



# Note on prevalence surveys on rape and intimate partner violence in the EU-28

## European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

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## Country abbreviations

AT	Austria	IT	Italy
BE	Belgium	LT	Lithuania
BG	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
CY	Cyprus	LV	Latvia
CZ	Czech Republic	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	Netherlands
DK	Denmark	PL	Poland
EE	Estonia	PT	Portugal
EL	Greece	RO	Romania
ES	Spain	SE	Sweden
FI	Finland	SI	Slovenia
FR	France	SK	Slovakia
HR	Croatia	UK_E&W	United Kingdom: England and Wales
HU	Hungary	UK_SC	United Kingdom: Scotland

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Why collect data on rape and intimate partner violence?

Violence against women is rooted in women's unequal status in society, and that status reflects the unequal distribution of social, political and economic power between women and men in society. It is defined by the Council of Europe 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 are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life' (1).

The collection of data on the prevalence of rape and intimate partner violence (IPV) is key to establishing and evaluating effective prevention measures. Detailed, accurate and comprehensive data is required to measure the magnitude and dimensions of violence against women, and to monitor changes over time.

Furthermore, EU Member States that are parties to the Istanbul Convention are required to provide regular data on all forms of violence against women which are covered by the scope of the convention, disaggregated by sex, age, type of violence, victim-perpetrator relationship, geographical location and other relevant factors such as disability (2).

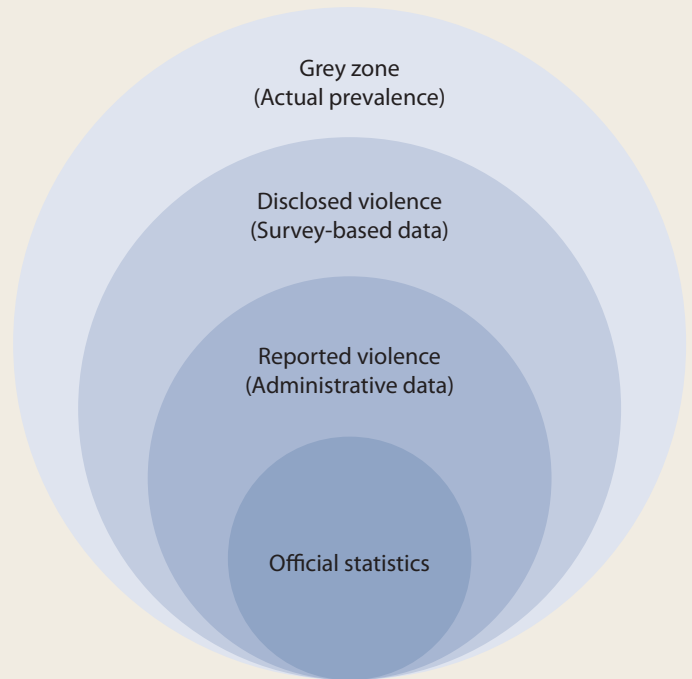
## 1.2 How do we measure prevalence?

The prevalence of rape and IPV can be somewhat determined by population-based surveys and administrative data. However, in order to determine the real magnitude of the violence, we need to measure the 'grey zone' (as indicated in the graphic below), which is difficult based on current knowledge and available data.

### Administrative data

Administrative data includes, but is not limited to, health records, criminal and civil justice systems, legal aid services and specific services designed to respond to women who have experienced violence. However, administrative data cannot provide an accurate estimation of the prevalence of IPV and rape at population level because acts of violence against women are under-reported, especially when violence is perpetrated by an intimate partner or family member. Additionally, administrative sources tend only to collect data on the most severe cases, which is not an accurate representation of the full extent and nature of the problem, as depicted by the graphic here.

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) has a wealth of expertise in the area of administrative data collection on violence against women, which is critical for monitoring Member States' implementation of the



Istanbul Convention. EIGE has analysed the availability and comparability of administrative data on violence against women from sources in all Member States, resulting in in-depth knowledge about both the available disaggregation and gaps in data collection. EIGE has also proposed common indicators for the measurement of forms of violence against women based on the minimum data requirements of the Victims' Rights Directive and Istanbul Convention, with the aim of supporting Member States to populate them, thereby contributing to a comparable measure of the phenomenon over time at EU level.

### Population-based surveys

When properly designed and executed, population-based surveys produce the most reliable data on the prevalence of violence against women. This is largely because surveys have the potential to reach almost all women, regardless of whether or not they have reported violence to the police or sought help from health or specialised social services. Moreover, surveys allow for the identification of patterns and risk factors for violence against women, as well as social and health consequences (3). The Istanbul Convention mandates that parties shall endeavour to conduct population-based surveys to measure prevalence and trends in all forms of violence within the convention's scope.

The purpose of this leaflet is to describe the characteristics of international, national and EU-wide surveys on the prevalence of rape and IPV, in order to establish whether the existing data obtained from national surveys is adequate to enable comparisons across Member States and to monitor the prevalence of violence against women in each Member State, in accordance with the requirements of the Istanbul Convention.

## 2. International surveys

Before 2014 four international surveys using similar instruments were carried out, producing data that can be used for cross-country comparisons:

- The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) survey, 'Violence against women — an EU-wide survey' <sup>(4)</sup>;
- The International violence against women survey (IVAWS) <sup>(5)</sup>;

- The International crime victims survey (ICVS)/ European Survey on Crime and Safety (EU ICS) <sup>(6)</sup>;
- The Date rape cases among young women survey, conducted by the Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies (MIGS) <sup>(7)</sup>.

Table 1 presents an overview of these surveys (target population, core topics, period of violence and descriptive variables).

**Table 1. Overview of cross-national surveys on violence against women in the European Union**

	FRA survey	IVAWS	ICVS/EU ICS	MIGS survey
Year of survey	2012	Since 2003 <sup>(a)</sup>	1989-2005/five waves	2008
Number of Member States covered	28	28	20	5
Gender group covered	Female population	Total population	Total population	Female population
Age group covered	18-74 years	18-69 years	16 years and above	18-24 years
<b>Core topics</b>				
Deviation in definition of 'rape' from that of Istanbul Convention	Does not specify means of penetration (bodily part or object)	Does not specify means of penetration (bodily part or object) and does not mention that penetration can be vaginal, anal or oral	Does not specify means of penetration (bodily part or object) and does not mention that penetration can be vaginal, anal or oral	Does not specify means of penetration (bodily part or object) and does not mention that intercourse can also be anal penetration; does not include forced sexual activity with a third person <sup>(b)</sup>
Deviation in definition of IPV from that of Istanbul Convention	Includes all elements of Istanbul Convention	Excludes psychological and economic violence	Asks only for physical attacks and threat, as well as sexual violence; excludes economic violence	Excludes economic violence
Types of IPV included	Physical, sexual, psychological, economic	Physical, sexual	Physical, sexual	Physical, sexual, psychological
<b>Descriptive variables</b>				
Number of victimisations (lifetime)	Only after the age of 15 <sup>(c)</sup>	Unclear	Only the past 5 years	Only since completion of high school
Number of victimisations (past 12 months)	Limited <sup>(c)</sup>	No/unclear	Limited <sup>(d)</sup>	No
Number of victims (lifetime)	Yes <sup>(e)</sup>	Yes	Yes (only includes victims that were raped in the 5 years prior to the survey)	Yes (only victims subjected to violence by date or partner; only includes victims aged 16 to 24 years)
Number of victims (past 12 months)	Yes	No/unclear	Limited <sup>(d)</sup>	No
By partner/ex-partner	Yes	Yes	Limited (it may not be clear to which sexual offence the categorisation of the perpetrator refers)	Yes
Gender of perpetrator	Yes	Only male	No	No

<sup>(a)</sup> Differences by country.

<sup>(b)</sup> Only refers to rape by intimate partner or a date.

<sup>(c)</sup> Categories: never/once/2-5 times/6 or more times.

<sup>(d)</sup> It may not be clear to which sexual offence the timespan refers.

<sup>(e)</sup> Excludes victims that were raped as a child (below 15 years).

## 2.1 How rape is measured

In all four of the aforementioned surveys, the items measuring rape mention 'forced sexual intercourse' (although the MIGS survey does not use the word 'force' but rather, 'against my will'). The FRA survey goes further and specifies rape as 'forced oral sex, forced anal or vaginal penetration', whereas the other surveys do not specify the acts or means of penetration.

All the surveys except the MIGS survey go beyond the definition of the Istanbul Convention and include additional questions on attempted rape and forced sexual intercourse with someone other than the perpetrator. The FRA survey also distinguishes between physical force and psychological force used by the perpetrator.

The FRA survey, the IVAWS and the MIGS survey all allow for a distinction between rape by partners/ex-partners and non-partners. The ICVS includes a question on whether sexual offences were carried out by a partner/ex-partner or a non-partner, allowing for these figures to be connected to instances of rape.

Whereas the FRA survey allows for the sex of the perpetrator to be identified, the IVAWS only includes rape perpetrated by men, and the two other surveys do not address the sex of the perpetrator at all. It is worth noting that the MIGS survey only asks about rape by a person with whom the victim was in a relationship/dating; this is a crucial limitation to the measure of prevalence, as it does not ask about rape by strangers, family members or acquaintances (Table 1).

Therefore, the FRA survey most closely fits with the definition of rape given by the Istanbul Convention.

## 2.2 How intimate partner violence is measured

According to the Istanbul Convention, IPV can take various forms: physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence

(PV, SV, PSV and EV respectively). Each of these international surveys includes items that measure physical and sexual violence; only the MIGS and FRA surveys measure psychological violence; and only the FRA survey measures economic violence.

With the exception of the ICVS/EU ICS, the items used in the surveys to measure physical and psychological violence correspond almost exactly to the items suggested in the United Nations (UN) statistical guidelines for surveys<sup>(8)</sup>. The ICVS/EU ICS uses questions that merely distinguish between the severity of the incident (threat or actual use of force) and whether weapons were used<sup>(9)</sup>.

The FRA survey measures sexual violence (other than rape) using items that mostly correspond to the content of the UN statistical guidelines, although in less detail. The items for sexual violence in the MIGS survey deviate quite substantially from the UN's suggested items, as they do not distinguish between the type of force or coercion, and the specification of the sexual acts differs (Table 1).

As in the case of rape, the FRA survey is the closest fit to the definition of IPV used in the Istanbul Convention.

## 2.3 Descriptive variables

These surveys mainly produce data on the numbers of victims who have experienced a certain kind of violence during their lifetime or over a specific period. Only the FRA survey (and potentially the MIGS survey) could provide figures on the number of females victimised during the 12 months preceding the survey. This prevalence data would be most suitable for comparison with administrative data; however, most of these surveys do not obtain data on the frequency of victimisation, as respondents are not asked how often they experienced a certain form of violence. An exception is the FRA survey, which gives an indication of repeated victimisation during the preceding year and could therefore be compared to annual administrative data on incidents and/or cases (Table 1).

# 3. National prevalence surveys within the EU-28

A total of 44 national prevalence surveys that included questions related to IPV or rape were identified (all conducted between 2007 and 2014, or, if none could be identified in that period, between 2003 and 2007). The sociodemographic characteristics of the studied population and type of violence are described in Table 2. Additional information can be found in Annex I.

## 3.1 Where rape and intimate partner violence are measured

The Member States that have national prevalence surveys to measure rape and IPV, and the time-period covered, are described in Figure 1. Of the national prevalence surveys, 34 from 22 Member States (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, CY, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, RO, SI, SK, SE, UK\_E&W/UK\_SC)

asked about rape. Additional information can be found in Annex I.

### 3.1.1 How rape is measured

The UN Statistical Commission recommends measuring rape based on its detailed definition, whereby rape refers to

'engaging in the non-consensual vaginal, anal or oral penetration of a sexual nature of the body of another person with any bodily part or object, including through the use of physical violence and by putting the victim in a situation where she cannot say no or complies because of fear'<sup>(10)</sup>.

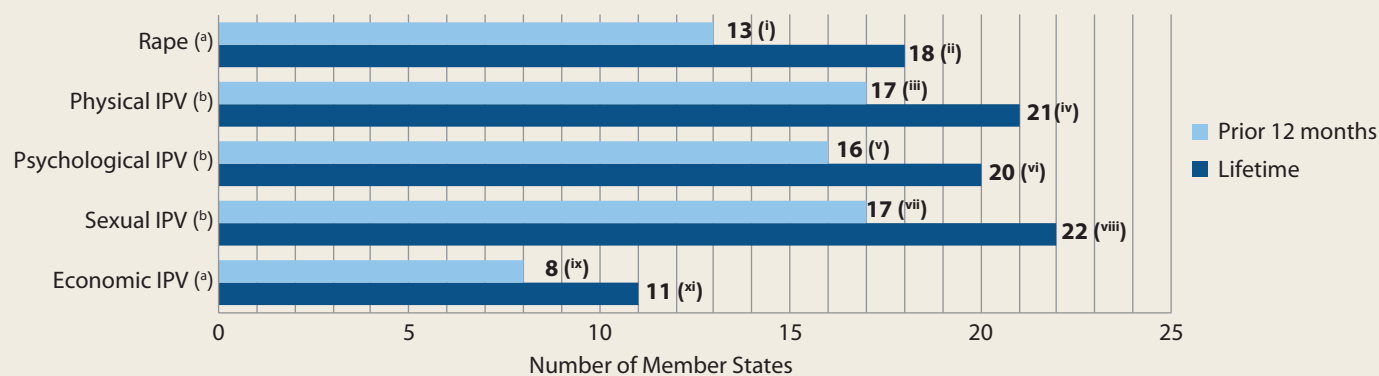
The definitions used in the identified national surveys are similar to the UN definition, although they are often narrower

**Table 2. Sociodemographic characteristics and type of violence covered by 44 national prevalence surveys**

<b>Gender</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 14 cover solely the female population</li> <li>■ 24 cover both genders</li> <li>■ 6 do not identify the gender of the respondent</li> </ul>
<b>Age group</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The large majority of surveys cover the adult national population, and most refer to a population aged 18 years and older, with a few also covering younger people</li> <li>■ 14 surveys cover the adult population with no upper age limit, whereas 21 surveys limit the upper age range to people in their 60s or 70s</li> </ul>
<b>Reference period <sup>(a)</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 29 surveys refer to experiences of IPV during the lifetime</li> <li>■ 22 surveys refer to experiences of IPV during the last 12 months</li> </ul>
<b>Type of violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 29 surveys cover rape</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Rape</li> <li>■ IPV</li> </ul>	<p>41 surveys cover IPV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 32 cover physical violence</li> <li>■ 31 cover psychological violence</li> <li>■ 34 cover sexual violence</li> <li>■ 14 cover economic violence</li> </ul>

(<sup>a</sup>) For rape see Table 1.  
 (<sup>b</sup>) Intimate partner violence.

**Figure 1. EU Member State measurements of rape and intimate partner violence in national prevalence surveys**



(<sup>a</sup>) United Kingdom: England and Wales (UK\_E&W) and United Kingdom: Scotland (UK\_SC) counted as one Member State.  
 (<sup>b</sup>) UK\_E&W and UK\_SC are counted separately for this purpose.

- (i) DK, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LUc, MT, NL, RO, SI, SE, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC
- (ii) BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, HU, MT, NL, AT, RO, SK, SE, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC
- (iii) BE, CZ, DK, EE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, MT, NL, RO, SI, FI, SE, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC
- (iv) BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, HU, MT, NLc, PT, RO, SI, SK, SE, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC
- (v) BE, CZ, DK, EE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, MT, RO, SI, FI, SE, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC
- (vi) BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, IT, CY, LV, HU, MT, NL, AT, RO, SI, SK, SE, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC
- (vii) BE, CZ, DK, EE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, MT, NL, RO, SI, FI, SE, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC
- (viii) BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, IT, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, SE, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC
- (ix) BE, CZ, ES, FR, IT, CY, MT, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC
- (x) BE, CZ, ES, HR, IT, CY, MT, AT, SK, SE, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC

and do not cover all the elements. Most surveys refer to the use of force and/or lack of consent in combination with sexual intercourse. The reference to sexual intercourse is mostly general, with only a couple of surveys explicitly including oral and/or anal penetration. Only a few surveys include specifics such as taking advantage of vulnerabilities, the use of an object and/or of other body parts for penetration,

and a specific question on marital rape or rape in intimate partner relationships.

National surveys can thus only be compared using a narrower definition than the UN's, namely: sexual intercourse by use of force or lack of consent. There will be some information bias, stemming from the fact that some surveys explicitly include

anal and oral penetration in their definition, while others refer to sexual intercourse in general, leaving the interpretation of 'sexual intercourse' up to the respondent. This might generate errors (under- or over-coverage of cases of anal/oral penetration in some surveys compared to others). Additional information can be found in Annex II.

### 3.1.2 How intimate partner violence is measured

IPV encompasses four dimensions: physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence <sup>(9)</sup>.

#### 3.1.2.1 Physical violence

The following elements are suggested by the UN Statistical Commission to measure physical violence in surveys: slapping, throwing something at the partner, pushing/shoving/pulling hair, hitting, hitting with fists or other objects, kicking/biting/dragging, beating, choking/burning or threatening with a knife/gun/other weapon <sup>(8)</sup>.

The majority of Member State surveys that measure prevalence over the past 12 months used several of these components to measure physical violence. Often, the components use the same, or similar, wording, while at other times the wording is different but the meaning is similar (see Figure 2). Additional information can be found in Annex III.

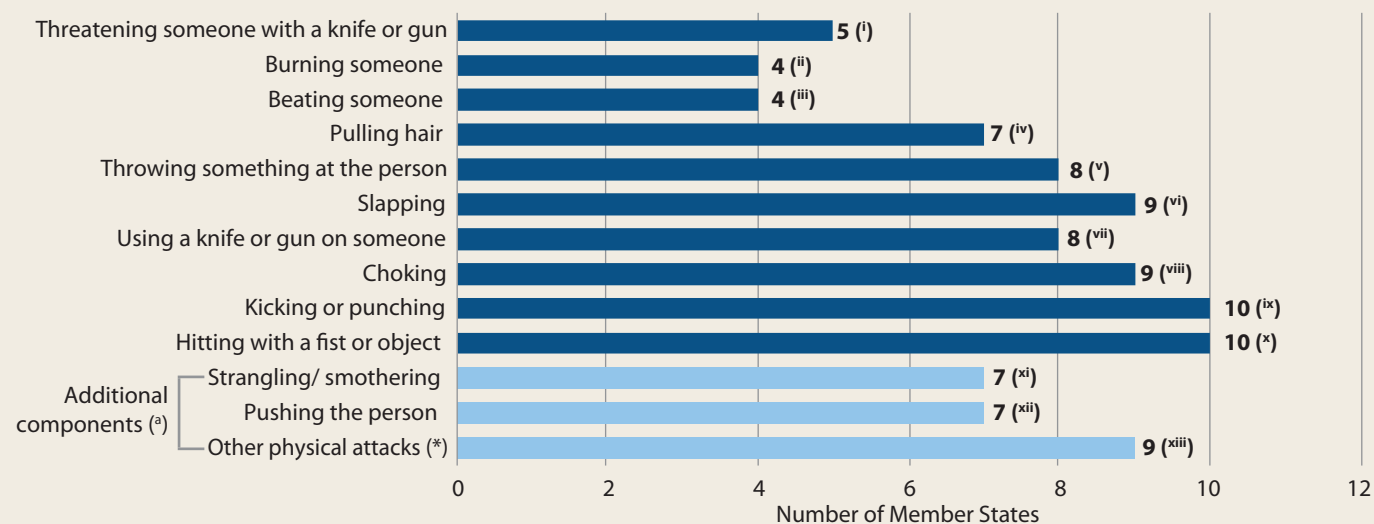
#### 3.1.2.2 Psychological violence

Regarding psychological violence, most surveys use components suggested by the UN Statistical Commission that integrate the two dimensions of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour <sup>(11)</sup>. Figure 3 shows the most frequent components used by national prevalence surveys to measure psychological violence over the past 12 months. Additional items that go beyond the elements suggested by the UN are also listed. Additional information can be found in Annex IV.

#### 3.1.2.3 Sexual violence

The UN Statistical Commission suggests distinguishing between rape, attempted rape and other sexual acts <sup>(12)</sup>. In 11 Member States, surveys (that include prevalence over the past 12 months) ask about experience of rape in general (BE, CZ, DK, EE, FR, IT, MT, NL, PT, SE, UK\_E&W/UK\_SC), but surveys in only four Member States refer to attempted rape (BE, DK, PT, UK\_E&W/UK\_SC). In 10 Member States, surveys refer to other sexual acts that are forced and/or without consent (BE, DK, EE, EL, FR, IT, NL, PT, SE, UK\_SC) and surveys in five Member States (EE, MT, NL, PT, UK\_SC) refer to sexual harassment. Additional information can be found in Annex V.

**Figure 2. Components used to measure physical violence over the past 12 months in EU Member State national prevalence surveys**



<sup>(9)</sup> Components not suggested by the UN Statistical Commission.

<sup>(\*)</sup> Holding down/ immobilising, grabbing, biting, twisting arm, shoving, kicking with foot.

<sup>(i)</sup> BE, EE, FR, IT, MT

<sup>(ii)</sup> EE, IT, MT, UK

<sup>(iii)</sup> DK, EE, MT, UK

<sup>(iv)</sup> BE, EE, IT, CY, MT, FI, SE

<sup>(v)</sup> BE, EE, FR, IT, CY, MT, SE, UK

<sup>(vi)</sup> BE, DK, EE, FR, IT, CY, MT, SE, UK

<sup>(vii)</sup> CZ, DK, EE, IT, CY, MT, SE, UK

<sup>(viii)</sup> BE, DK, EE, FR, IT, CY, MT, SE, UK

<sup>(ix)</sup> BE, DK, EE, FR, IT, CY, MT, FI, SE, UK

<sup>(x)</sup> BE, DK, EE, FR, IT, CY, UK

<sup>(xi)</sup> BE, DK, EE, FR, IT, SE, UK

<sup>(xii)</sup> BE, CZ, EE, FR, IT, CY, FI, SE, UK

<sup>(xiii)</sup> BE, CZ, EE, FR, IT, CY, FI, SE, UK



### 3.1.2.4 Economic violence

The identified national prevalence surveys measure different aspects of economic violence, generally corresponding to those suggested by the UN Statistical Commission, i.e. denying the partner access to property and durable goods; deliberately not complying with economic responsibilities, such as alimony or financial support for the family and thereby exposing her to poverty and hardship; denying her access to the labour market and education; or denying her participation in decision-making concerning finances. Additional information can be found in Annex VI.

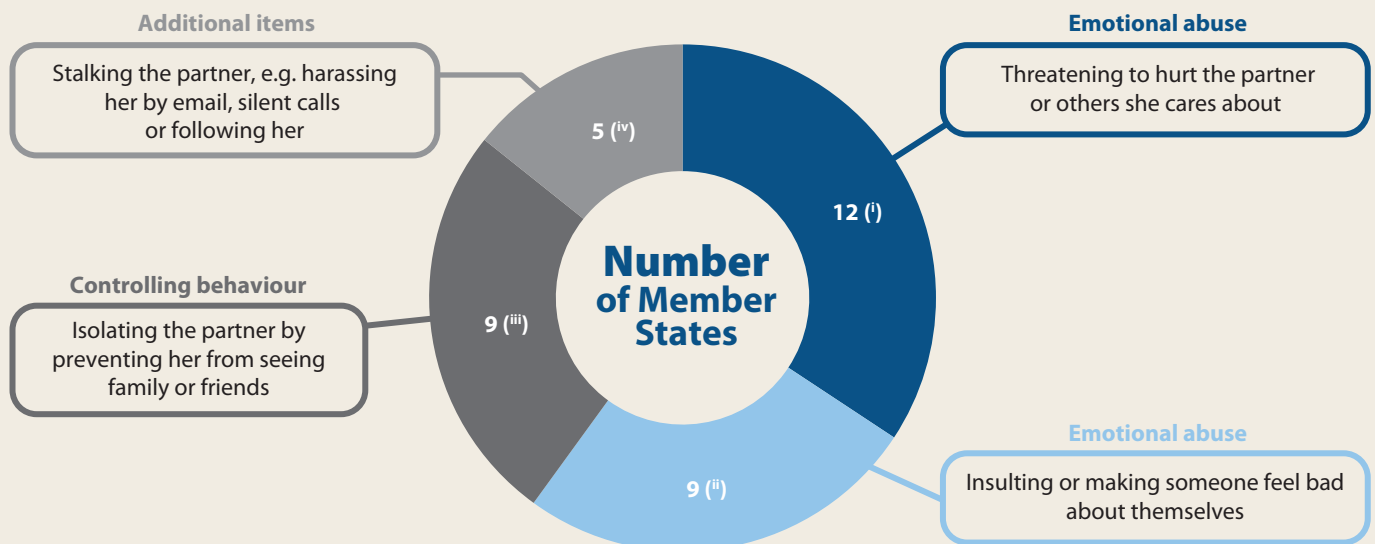
Other aspects of economic violence mentioned in these surveys are as follows.

- Destroying common property on purpose; selling common goods.

- Stealing from the partner (stealing or otherwise taking away money, such as salary, pension, etc.).
- Aspects relating to the partner's work life/career: harassing the partner at work with frequent calls or visits, forbidding the partner to take trips for professional training, business trips etc., making a scene at the workplace.

This latter aspect (limiting her career) would be a particularly interesting addition to the UN Statistical Commission's definition of economic violence, as it adds a new dimension.

**Figure 3. Components used to measure psychological violence over the past 12 months in EU Member State national prevalence surveys**



(\*) UK\_E&W and UK\_SC counted as one Member State.

(i) BE, CZ, EE, EL, IT, CY, MT, AT, RO, FI, SE, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC (\*)

(ii) BE, EL, FR, IT, CY, MT, AT, SE, UK\_SC

(iii) BE, CZ, EE, EL, FR, IT, CY, SE, UK\_E&W, UK\_SC (\*)

(iv) BE, CZ, DE, IT, CY

## 4. Conclusions

### 4.1 International surveys

International surveys which measure the prevalence of violence against women on an EU scale are scarce. Out of four identified international surveys, the FRA survey is the most suitable to support monitoring of the Istanbul Convention at EU level because of the definitions used to measure forms of violence against women, the characteristics and size of the sample. In addition, it covers all 28 EU Member States, among a sample of women aged 18-74 years. However, for the purposes of monitoring the implementation of the Istanbul Convention, the survey would need to be undertaken periodically.

### 4.2 National prevalence surveys

National prevalence surveys were not comparable across Member States. There are several limitations affecting comparability.

- Different composition of the samples (i.e. only women, or both women and men included), limiting the number of surveys where the samples converge.

- Different age groups included in survey samples.
- Inclusion/exclusion of frequency of victimisation.
- Surveys conducted in different years, most within a time span of 10 years, but in some even beyond that.
- Differences in the definitions of forms of violence and in the type of items used to measure the concept of violence.

Consequently, in order to obtain reliable data on violence against women at the European Union level, an international survey is required (such as the survey carried out by the FRA in 2012) that uses a consistent methodology across Member States. This would ensure comparable and unbiased measurement. The availability of such data is fundamental for the development and evaluation of appropriate policies and actions to combat the widespread phenomenon of violence against women.

For the purposes of measuring prevalence at national level, a significant number of surveys are capable of this task, and can be used for monitoring of the Istanbul Convention at national level only.

## 5. Endnotes

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# Annex I: Overview of national prevalence surveys' coverage of forms of violence against women

Survey code (≠)	Rape	PV	PSV	SV	EV	Intimate partner violence period	Rape period	Gender group	Age group	Year
BE01	√	√	√	√	√	LF (*)/past 12 months	LF (*)/past 12 months	Both	18-75	2009
BE02	√					Past 12 months	LF (*)/past 12 months	Both	15+	2013
BG01	√					n/a	LF (*)	Women	18+	2011
CZ01	√	√	√	√	√	LF (*)/past 12 months	LF (*)	Women	18-65	2012
DK01	√	√	√	√		Past 5 years	Past 12 months	Both	16-74	Since 2005
DK02	√	√	√			LF (*) 18+	LF (*) 18+	Both	16+	Since 2000
DK03	√	√	√	√		Past 12 months	Past 12 months	Both	16-74	2007-2011
DE01	√	√	√	√		LF (*)	LF (*)	Women	18-65	2003
EE02	√	√	√	√		LF (*) past 12 months)	LF (*)	Both	15-74	2010
EE01		√	√			Past 12 months	n/a	Both	15-74	2009
EE03		√	√	√		LF (*)/past 12 months	n/a	Both	16-19	2015
EE04	√	√	√	√		LF (*)	LF (*)	Women	16-44	2014
EL01	√	√	√	√		LF (*)/past 12 months	LF (*)/past 12 months	Women	18-60	2002-2003
ES01			√	√		12 months	n/a	Both	16+	2009
ES05	√	√	√	√	√	LF (*)/past 12 months	LF (*)/past 12 months	Women	16+	Since 1999
FR01	√	√				n/a	LF (*)	Both	14-74	Since 2007
FR02	√	√	√	√	√	Past 12 months	Past 12 months	Women	20-59	2000
FR03	√					n/a	Past 2 years	No info	18-75	2005-2006
HR01	√	√			√	LF (*)	n/a	Women	18-89	2011-2012
IT01	√	√	√	√	√	LF (*)/past 12 months	LF (*)/past 12 months	Women	16-70	2006
CY03	√	√	√	√		18+	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CY04	√	√	√	√		LF (*)	LF (*)		No info	No info
CY01		√	√	√	√	LF (*)	n/a	Women	18+	2012
LV01		√	√	√		LF (*)/past 5 years	n/a	Both	15-49	2011
LT01				√		LF (*)	n/a	Both	15-74	2009
LU01	√					n/a	Over past 5 years	Both	16+	2013
LU02	√			√		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2004-2005
HU01	√	√	√	√		LF (*)	LF (*)	Women	18+	1999
MT01	√	√	√	√	√	LF (*)/past 12 months	LF (*)/past 12 months	Women	18-59	2010
NL03	√					n/a	LF (*)	Both	12-25	2011
NL02	√			√		LF (*)	LF (*)	Both	15-71	2011
NL01		√	√	√		Past 5 years	LF (*)/past 12 months	Both	18+	2007-2010

Survey code (≠)	Rape	PV	PSV	SV	EV	Intimate partner violence period	Rape period	Gender group	Age group	Year
NL04		√		√		Past 12 months	n/a	Both	15+	2014
AT01	√		√		√	LF (*)	LF (*)	Both	16-60	2010
PT01		√		√		LF (*)	n/a	Both	18+	2007
PL01				√		LF (*)	n/a	Both	18+	2010
RO01	√	√	√	√		LF (*)/past 12 months	LF (*)/past 12 months	Both	18+	2008
SI01	√	√	√	√		LF (*)/past 12 months	12 months	Women	18-80	2010
SK01	√	√	√	√	√	LF (*)	LF (*)	Women	18-65	2008
FI02		√	√	√		Past 12 months	n/a	Both	15-74	Since 1980, last: 2012-2013
SE01	√	√	√	√		LF (*)/past 12 months	Past 12 months	Both	18-74	2012
SE02		√	√	√		12 months	n/a	Both	16-69	2012-2013
SE03	√	√	√	√	√	LF (*)	LF (*)*	Women	18-64	1999-2000
UK02	√	√	√	√	√	LF (*) since 16/past 12 months since 16	LF (*)/Past 12 months	Both	16+	2010-2011
UK01	√	√	√	√	√	LF (*) since 16/past 12 months since 16	LF (*)/Past 12 months	Both	10+	2012-2013

(\*) LF refers to lifetime.

(\*) List of surveys and codes is in Annex VII.

Source: Table constructed by Milieu (in consultation with national experts).

## Annex II: Overview of national prevalence surveys (\*) according to components included in the rape definition

Components	Lifetime	Last 12 months	No info/other
Use of force, coercion or deceit — Specify	BE01, DK03, DE01, EE04, EE02, ES02, FR02, FR03, CY02, MT01, SI01, SK01, SE03, SE01 (11) (≠)	BE01, DK03, DK04, ES02, FR02, CY02, MT01, EL01, LU01, LU02 (8)	
Taking advantage of vulnerabilities (mental, physical, age, etc.) — Specify	FR03, IT01, MT01, SE03, SE01, UK02 (5)	DK04, CY02, MT01, SE03 (4)	
Lack of consent	BE01, DE01, EE04, ES02, FR02, FR03, IT01, CY02, MT01, NL03, NL02, AT01, SE03, SE01, UK01, UK02 (12)	BE01, DK04, ES02, FR02, CY02, MT01, SE03 (7)	HR01(1)
Sexual intercourse (i.e. sexual contact involving penetration, especially the insertion of a man's sexual organ into a woman's vagina)	BE01, DE01, EE04, EE02, ES02, FR03, FR02, IT01, CY02, MT01, NL03, NL02, AT01, SI01, SK01, SE01, UK01, UK02 (14)	BE01, BE02, DK04, ES02, FR02, CY02, MT01 (6)	EL01, HR01, LU01, LU02 (3)
Other forms of penetration (anal, oral or other)	EE04, ES02, IT01, CY02, NL03, AT01, SI01, SE01, UK01, UK02 (9)	BE02, ES02, CY02 (3)	
Use of object	DE01, EE04, IT01, AT01, UK01 (5)		
Use of other body parts than male genital organ for the penetration	IT01, AT01, UK01 (3)		
Marital/intimate relationship rape	DK03, DE01, EE04, ES02, FR02, IT01, CY02, MT01, AT01, SI01, SE03, SE01, UK01, UK02 (12)	DK03, DK04, ES02, FR02, CY02, MT01, SE03 (6)	EL02, LU01, LU02 (2)
Other		DK03, DK04, FR02 (2)	

(\*) List of surveys and codes is in Annex VII.

(†) The number of Member States is indicated in brackets.

# Annex III: Overview of national prevalence surveys (\*) according to components included in the intimate partner violence definition (physical violence)

	Slap	Throw something	Hair	Hitting with fist/object	Kick/punching	Beat	Burn	Choke	Threaten knife/gun	Use knife/gun	Other definitions	Pushing	Shaking	Strangle/smother	Other physical attack	Threaten to kill/harm body		
Lifetime	BE01	BE01	BE01	BE01	BE01	DE01	DE01	BE01	BE01	CZ01	EL, FR, HR, LV, PT, RO, SI	BE01	DK03	BE01	BE01	EE04		
	DE01	EE03	DE01	DK03	DK03	EE04	EE02	DK03	EE03	DK03		DK03	CY01	DK03	CZ01	CY01		
	EE02	EE02	EE03	DE01	DE01	EE02	ES02	DE01	EE04	DE01		DE01		DE01	DE01	SK01		
	ES02	ES02	EE04	EE03	EE03	ES02	IT01	EE03	ES02	EE02		EE03		EE03	EE03			
	IT01	IT01	EE02	EE04	EE04		CY01	EE04	IT01	ES02		EE04		EE04	EE04			
	CY01	CY01	ES02	EE02	ES02	HU01	MT01	EE02	MT01	IT01		IT01		IT01	IT01	ES02		
	CY02	CY02	IT01	ES02	IT01	MT01	UK01	ES02	SK01	CY01		CY01		CY01	CY02	IT01		
	MT01	MT01	CY01	IT01	CY01	SK01		IT01	SE03	CY02		CY02		SE03	SE03	CY02		
	SK01	SE03	CY02	CY01	CY02	UK02		CY01		MT01		MT01		SE02		UK02	SE03	
	SE02	SE02	MT01	CY02	MT01			CY02		SE01		SE01		SE01		SE02		
	SE01	UK02	SK01	MT01	SE03			MT01		SE03		SE03		UK01		UK02		
	UK01		SE03	SE03	SE02			SE01		UK01		UK01		UK02				
			SE02	SE02	SE01			SE03		UK02		UK02						
			SE01	SE01	UK02			UK02										
			UK01															
MS**	10	8	09	10	10	7	7	10	7	10	7	8	2	8	9	3		
Past 12 months	BE01	BE01	BE01	BE01	BE01	DK04	EE02	BE01	BE01	CZ01	BE01	BE01	DK04	BE01	BE01			
	DK04	EE03	EE03	DK04	DK04	EE02	IT01	DK04	EE03	DK04	EE02	DK04		DK04	DK04	CZ01		
	EE02	EE02	EE02	EE03	EE03	MT01	MT01	EE03	FR02	EE02	FR02	EE03		EE03	EE03			
	FR02	FR02	IT01	EE02	FR02	UK02	UK01	EE02	IT01	IT01	SE02	FR02		FR02	FR02	FR02		
	IT01	IT01	CY02	FR02	IT01			FR02	MT01	CY02	SE01	IT01		IT01	IT01	IT01		
	CY02	CY02	MT01	IT01	CY02			IT01		MT01	UK01	SE02		SE02	CY02	CY02		
	MT01	MT01	FI02	CY02	MT01			CY02		SE01		SE01		SE01	UK02	FI02		
	SE01	SE02	SE02	MT01	FI02			MT01		UK01		UK02		UK02		SE02		
	SE02	UK02	SE01	FI02	SE01			SE01		UK02		UK01		UK01		UK02		
	UK01			SE02	SE02			UK02										
			SE01	UK02														
			UK01															
MS**	9	8	7	10	10	4	4	9	5	8	5	7	1	7	9	0		

(\*) List of surveys and codes is in Annex VII.

(\*\*) Member States

'Other definitions' refers to definitions not covered by the UN Statistical Commission's guidelines.

## Annex IV: Overview of national prevalence surveys (\*) according to dimensions included to measure intimate partner violence (psychological violence)

Dimensions of psychological violence		Lifetime	Past 12 months
<b>(a) Emotional abuse</b>	Insulting her or making her feel bad about herself	BE01, EE04, EL01, ES02, FR01, IT01, CY01, CY02, MT01, AT01, SK01, SE01, SE03, UK02 (12) (≠)	BE01, EL01, FR02, IT01, CY02, MT01, AT01, SE01, UK02 (9)
	Belittling or humiliating her in front of other people	CZ01, EE03, ES02, IT01, CY01, MT01, AT01, RO01, SK01, UK01 (10)	CZ01, EE03, IT01, MT01, AT01, RO01, UK01 (7)
	Deliberately scaring or intimidating her	BE01, EE03, ES02, CY01, MT01, AT01, RO01 (7)	BE01, EE03, MT01, AT01, RO01 (5)
	Threatening to hurt her or others she cares about	BE01, DE01, EE03, EE04, EL01, ES02, IT01, CY01, CY02, HU01, MT01, AT01, RO01, SE01, SE03, UK01, UK02 (13)	BE01, CZ01, EE03, EL01, IT01, CY02, MT01, AT01, RO01, FI02, SE01, UK01, UK02 (12)
<b>(b) Controlling behaviour</b>	Isolating her by preventing her from seeing family or friends	BE01, CZ01, EE04, EE03, EL01, ES02, IT01, CY01, CY02, MT01, SE03, SE02, UK01, UK02 (10)	BE01, CZ01, EE03, EL01, FR02, IT01, CY02, SE02, UK01, UK02 (9)
	Monitoring her whereabouts and social interactions	BE01, EE04, ES02, CY01, CY02, MT01, AT01, SE03 (7)	BE01, FR02, CY02, AT01 (4)
	Ignoring her or treating her indifferently	BE01, ES02, IT01, MT01 (4)	BE01, FR02, IT01 (3)
	Getting angry if she speaks with other men	ES02, IT01, CY01, CY02, MT01 (4)	IT01, CY02 (2)
	Making unwarranted accusations of infidelity	ES02, IT01, MT01 (3)	FR02, IT01 (2)
	Controlling her access to healthcare	ES02, MT01 (2)	(0)
	Controlling her access to education or the labour market	EE03, ES02, IT01, CY02 (4)	EE03, IT01, CY02 (3)
<b>(c) Additional items</b>	Stalking (harassing by email, silent calls, following)	BE01, CZ01, DE01, IT01, CY02, (5)	BE01, CZ01, FR02, IT01, CY02 (5)

(\*) List of surveys and codes is in Annex VII.

(\*) The number of Member States is indicated in brackets.



## Annex V: Overview of national prevalence surveys (\*) according to components included in the intimate partner violence definition (sexual violence)

Component of sexual violence	Lifetime		Past 12 months
<b>Rape</b> (refers to 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, including through the use of physical violence and by putting the victim in a situation where she cannot say no or complies because of fear)	CZ01	BE01	BE01
	DK03	EE03	CZ01
	DE01	ES02	DK04
	EE03	IT01	EE03
	EE04	MT01	EE03
	CY01	NL02	FR02
	SE02	PT01	IT01
	UK01	SK01	MT01
		SE01	NL02
		UK02	PT01
			SE02
			SE01
			UK01
		UK02	
<b>Attempted rape</b> (refers to attempting to have non-consensual sexual intercourse through the use of force or threats)	BE01		BE01
	ES02		DK04
	PT01		PT01
	UK02		UK01
			UK02
<b>Other sexual acts forced and/or without consent</b> (intimate touching without consent, sexual acts other than intercourse forced by money, sexual acts other than intercourse obtained through threats of physical violence, sexual acts other than intercourse obtained through threats to the well-being of family members, use of force or coercion to obtain unwanted sexual acts or any sexual activity that the female partner finds degrading or humiliating, other acts of sexual violence)	BE01		BE01
	ES02		DK04
	NL02		EE03
	PL01		EL01
	PT01		FR02
	SK01		IT01
	SE01		NL02
	UK02		PT01
			SE01
			SE02
		UK02	
<b>Sexual harassment</b>	LT01		EE01
	MT01		EE03
	NL02		MT01
	PL01		NL02
	PT01		PT01
	UK02		UK02

(\*) List of surveys and codes is in Annex VII.

## Annex VI: Overview of national prevalence surveys (\*) according to items included to measure intimate partner violence (economic violence)

Items included	Lifetime	Past 12 months
Denying her access to property and durable goods	ES02, IT01, CY01, CY02, MT01, SK01, SE03, UK02 (7) (≠)	FR02, IT01, CY02, MT01, UK02 (5)
Deliberately not complying with economic responsibilities, such as alimony or financial support for the family, thereby exposing her to poverty and hardship	BE01, CZ01, CY01, MT01, SK01, UK01 (6)	BE01, CZ01, MT01, UK01 (4)
Denying her access to the labour market and education	ES02, HR01, IT01, CY01, MT01, SE03 (6)	IT01, MT01 (2)
Denying her participation in decision-making concerning economic status	ES02, IT01, CY02, SE03 (4)	IT01, CY02 (2)
Other	HR01, CY01, CY02, AT01, SK01, UK02 (5)	CY02, UK02 (2)

(\*) List of surveys and codes is in Annex VII.

(†) The number of Member States is indicated in brackets.

## Annex VII: List of national prevalence surveys from which information on definitions/questions was retrieved

Member State	Survey code	Survey title	Link
Austria	AT01	Violence in the Family and in Close Social Spheres: Austrian Prevalence Study on Violence against Women and Men (2010)	<a href="https://www.bmwf.at/Presse/AktuellePresse-Meldungen/Documents/Gewaltpr%C3%A4valenz-Studie%202011-Executive%20Summary.pdf">https://www.bmwf.at/Presse/AktuellePresse-Meldungen/Documents/Gewaltpr%C3%A4valenz-Studie%202011-Executive%20Summary.pdf</a>
Belgium	BE01	Emotional, physical and sexual abuse — the experiences of women and men	<a href="http://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/sites/default/files/downloads/41%20-%20Dark%20number_ENG.pdf">http://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/sites/default/files/downloads/41%20-%20Dark%20number_ENG.pdf</a>
	BE02	Study on domestic violence based on the health survey 2013	<a href="http://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/sites/default/files/rapport_intrafamiliaalgeweld_final_fr.pdf">http://igvm-iefh.belgium.be/sites/default/files/rapport_intrafamiliaalgeweld_final_fr.pdf</a>
Bulgaria	BG01	Sexual violence against women in Bulgaria	<a href="http://alpharesearch.bg/bg/socialni_izsledvania/socialni_publikacii/seksualnoto-nasilie-nad-jeni-v-balgariya.746.html">http://alpharesearch.bg/bg/socialni_izsledvania/socialni_publikacii/seksualnoto-nasilie-nad-jeni-v-balgariya.746.html</a>
Cyprus	CY01	Extent, frequency, nature and consequences of domestic violence against women in Cyprus	<a href="http://www.familyviolence.gov.cy/upload/research/erevna_2012oct_viol-ag-women_summary_en.pdf">http://www.familyviolence.gov.cy/upload/research/erevna_2012oct_viol-ag-women_summary_en.pdf</a>
	CY02	Cyprus Victimization Survey 2009	<a href="http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/All/EC1D29D89C470F04C2257B1A0039544B/\$file/VICTIMISATION-2009-EL-220213.pdf">http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/All/EC1D29D89C470F04C2257B1A0039544B/\$file/VICTIMISATION-2009-EL-220213.pdf</a>
Czech Republic	CZ01	Economic impacts of domestic violence in the Czech Republic	<a href="http://www.profem.cz/shared/clanky/68/profem-studie2b-en-web.pdf">http://www.profem.cz/shared/clanky/68/profem-studie2b-en-web.pdf</a>
Germany	DE01	Health, Well-being, Personal Safety of Women in Germany. A Representative Study of Violence against Women in Germany	<a href="http://www.cahrv.uni-osnabrueck.de/conference/SummaryGermanVAWstudy.pdf">http://www.cahrv.uni-osnabrueck.de/conference/SummaryGermanVAWstudy.pdf</a>
Denmark	DK01	Annual victimisation survey	<a href="http://justitsministeriet.dk/sites/default/files/media/Arbejdsomraader/Forskning/Forskningsrapporter/2011/Offerrapport_2010.pdf">http://justitsministeriet.dk/sites/default/files/media/Arbejdsomraader/Forskning/Forskningsrapporter/2011/Offerrapport_2010.pdf</a>
	DK02	Danish National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS)	<a href="http://www.niph.dk/upload/english_summary.violence_003.pdf">http://www.niph.dk/upload/english_summary.violence_003.pdf</a>
	DK03	Dating Violence in Denmark	<a href="http://www.si-folkesundhed.dk/upload/dating_violence_in_denmark_english_summary.pdf">http://www.si-folkesundhed.dk/upload/dating_violence_in_denmark_english_summary.pdf</a>
Estonia	EE02	Gender Equality and Inequality: Attitudes and Situation in Estonia in 2009	<a href="http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumentid/crime_victim_survey_2009.pdf">http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumentid/crime_victim_survey_2009.pdf</a>
	EE01	Estonian Safety Survey	<a href="http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/I_Databas/Social_life/07Justice_and_security/045Intimate_partner_abuse/02Abuse_during_last_12_months/02Abuse_during_last_12_months.asp">http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/I_Databas/Social_life/07Justice_and_security/045Intimate_partner_abuse/02Abuse_during_last_12_months/02Abuse_during_last_12_months.asp</a>
	EE03	Study of prevalence of sexual abuse of children and adolescence	<a href="http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/files/elfinder/dokumentid/raport.pdf">http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/files/elfinder/dokumentid/raport.pdf</a>
	EE04	Estonian Women's Health 2014: sexual and reproductive health, health behaviour, attitudes and use of healthcare services	<a href="http://rahvatervis.ut.ee/bitstream/1/6165/1/Eesti_naise_tervis2015.pdf">http://rahvatervis.ut.ee/bitstream/1/6165/1/Eesti_naise_tervis2015.pdf</a>
Greece	EL01	Domestic Violence against Women: First Epidemiological Research in Greece	<a href="http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/europe/greece/2002/domestic-violence-against-women-first-epidemiological-research-in-greece">http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/europe/greece/2002/domestic-violence-against-women-first-epidemiological-research-in-greece</a>
Spain	ES01	Victim survey in Spain	<a href="http://www.oda.uma.es/informes/2009.pdf?PHPSESSID=924838d338007b71ae58ef501a482d6b">http://www.oda.uma.es/informes/2009.pdf?PHPSESSID=924838d338007b71ae58ef501a482d6b</a>
	ES02	Spanish Survey on Violence Against Women 2015	<a href="http://www.violenciagenero.msssi.gob.es/violenciaEnCifras/macroencuesta2015/pdf/SPAIN_SURVEY_ON_VAW_2015.pdf">http://www.violenciagenero.msssi.gob.es/violenciaEnCifras/macroencuesta2015/pdf/SPAIN_SURVEY_ON_VAW_2015.pdf</a>

Member State	Survey code	Survey title	Link
Finland	FI 02	Finnish national victimisation survey 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997, 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012. Latest one between September 2012 and February 2013	<a href="https://helda.helsinki.fi/handle/10138/152609">https://helda.helsinki.fi/handle/10138/152609</a>
France	FR01	Victimisation survey — Living environment and security — CVS	<a href="https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/source/s1115">https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/source/s1115</a>
	FR02	Violence against women: the first French national survey	<a href="https://www.ined.fr/fichier/s_rubrique/18735/publi_pdf2_pop_and_soc_english_364.en.pdf">https://www.ined.fr/fichier/s_rubrique/18735/publi_pdf2_pop_and_soc_english_364.en.pdf</a>
	FR03	Life and Health Events Survey — 2005-2006	<a href="http://www.cmh.ens.fr/greco/enquetes/XML/lil-0594.xml">http://www.cmh.ens.fr/greco/enquetes/XML/lil-0594.xml</a>
Croatia	HR01	What do we know about economic violence against women? (Croatia)	<a href="http://babe.hr/hr/sto-znamo-o-ekonomskom-nasilju-nad-zenama/">http://babe.hr/hr/sto-znamo-o-ekonomskom-nasilju-nad-zenama/</a>
Hungary	HU01	Violence in the family (1999)	<a href="http://www.tarki.hu/adatbank-h/kutjel/pdf/a396.pdf">http://www.tarki.hu/adatbank-h/kutjel/pdf/a396.pdf</a>
Italy	IT01	Violence and abuses against women inside and outside family	<a href="http://www.istat.it/en/files/2011/07/methodological_note.pdf?title=Violence+against+women++21+Feb+2006++Methodological+note.pdf">http://www.istat.it/en/files/2011/07/methodological_note.pdf?title=Violence+against+women++21+Feb+2006++Methodological+note.pdf</a>
Lithuania	LT01	Women and men in Lithuanian society (2009)	<a href="http://www.bukstipri.lt/uploads/MV_padeties_pokyciai_2009.pdf">http://www.bukstipri.lt/uploads/MV_padeties_pokyciai_2009.pdf</a>
Luxembourg	LU01	Safety Survey 2013	<a href="http://www.statistiques.public.lu/en/surveys/espace-households/safety/index.html">http://www.statistiques.public.lu/en/surveys/espace-households/safety/index.html</a>
	LU02	Crime and Victimization in Luxembourg: results of the European Crime and Safety Survey	<a href="http://wp.unil.ch/icvs/files/2012/11/Crime-and-Victimization-in-Luxembourg.pdf">http://wp.unil.ch/icvs/files/2012/11/Crime-and-Victimization-in-Luxembourg.pdf</a>
Latvia	LV01	Reproductive health of the Latvian population. Situation overview 2003-2011	<a href="http://papardeszieds.lv/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Study-Reproductive-Health-of-the-Population-in-Latvia.pdf">http://papardeszieds.lv/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Study-Reproductive-Health-of-the-Population-in-Latvia.pdf</a>
Malta	MT01	The Prevalence of Domestic Violence against Women in Malta	<a href="https://socialdialogue.gov.mt/en/Commission%20on%20Domestic%20Violence/Documents/Publications/nationwide_research_study_prevalance_impact_employment_prospects.pdf">https://socialdialogue.gov.mt/en/Commission%20on%20Domestic%20Violence/Documents/Publications/nationwide_research_study_prevalance_impact_employment_prospects.pdf</a>
Netherlands	NL03	Sex under the age of 25. Sexual health of young people in the Netherlands in 2012	<a href="https://www.rutgers.nl/sites/rutgersnl/files/PDF-Onderzoek/Factsheet_Seksonderje25ste_ENG.pdf">https://www.rutgers.nl/sites/rutgersnl/files/PDF-Onderzoek/Factsheet_Seksonderje25ste_ENG.pdf</a>
	NL02	Population study of sexual health in the Netherlands 2011	<a href="https://www.rutgers.nl/sites/rutgersnl/files/PDF-Onderzoek/Seksuele_gezondheid_in_Nederland_2011.pd">https://www.rutgers.nl/sites/rutgersnl/files/PDF-Onderzoek/Seksuele_gezondheid_in_Nederland_2011.pd</a>
	NL01	Domestic Violence in the Netherlands: Comprehensive Synthesis Report on the Study of Victims and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence and the Capture-Recapture method 2007-2010	<a href="https://english.wodc.nl/binaries/OB288_summary_tcm29-69805.pdf">https://english.wodc.nl/binaries/OB288_summary_tcm29-69805.pdf</a>
	NL04	Integrated safety monitor 2013 (the Netherlands)	<a href="https://www.cbs.nl/-/media/imported/documents/2014/09/2014-veiligheidsmonitor-2013-pub.pdf?la=nl-nl">https://www.cbs.nl/-/media/imported/documents/2014/09/2014-veiligheidsmonitor-2013-pub.pdf?la=nl-nl</a>
Poland	PL01	Diagnosis of the phenomenon of domestic violence in Poland against women and men. Part I – National research report (2010)	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/exchange_of_good_practice_uk/pl_comments_paper_uk_2012_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/exchange_of_good_practice_uk/pl_comments_paper_uk_2012_en.pdf</a>
Portugal	PT01	Gender Violence in Portugal: A National Survey of Violence against Women and Men (2007)	<a href="http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/europe/portugal/2007/gender-violence-in-portugal-a-national-survey-of-violence-against-women-and-men-2008">http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/europe/portugal/2007/gender-violence-in-portugal-a-national-survey-of-violence-against-women-and-men-2008</a>
Romania	RO01	Domestic Violence in Romania (2008)	<a href="http://transcena.ro/wp-content/uploads/Violenta-domestica-in-Romania-ancheta-sociologica-2008.pdf">http://transcena.ro/wp-content/uploads/Violenta-domestica-in-Romania-ancheta-sociologica-2008.pdf</a>

Member State	Survey code	Survey title	Link
Sweden	SE01	Violence and health in Sweden (2014)	<a href="http://knskapsbanken.nck.uu.se/nckkb/nck/publik/fil/visa/418/NCK-rapport_prevalens_Vald_och_halsa_www.pdf">http://knskapsbanken.nck.uu.se/nckkb/nck/publik/fil/visa/418/NCK-rapport_prevalens_Vald_och_halsa_www.pdf</a>
	SE02	Swedish Crime Survey	<a href="http://www.bra.se/download/18.35c681d4143337cb-6b2aac/1389612983418/2013_2_NTU_teknisk_rapport.pdf">http://www.bra.se/download/18.35c681d4143337cb-6b2aac/1389612983418/2013_2_NTU_teknisk_rapport.pdf</a>
	SE03	Captured Queen: Men's violence against women in 'equal' Sweden — a prevalence study	<a href="https://www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se/Filer/B%C3%B6cker/Captured%20Queen.pdf#__utma=1.1149168774.1392278246.1393341737.1394001566.3&amp;__utmb=1.28.10.1394001566&amp;__utmc=1&amp;__utmz=-">https://www.brottsoffermyndigheten.se/Filer/B%C3%B6cker/Captured%20Queen.pdf#__utma=1.1149168774.1392278246.1393341737.1394001566.3&amp;__utmb=1.28.10.1394001566&amp;__utmc=1&amp;__utmz=-</a>
Slovenia	SI01	National Survey on Violence in Private Life and Partnerships (Leskošek, Urek, Završek,) (Slovenia)	<a href="http://www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-RMY-VUR3P/2c3c8ca8-bde4-4a61-b68c-ecf87caa72bd/PDF">http://www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-RMY-VUR3P/2c3c8ca8-bde4-4a61-b68c-ecf87caa72bd/PDF</a>
Slovakia	SK01	Representative Research on Prevalence and Experience of Women with Violence against Women (violence against women) in Slovakia, 2008	<a href="http://www.ceit.sk/IVPR/images/IVPR/vyskum/2008/Holubova/Reprezentativny_vyskum_vyskytu_a_skusenosti_zien_s_nasilim_pachanom_na_zenach_(2008).pdf">http://www.ceit.sk/IVPR/images/IVPR/vyskum/2008/Holubova/Reprezentativny_vyskum_vyskytu_a_skusenosti_zien_s_nasilim_pachanom_na_zenach_(2008).pdf</a>
United Kingdom: England and Wales	UK01	Crime Survey for England and Wales (2014)	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/crime-statistics-methodology/methodological-notes/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/crime-statistics-methodology/methodological-notes/index.html</a>
United Kingdom: Scotland	UK02	Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (2011)	<a href="http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0044/00445804.pdf">http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0044/00445804.pdf</a>



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