population [Nyílt titkok – a nők elleni otthoni erőszak észlelése és az ezzel kapcsolatos vélemények a magyarországi lakosság körében] <i>Replika</i> 85-86 (1-2), 13-33.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-stage, random sampling N = 1040</li> <li>• Data nationally representative</li> </ul>
Hungary	Victimization data	<b>Hungarian country report: “Abuse of elder women by their partner”</b> Tóth, O. & Róbert, K. (2010). <i>Idős nők partner általi bántalmazása, Nemzeti jelentés Magyarország</i> [Abuse of elder women by their partner. Hungarian country report] Retrieved from: <a href="http://mek.oszk.hu/15800/15884/15884.pdf">http://mek.oszk.hu/15800/15884/15884.pdf</a> (Accessed: 31.10.2018.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N = 80</li> <li>• The research also used qualitative methods and conducted interviews as well (9 victim interviews and several stakeholder interviews; number of stakeholder interviews is unknown.)</li> </ul>
Hungary	Victimization data	<b>Different systems, similar outcomes? Tracking attrition in reported rape cases in eleven countries</b> Spronz, J., Wirth, J., Lovett, J., & Kelly, L. (2009). <i>Eltérő rendszerek, hasonló eredmények? A regisztrált nemi erőszak esetek attríciójának nyomon követése tizenegy országban Összefoglaló jelentés: Magyarország</i> . [Different systems, similar outcomes? Tracking attrition in reported rape cases in eleven countries. Summary: Hungary] <a href="https://nokjoga.hu/sites/default/files/filefield/nemi-eroszak-eltunese-az-igazsagszolgrdsz-ben-osszefoglalo-jelentes-2009.pdf">https://nokjoga.hu/sites/default/files/filefield/nemi-eroszak-eltunese-az-igazsagszolgrdsz-ben-osszefoglalo-jelentes-2009.pdf</a> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• n=100 (case files)</li> <li>• Only a few indicators of national rape statistics (number of rapes reported to the police, prosecuted and resulting in a criminal conviction) were also analysed.</li> <li>• The research program was implemented within the framework of a cross-European investigation. For more information see:</li> <li>• <a href="http://kunszabank.nck.uu.se/nckkb/nck/publik/fil/visa/197/differe nt">http://kunszabank.nck.uu.se/nckkb/nck/publik/fil/visa/197/differe nt</a></li> </ul>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Hungary	Victimization data	<b>The Possibilities of Interprofessional Cooperation in the Micro-Region of Szolnok in Connection with a Research on Domestic Violence</b> Jász, K. & Szarvák, T. (2007). The Possibilities of Interprofessional Cooperation in the Micro-Region of Szolnok in Connection with a Research on Domestic Violence [A szakmaközi együttműködés lehetőségei a szolnoki kistérségben egy családon belüli erőszak kutatás tükrében] <i>Tér és Társadalom</i> 2007(2) 67-84.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snowball sampling</li> <li>• N = 120 (victims of DV)</li> </ul>
Hungary	Victimization data	<b>Attitudes and experiences towards the various forms of gender inequalities</b> Gregor, A. (2017). Abuse of power and sexual abuse at a Hungarian university [Hatalommal való visszaélés és szexuális zaklatás egy hazai egyetemen] <i>Fundamentum</i> 3-4. 54-60.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N = 1465 (attitudes) / N = 852 (experiences)</li> <li>• Stratified, systematic sampling. The sample is representative (faculty, number of semesters and gender of the sample subjects comparing with all of the students of the Eötvös Lóránd University (ELTE).</li> </ul>
Hungary	Victimization data	<b>Changes of the approaches and situation of Domestic Violence and the situation in Hungary</b> Herczog, M. (2008). Changes of the approaches and situation of Domestic Violence and the Situation in Hungary [A családon belüli erőszak jelentésváltozásai és helyzete Magyarországon] In: Ildikó, Nagy and Tiborné Pongrácz (eds.) <i>Szerepváltozások: Jelentés a nők és férfiak helyzetéről</i> . Budapest: Társ. 197-210.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample size varies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- family support and child welfare services, n=39.074 (number of cases)</li> <li>- family support and child welfare services, n=700.418 (problems addressed by the services)</li> <li>- family support and child welfare services, n=4.398 (number of abused children)</li> <li>- guardianship office, n=90.874 (number of endangered children)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Data nationally representative</li> </ul>
Hungary	Victimization data	<b>Domestic violence committed against children</b> Farkas, J. (2013). <i>Domestic violence committed against children</i> . PhD Thesis. <a href="http://midra.uni-miskolc.hu/document/14137">http://midra.uni-miskolc.hu/document/14137</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N = 215 (police records that contain information about victims (n = 293) and perpetrator (n = 268))</li> <li>• Qualitative research methods (interviews) were also applied by the researcher.</li> </ul>
Hungary	Victimization data	<b>Hungarian research report: "Sexual abuse of children"</b> Horvath, E., Lengyel, J., Ónody Molnár, D., Tóth, M. (2011). <i>Gyermekek szexuális bántalmazása</i> [Sexual abuse of children] Retrieved from: <a href="http://www.cij.hu/hu/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Pandora_szelenceje_bovitett_verzio.pdf">http://www.cij.hu/hu/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Pandora_szelenceje_bovitett_verzio.pdf</a> (Accessed: 31.10.2018.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N = 446 (children) + N = 206 (teachers)</li> <li>• The research was conducted as country report of an international project. Other participatory countries in the research: Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.</li> <li>• The research also used qualitative methods: semi-structured interviews with 6 organisations working in the field (5 NGOs and 1 governmental institution)</li> </ul>
Hungary	Victimization data	<b>Desk research: Special approach of child victims of sexual crimes</b> Virág, G. (2010). A szexuális bűncselekmények gyermek áldozatainak speciális megítélése [Special approach of child victims of sexual crimes] In: <i>Kriminológiai Közlemények</i> 67, Budapest: Magyar Kriminológiai Társaság. 105-118.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is desk research</li> <li>• Data produced and owned by Ye National Institute of Criminology</li> <li>• Data nationally representative</li> </ul>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Hungary	Victimization data	<p><b>Analysis of risk factors of child abuse. Connection of direct factors of high risk upbringing attitudes, childhood memories of parents and some factors)</b>            Babity, M. (2013). <i>A gyermekbántalmazás rizikótényezőinek vizsgálata (magas kockázatot képviselő gyermeknevelési attitűdök, a szülőkkel kapcsolatos gyermekkori emlékek és néhány lehetséges közvetítő tényező összefüggései)</i> [Analysis of risk factors of child abuse. Connection of direct factors of high risk upbringing attitudes, childhood memories of parents and some factors) (PhD dissertation)            Retrieved from: <a href="https://pea.lib.pte.hu/bitstream/handle/pea/15157/babity-maria-phd-2014.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y">https://pea.lib.pte.hu/bitstream/handle/pea/15157/babity-maria-phd-2014.pdf?sequence=1&amp;isAllowed=y</a> (Accessed: 02.11.2018.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N = 595</li> </ul>
Hungary	Police data	<p><b>Official Country Criminal Statistical Database</b>            Internet database (<a href="https://bsr.bm.hu/">https://bsr.bm.hu/</a>)            Unified Statistical System of Investigations and Prosecutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data produced by the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Interior</li> <li>Availability with limited scope: only data from 2013 and only the basic data (gender, age of victims and perpetrators, place of crimes) is available publicly. (For example "The relationship between the offender and the victim" data is only available with special request, not online)</li> </ul>
Portugal	Victimization data	<p><b>Monitoring reports of DV</b>            Ministério da Administração Interna (2017). <i>Violência Doméstica – 2016: Relatório anual de monitorização</i>. Lisboa: MAI. Retrieved from: <a href="http://www.sgmai.mai.gov.pt">www.sgmai.mai.gov.pt</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>99,95% of participations registered by criminal police institutions</li> <li>Data nationally representative (99,95% of all participations)</li> <li>Data regularly produced, since 1998</li> <li>Reports administered since 1998. There are two distinct data series: 1998-2005; 2006 - now</li> </ul>
Portugal	Police data	<p><b>DBDV – DATA BASE FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>            Ministério da Administração Interna (2017). <i>Violência Doméstica – 2016: Relatório anual de monitorização</i>. Lisboa: MAI. Retrieved from: <a href="http://www.sgmai.mai.gov.pt">www.sgmai.mai.gov.pt</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since 2007 the systematic collection of data is in place by the two law enforcements agencies (PSP and GNR). The DBDV is in the "National Homeland Security Network" (Rede Nacional de Segurança Interna; RNSI, i.e. an official network with strong restriction to be accessed) server, restricting the access to the computer configured for RNSI intranet. SGMAI is the managing entity of the DBDV, in which are also involved the PSP and GNR.</li> <li>A descriptive analysis is performed for data analysis, both for national and regional levels. However, a qualitative analysis has been introduced for a better comprehension of the DV phenomenon.</li> <li>The monitoring reports that have been published for the last 18 years have allowed producing public policies in DV that enhances the police response to DV.</li> </ul>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Scotland	Victimization data	<p><b>Scottish Crime and Justice Survey – Partner Abuse Module</b>            Scottish Government (2016) <i>Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2014/15: Partner Abuse</i>, Edinburgh: Scottish Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCJS 2014/15: Systematic random selection of approx. 9,000 private residential addresses across Scotland, designed to be representative of all private residential households across Scotland</li> <li>• Data nationally representative</li> <li>• SCJS 2014/15: N = 11,472; response rate = 63.8%</li> <li>• Additional to the main questionnaire, all survey respondents were asked to fill out a self-completion section on partner abuse</li> <li>• SCJS 2014/15 partner abuse module:</li> <li>• N = 9,986 i.e. 86.6% of 2014/15 SCJS respondents completed the partner abuse module</li> <li>• 2016/17 partner abuse report not yet available, though this data was gathered in the SCJS 2016/17 sweep.</li> </ul>
Scotland	Police data	<p><b>Scottish Operational Management Information System (ScOMIS) and Legacy Crime Recording Systems</b>            ScOMIS is Police Scotland's Scottish Operational Management Information System.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although Police Scotland have been operating as a single force since 2013, the 8 legacy crime recording systems are still in use. SCOMIS pulls together information from multiple legacy Force systems to provide weekly updates on performance in support of operational policing. As an operational system, ScOMIS is a dynamic database of current and historical records that are continually being updated.</li> </ul>
Scotland	Police data	<p><b>Scottish Government official statistics on domestic abuse</b>            Official statistics for domestic abuse in Scotland are produced by the Crime and Policing Statistical Analysis Branch in the Scottish Government and published on an annual basis in the bulletin '<i>Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland</i>':  <a href="https://www.gov.scot/publications/domestic-abuse-recorded-police-scotland-2016-17/">https://www.gov.scot/publications/domestic-abuse-recorded-police-scotland-2016-17/</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incidents in this bulletin are counted against the year in which they are recorded by Police Scotland on the VPD system. In one criminal incident, several crimes or offences may occur - e.g. an accused may assault their spouse and damage their car in the process. In this example, crimes of vandalism and assault would be recorded. Statistics in this bulletin either relate to the number of incidents recorded or the number of incidents with at least one crime or offence committed.</li> <li>• Contraventions of Scottish criminal law are divided for statistical purposes into crimes and offences. The term "crime" is generally used for the more serious criminal acts; the less serious are termed "offences". The distinction is made only for statistical reporting purposes and has no impact on how the police investigate reports of criminal activity. The "seriousness" of the offence is generally related to the maximum sentence that can be imposed.</li> </ul>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Scotland	Police data	<p>Police Scotland crime recording systems, Police Scotland Vulnerable Persons Database (VPD), Police Scotland command and control system (STORM)</p> <p>Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland 2016/17</p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.scot/Resource/0052/00526358.pdf">https://www.gov.scot/Resource/0052/00526358.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime Reports, VPDs, &amp; STORM: data nationally representative</li> <li>• Specific task information available via research permission</li> <li>• Data administrated by the Police Service of Scotland</li> </ul> <p><b>Vulnerable Person Database (VPD)</b></p> <p>The inception of Police Scotland in April 2013 has altered the way in which domestic abuse data has been collected. Prior to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013, each of the eight legacy forces had a bespoke system to collect data required. Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, a new VPD system was rolled out across Scotland. From 2014-15 onwards, data has been collected nationally from the VPD. The VPD records all incidents, people and crimes related to domestic abuse as well as incidents that are perceived to have a 'hate' element (e.g. in relation to race or sexual orientation). The VPD captures both crime and non-crime incidents. Data from the VPD informs the official Scottish Government annual publications on <i>Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland</i>.</p> <p><b>System for Tasking and Operational Resource Management (STORM)</b></p> <p>STORM is the Police Scotland National Command and Control System. Like the VPD, both crime and non-crime incidents are recorded although the information contained on STORM is limited to the details of the initial report and the police action on attendance at the incident since its main purpose is as a command and control system.</p> <p>The STORM Command and Control System can be searched to identify all reported domestic abuse incidents. However due to the fact that several different legacy crime recording systems are still in use, some can be specifically searched to retrieve all domestic abuse crime reports others cannot, although all can be searched for a crime type with a domestic aggravator. Also, Police Scotland's Analysis and Performance Unit (APU) can identify and retrieve domestic abuse reports via the VPD and ScOMIS can be used to identify reported domestic abuse crime reports. SCoMIS however can only identify the crime report number and crime type, the actual crime report and/or associated VPD would then have to be reviewed to establish the full circumstances of the incident.</p> <p>Internally, the APU and divisional analysts produce reports for Police Scotland senior managers both nationally and divisionally on reported domestic abuse incidents/crimes. Also Local Command Teams regularly produce statistics using ScOMIS in order to monitor/review the progress of investigations in relational to reported DA crime reports.</p>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Scotland	Police data	<p><b>Police Scotland Quarterly Management Information Reports</b>  Police Scotland publishes management information on the number of incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police. This is presented within their <i>Quarterly Management Information Reports</i>, which are available from Police Scotland's website: <a href="http://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/our-performance/">http://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/our-performance/</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data underpinning these quarterly reports come from Police Scotland's Scottish Operational Management Information System (ScOMIS). The published figures are derived from snapshots of this information system. The information within these reports is presented on a cumulative quarterly basis, with the first quarter of a reporting year containing 3 months of data (from April to June), the second containing 6 months of data (from April to September) etc. The reports are typically published within 2 months of the period to which they refer.</li> <li>While the information published in the Quarterly Management Information Reports is limited, these reports provide a more up-to-date snapshot of the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police than official reports published by the Scottish Government on an annual basis. It should also be noted that the Quarterly Management Information Reports are based on the Administrative Data available to Police Scotland at that time and not the Official Statistics. The annual Official Statistics published by the Scottish Government on domestic abuse are based on management information which has undergone further quality assurance work, including additional dialogue with Police Scotland, in line with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.</li> </ul>
Slovenia	Victimization data	<p><b>National Survey on violence in private life and partnerships</b>  Leskošek, V., Urek, M. &amp; Zaviršek, D. (2010). <i>Nacionalna raziskava nasilju v zasebni sferi in v partnerskih odnosih</i> (The national survey of violence in private sphere and partnerships). Ljubljana: Inštitut Za kriminologijo. Retrieved from: <a href="http://www.arhiv.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/nasiljeraziskava2010.pdf">http://www.arhiv.uem.gov.si/fileadmin/uem.gov.si/pageuploads/nasiljeraziskava2010.pdf</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Questionnaires distributed to n = 3 000 people</li> <li>Data regionally representative (N = 752, Response rate = 25%)</li> </ul>
Slovenia	Victimization data	<p><b>Violence against women: An EU-wide survey</b>  European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2014). Violence against women: An EU-wide survey. Retrieved from <a href="http://fra.europa.eu/">http://fra.europa.eu/</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>42.000 in-person interviews with a random sample of women across the 28 EU Member States</li> <li>EU-wide representative (N = 42.000) and also separate information about each EU-Member State available but not representative</li> </ul>
Slovenia	Police data	<p><b>Event log of the Operational Communication Center</b>  Annual reports of work of the police, <a href="https://www.policija.si/eng/index.php/statistics">https://www.policija.si/eng/index.php/statistics</a> (only statistics) and Chronicle of the last 24 hours</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data publicly not available</li> <li>Owner of the data: Police, General Police Directorate</li> <li>Data administration: IT and Telecommunications Office and Uniformed Police Directorate</li> </ul>

Country	Type	Data Source	Sampling information
Slovenia	Police data	<b>Criminal acts record</b> Annual reports of work of the police, <a href="https://www.policija.si/eng/index.php/statistics">https://www.policija.si/eng/index.php/statistics</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The statistical database is accessible to all, with virtually no restrictions. Restrictions are only for personal data records.</li> <li>• Owner of the data: Police, General Police Directorate</li> <li>• Data administration: IT and Telecommunications Office and Uniformed Police Directorate</li> </ul>
Slovenia	Police data	<b>Record of offences</b> Annual reports of work of the police, <a href="https://www.policija.si/eng/index.php/statistics">https://www.policija.si/eng/index.php/statistics</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only specific data about offences are available on the police website. The raw statistical data are available through a request.</li> <li>• Owner of the data: Police, General Police Directorate</li> <li>• Data administration: IT and Telecommunications Office and Uniformed Police Directorate</li> </ul>
Slovenia	Police data	<b>INFOPOL</b> Internal website (only for the police)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The database INFOPOL is aimed at police officers on the field as a theoretical and practical support.</li> <li>• Owner of the data: Police, General Police Directorate</li> <li>• Data administration: IT and Telecommunications Office and Uniformed Police Directorate</li> </ul>