

SCIENTIFIC REPORT

ESF Exploratory Workshop

Family Violence and Police Reaction in the EU

*at the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)
Leiden, October 10-12, 2002*

Contents scientific report:

1. Executive summary
2. Scientific content
3. Assessments of results
4. Final programme
5. Final list of participants
6. Statistical information on participants

1. Executive summary

In total 21¹ participants from eleven countries in Europe attended the Workshop *Family Violence and Police Reaction in the EU*, organized by the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) in Leiden, the Netherlands. Together with the Dutch participants who attended (parts of) the workshop, on average 20-25 persons were present at each of the three days of the workshop as it took place from October 10-12 at the NSCR premises in Leiden. This workshop was made possible by a generous subsidy of the European Science Foundation (ESF). The workshop was ‘exploratory’ in nature, which implied that the focus was more on the detection of similarities and differences between the countries and the exchange of experiences and knowledge on the topic of family violence, than on a traditional presentation of papers.

Below, the original set-up of the workshop will be explained, and the scientific contents of the event will be discussed by way of a narrative account of the speakers’ contributions. The final programme can be found in the fourth section. Data on the participants to this workshop are revealed in sections five and six.

Set-up of the workshop

On a substantive level the goal of this workshop was to investigate the relation between (the extent of) family violence and the reaction of intervention agencies for EU countries, with an eye to the development of (future) problem behaviours of next generations. On a more abstract level the workshop was directed to:

- transmission of knowledge
- exploration of full potential existing data sources
- inventory network of researchers
- formulation of new research initiatives

Background

In various European countries, the importance of studying the extent and sources of family violence² has been increasingly acknowledged by scientists as well as policymakers, both on the national and European level. Until now, however, research and its results have been fragmented, in the sense that EU researchers have not brought together the results of their studies and linked these to the specific institutional context of their respective countries. Also, while criminological theory building has acknowledged the importance of family background for problem behaviour of next generations, the links between family violence and the aetiology of problem behaviour have received relatively little systematic attention. The fact that family violence is hidden, more so than ‘public’ violence in the streets, brings with it special measurement problems that researchers should deal with. Finally, intervention studies have been conducted but often cannot control for the specific nature of the institutional context (police, judiciary, penal code).

For that reason, the workshop was aimed at bringing together researchers in this area from several European countries. By studying various countries, so it was thought, it may very well be possible to examine the relationship between the institutional context and, specifically, the reporting of family violence to the police. Our focus on reporting to the police does not imply the denial of the existence and importance of other intervention agencies. Indeed, from country to country the interventions that are

¹ Two convenors, one ESF representative, thirteen international invitees, five Dutch participants.

² With family violence we refer to violence between family members: between spouses/cohabitants, parents and children, and between siblings.

organised by either the police, other judicial organisations or by non-judicial organisations were explored. This in itself was very valuable information that will shed light on how the problem of family violence within the EU countries is being dealt with.

Added European value of this collaborative effort lies in the exploration of the use of existing data sources from European countries (data of international crime victims surveys (ICVS), police data, dedicated surveys in various countries). Also, by a comparison at the European level it was possible to study variation in legal definitions, penal code and police reactions in relation to the extent of domestic violence reported. The combination of participants from a social science background and a legal background, with qualitative as well as quantitative research orientation, and knowledgeable about judicial as well as non-judicial intervention agencies, ensured an interdisciplinary approach of this complex problem.

From Thursday October 10 through Saturday October 12, researchers of various European countries presented available research findings and data-sources from their countries. A considerable part of the workshop was spent on comparing the ways in which family violence is registered and investigated in the different countries, and the need for better measurements of police intervention strategies and judicial contexts. Also, explicit attention was paid to formulating new research questions and, if needed in order to answer these questions, to new (internationally comparable) data collection efforts.

2. Scientific content

The general workshop topic was divided into five themes (one workshop session devoted to each theme):

- Data-sources on family violence
- Legal provisions and institutional arrangements in reaction to family violence
- Reporting of family violence to the police
- Legal processing of family violence cases
- Future research: initiatives and new directions

Apart from the general themes listed, a more specific and elaborate list of questions was developed to serve as a guiding tool for discussions at the workshop. At the workshop it was decided to use this topic list as a guideline for further examination of country differences and input to future publication(s). Below, we will give a narrative account of the scientific content of the workshop sessions.

Workshop session: Data-sources on family violence

As the dark number of incidents of violence in the private sphere is generally acknowledged to be high (or higher than so-called 'street violence'), researchers have tried to assess the prevalence of such incidents by self-reports, as registered data only cover the incidents that are reported to the police or some other authority. Variability in definitions of family violence, however, makes it difficult to compare findings from different surveys, and has hindered the assessment of explanations brought forth to explain family violence. In the first workshop session, therefore, time was spent on definitions and measurement of family violence.

From the perspective of the comparability of data-sources, Natalia Ollus from HEUNI presented the International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS), an initiative of HEUNI/UNICRI/Statistics Canada. The IVAWS is a standardised questionnaire asking women for their experiences with violence inside and outside the home. The survey builds on the expertise with internationally comparative research that was conducted with the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) and combines this with specific knowledge on the measurement of violence against women. Time was spent on the background of and need for comparable data on violence against women in an international context. Methodological considerations focused on the measurement of the various forms of (sexual) violence and on ways to ask questions that have cross-cultural validity. After pilot research in 2002, a number of countries will start the full-fledged survey in 2003.

In his presentation, Juanjo Medina Arriza from Spain, currently affiliated with Manchester University, addressed the widely debated issue of symmetry of violence in relationships. His contribution made clear that the variability of definitions of the various forms of violence in the private sphere has not only methodological but also theoretical implications, where notions of 'family violence', 'common-couple violence' refer to more 'symmetrical' exchanges of violence in relationships between men and women, and notions of 'spouse abuse' and 'domestic terrorism' refer to situations where women predominantly suffer from the violence of their male partners. A re-analysis of existing data showed that seemingly incompatible viewpoints of the supposed symmetry of violence in relationships can actually be understood by making a distinction between levels of the seriousness of the violence that occurs. The more 'mutual' violence would then refer to less serious forms of violence, where as the 'domestic terrorism' situation typically refers to more serious forms of violence of a more complex nature (including psychological violence) where predominantly men are offender and women are victim.

Workshop session: Legal provisions and institutional arrangements in reaction to family violence

The paper of Liz Kelly from the University of North London was focussed on recent developments in domestic violence legislation in Europe. She discussed specific domestic violence legislation that was

drafted in the 1990s in many countries, and highlighted elements from some of these reforms which have been innovative. Her research is not restricted to European countries but covers also the legislations in other parts of the world. For example, some Latin American laws have managed to include psychological abuse in the definition of family violence. With respect to civil law protections the most innovative laws are those from Austria, Germany and New Zealand. These laws, each in their own way, give powers to remove offenders from the home for 10 days as long as the police believe that an offence has been committed and it may be repeated. Intervention projects are also created that are supposed to offer proactive support to women and interventions with men.

A number of European countries (Belgium, France and Spain) have enacted laws which specify that criminal assaults between partners should be an aggravating factor in sentencing. Other countries, such as Sweden, have criminalized a 'course of conduct', thereby recognising that it is more a repetition of violent behaviour that should be punished than each incident that happens (which may be less serious in itself). This reflects the character of this type of crime that takes place in intimate relationships: it is often more a repetition of incidents than one violent crime.

Rebecca Dobash and Russell Dobash from Manchester University provided a historical overview of the way family violence has been defined in society, particularly in relation to intervention policies and strategies. In former times, women were considered to be owned by their husbands. In the 1960s and 1970s, family violence was combated by crisis interventions and dispute resolutions. Arrest was avoided, and disputes were conciliated. In the seventies, women's movement came up, help lines were created and victim support received new attention. Protection orders, injunctions and interdicts became suitable ways of combating family violence. Mandatory arrest was made possible (for both men and women), legislation was drafted and specialised courts were created. Still later, new attention came for the consequences of such violence. Abuser programmes were set up which were focussed on keeping the offender accountable for the violence. A multiple agency approach was considered as a suitable method for combating the problem of family violence. Still, important issues remain, such as the correct estimation of the impact of innovations as well as more fundamental reservations against the use of the justice system in reaction to this problem, and, in relation to this, the question: Is this business as usual or are we in a changing business?

Workshop session: Reporting of family violence to the police

The first contribution in this workshop session was by Sevaste Chatzifotou from the School of Health and Social Welfare in Greece. Having conducted qualitative research on marital violence and help-seeking behaviour in Greece, an implicit comparison in her contribution concerned the Greek approach vis-à-vis other European countries. An account of a female victim of marital violence demonstrated that the negative attitude displayed by police officers, often the first 'outsider' learning about the situation, is a barrier in getting help or to having the offender prosecuted – sometimes even to the extent that women are discouraged to leave the home as this can be considered a breach of the marital contract. Research in Greece is scattered, and there is little knowledge building and training on the side of the police force, actually quite comparable to the low level of knowledge on this problem in the general population.

Sander Flight from the DSP Research Group (the Netherlands) used data from a Dutch nationwide self-report survey from 1997 to assess reporting rates by victims of (some form of) violence incidents in the private sphere. From these rates, it became clear that the police will only learn about even high intensity violence incidents in a limited share of cases (17 %), and in only five percent of these cases victims actually file a signed report (in the Netherlands, this decision is up to the victim and not mandatory on the side of the police). In a follow-up research project, actual reports of domestic violence incidents were analysed, and attitudes and opinions of Dutch police officers, assistance organisation and victims in relation to domestic violence and the police response were assessed. The analysis of reports demonstrated the difficulty of extracting domestic violence incidents in police registration, as (the complex of) such incidents is classified under different (legal) codes as a result of each police officer's individual discretion in this respect. Also, while individual officers may express commitment in wanting

to combat domestic violence incidents, they also hold views that do not encourage police intervention (“if she doesn’t leave him, we can’t help”). On the side of victims, it is felt that the police reaction is too ‘legal’ when they call the police for help and support. Generally, they wish to report to put an end to the violence, not do not (primarily) want to end the relationship.

Workshop session: Legal processing of family violence cases

Peter Lindström from the National Council of Crime Prevention in Stockholm discussed the Swedish law called ‘Gross violation of women’s integrity’ which makes punishable a repeated pattern of violation of a woman’s integrity. This 1998 law has been evaluated, and it appeared that there was a substantial difference between police officers with respect to the interpretation of the law. Police training has increased the number of reported incidents covered by this law however. An average of 14 month of imprisonment was imposed on offenders found guilty of this crime. Reporting of such crimes by the police is compulsory. Of all cases reported to the police, 25% go to the court. There are dedicated police officers for this type of crime, but this function profile is not highly popular among police officers.

Anna Baldry from the Università di Roma ‘La Sapienza’ started with explaining that domestic violence refers mainly to violence inflicted against by a male against his female partner. Most of the cases of family violence that are prosecuted refer to this type of violence and, therefore, she discussed mainly this form. Italy does not have a specific law regarding family violence nor domestic violence. However there are numerous opportunities to prosecute family violence. All types of violence constituting ‘domestic violence’, including psychological, physical and sexual, are present in the Italian criminal code. On top of that, a specific reference to family violence exists within the code, in the article that is called ‘Maltreatment within the family’. The law specifies that in order to proceed for the crime of ‘Maltreatment’, a number of violent acts (psychological as well as physical or sexual) has to be committed repeatedly over a period of time. Prosecution is possible, even if each separate event does not establish a serious violent act. There is a mandatory legal action for this crime; the case is prosecuted regardless of the victims reporting the case to the police. A new law has made possible protective and restraining orders that can be specifically applied in cases of family violence. This order can be issued both in the criminal context and in the civil domain.

Frans Koenraadt from the Willem Pompe Institute in Utrecht discussed two cases he had been involved in as a reporting psychologist. One of these cases concerned a 16-year old girl who had killed her newly-born child shortly after giving birth, and the other was about a man who had been killed by his wife after a period in which he had maltreated her. The risk of recidivism was assessed to be low in these cases. Comparisons were made during the session between the type and length of sentences that could be imposed in each country for such crimes, and there appeared to be substantial differences in this respect. Also the qualification as murder or as manslaughter in these cases may differ between the countries.

Workshop session: Future research – initiatives and new directions

In the closing session, Rebecca and Russell Dobash reflected on the different types of research strategies that have been employed in the past to learn more about intimate partner violence and the appropriate legal response to it. Depending on the different design, knowledge has been gathered on prevalence, victims, offenders and effectiveness of intervention strategies. Specific criminal justice responses were examined in relation to the effectiveness of arrest and of protection order-like interventions. Research into abuser programmes has to meet certain methodological criteria more generally discussed in the ‘What-Works’ literature, and like with intervention studies in general, it is difficult to ascertain the ‘real’ effect of such programmes – for now, meta-analyses show a small effect. Risk assessment has been another route in research, developed also to be used within the criminal justice system for professional assessments. Dobash and Dobash concluded by stressing the need for ‘incrementalism’ – not putting all your stakes on some definitive study that will answer all your questions but build upon existing research and carefully examine what is to be studied, who decides, and what is to be learnt.

Peter Wetzels from the German Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen (KFN) demonstrated that in inter-family violence research, existing routes can be taken to arrive at new destinations. Using school-based research among juveniles from different ethnic groups, he showed that violence among juveniles from foreign backgrounds is more prevalent, even when controlling for socio-economic deprivation, but can be mediated through the childhood maltreatment in the home and the development of violence-legitimising norms of masculinity. This brings up the issue of whether such findings apply to the culture of origin in general or whether it refers to the specific circumstance of families migrating between two cultures. As cultural comparisons in present-day Europe can be made not only between but also within countries, research should pay attention to the consequences of difference in cultural backgrounds for research into the aetiology of intra-family violence and also to the question whether countries' legal and non-legal responses to such violence constitute adequate responses for different ethnic groups.

In an attempt to summarise some general points that came up during presentations and discussions, the workshop convenors concluded the workshop by listing some topics that seemed relevant for detecting country-differences. These are listed in the following textbox:

- Definitions
 - legal/family issue (public versus private)
 - family or partner violence (broad versus narrow)
 - what constitutes a case? (limits & definitions)
- Reporting / discretion of police
 - mandatory or up to the victim
 - low versus high demands on registration
 - specialised training versus integrated approach
- Legislation
 - special domestic violence provision versus integrated laws
 - special laws or aggravating conditions in existing laws
 - psychological violence included yes versus no
 - rape in marriage as separate legal provision
- Interventions
 - criminal justice system *versus*
 - psychological/psychiatric support systems *versus*
 - informal support networks
- Cross-cultural factors
 - between country versus within country
 - cross-cuts (the interaction of) aetiology and interventions

3. Assessments of results

As far as contributions to the future direction of the field is concerned, we, as organisers, have been pleasantly surprised by the many suggestions for research and practice that the participants to the workshop have generated. To categorise these, we present short-term and long-term initiatives and suggestions that have come up in the course of the workshop, referring partly to joint publications in direct relation to the workshop (under responsibility of the workshop convenors) and partly to new research activities to be undertaken in the near future by (combinations of) the workshop participants.

Short-term

In the closing session it was agreed upon that the workshop convenors would revise the topic list so that all relevant issues would be included, so that a structured inventory of information would be built for all participating countries (for an overview of countries, see section 5). Also, the workshop convenors will make a proposal for a publication (outlet) in which the participants to the workshop will be invited to participate. All participants to the workshop agreed that a broader public should profit from the topics that were discussed and the information that was exchanged. This proposal will be sent out early in 2003. All workshop participants have been invited to explore possibilities for the establishment of a network to facilitate future exchange between researchers in this area (ESF or otherwise). As a concrete result, Anna Baldry from Italy has submitted a proposal for the European Science Foundation Network, which will be named 'European Network on Violence by Intimate Partners (ENVIP)'. Also, by providing information according to the revised topic list (as mentioned above) the participants will contribute to the build-up of an information database which will be needed in the future.

Middle-term

In the middle term, the workshop convenors will be editing the above indicated volume with contributions of the workshop held in October. The workshop participants will possibly meet again when resources become available, either within the realm of new network or in relation to the suggested publication.

Long-term

In the course of the workshop, all participants have been suggesting, in different combinations, ways to work together or to exchange information with regard to new research questions and related activities to be jointly undertaken. To illustrate, we here list some of the suggested topics/research questions:

- the use of restraining/protection orders in reaction to family violence
- cultural comparison and ethnic differences in relation to family violence
- what are pathways from 'common couple violence' to 'domestic terrorism'?
- priorities of police officers in Europe when handling domestic violence cases (scenario study)

In case the proposed network would become a reality, these initiatives will be incorporated within the network as far as it is compatible with the network's goals and aims.

4. Final programme

Workshop presentations

Thursday October 10, 2002 - Before 15.00: Arrival, coffee, joint lunch at NSCR.

Thursday afternoon 15.00 –18.00. Data-sources on family violence.

Chair: Marijke Malsch (Netherlands)

Introduction by ESF SCSS representative dr. Dagmar Kutsar (Estonia)

Natalia Ollus (Finland). *The International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS).*

Juanjo Medina Arriza (Spain/United Kingdom). *Measurement and definitional issues: dealing with the challenge of heterogeneity of intimate partner violence*

Friday morning 09.00–12.00. Legal provisions and institutional arrangements in reaction to family violence.

Chair: Peter Lindström (Sweden)

Liz Kelly. *New developments in domestic violence law in Europe.*

Rebecca Dobash Emerson & Russell Dobash (United Kingdom): *Criminal Justice Responses to Intimate Partner Violence in Britain and North America: Policy and Principles*

Friday afternoon. 14.00-17.00. Reporting of family violence to the police.

chair: Peter Lindström (Sweden)

Sevasti Chatzifotiou (Greece). *Reporting of family violence to the police. Problematic aspects on the side of victims and the police organisation.*

PM. Police officers handling domestic violence cases

Saturday morning 09.30-12.30. Legal processing of family violence cases.

Chair: Liz Kelly (United Kingdom).

Peter Lindstrom (Sweden). *Politics, Police and Violence Against Women: the Swedish example.*

Anna Baldry (Italy). *Legal processing of family violence cases in Italy: what works and what doesn't?*

Saturday afternoon 14.00-17.00. Future research: initiatives and new directions

Chair: Liz Kelly (United Kingdom).

Rebecca Dobash Emerson & Russell Dobash (United Kingdom). *Researching Criminal Justice Interventions for Intimate Partner Violence.*

Peter Wetzels (Germany). *Juveniles of different ethnic groups experiencing inter-family violence.*

5. Final list of participants

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Biographical information on participants:

Anna Baldry, Phd (Italy)

Università di Roma 'La Sapienza'

Researcher at the National Statistical Institute, lecturer in social psychology. Conducted (comparative) research into domestic violence and the relation between (witnessing of) family violence and children's problem behaviour (school bullying). Research interests: domestic violence, sexual violence, family violence & bullying in school. She has a PhD in social psychology, University of Rome 'La Sapienza' and a PhD in Criminology, Institute of Criminology, Cambridge.

Professor Rosemie Bruynooghe (Belgium)

Limburgs Universitair Centrum

Researcher. Works at the department of medicine and is responsible for the coordination of communication skills and psychosocial aspects of illness, health and healthcare. Conducted first Belgian nation-wide survey into violence in different life spheres, including the home. Research interests: Sexual abuse in the family, violence in the domestic sphere, violence at the workplace. Educated in sociology.

Dr. Sevaste Chatzifotiou (Greece)

*Technological Educational Institute
School of health and social welfare*

Assistant professor. Conducted qualitative research on marital violence in Greece. Research interests: marital violence against women, family support, help-seeking behaviour, police reaction to marital violence, social work theory and practice and in feminist research.

Her disciplinary background is: a first degree in Social Work (Greece), an MA in Social and Community Work Studies (Bradford Uni, UK), an MA in Social Research Methods (Manchester Uni, UK), and a PhD in Social Policy and Social Work on "Help-Seeking Behaviour of Abused Women in Greece" (Manchester Uni, UK).

Dr. Stephanie Condon (France)

Institut National d'études démographiques

Researcher. Member of research team of prof. Maryse Jaspard, conducting first (national survey about violence against women in France (enquete nationale sur les violences envers les femmes en France). Research topics: the study of the migration process and of immigration to France (in particular, Caribbean migration).

Her first degree was in Modern Languages and Geography, her PhD in historical population geography (Queen Mary and Westfield College, London). She took part in the setting up of a gender and demography research unit at INED, of which she is a member.

She worked together in the Enveff research team (ten researchers from different disciplines) as the social geographer to set up the national survey.

Professor Russell Dobash (UK)

University of Manchester

Department of Applied Social Science

Professor in the Department of Applied Social Science at the University of Manchester. Teaches courses on crime, violence, qualitative and quantitative methods, social policy and criminal justice, as well as research methods. Research topics: (partner) violence, prisons, child sexual abuse.

Professor Rebecca Dobash-Emerson (UK)

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Department of Applied Social Science

Professor of Social Research in the Department of Applied Social Science at the University of Manchester. Area of research: violence and the policies and interventions relating to it. Specific research projects: violence against women, criminal justice based treatment programmes for violent men, first national study of Homicide in Britain. Her disciplinary background is sociology.

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Senior lecturer at the Department of Criminology of Warsaw University and head of the Criminal Statistics Division in the Institute of Justice in Poland. Research topics: comparative research, international data-sources, violence against women. Her disciplinary background econometrics and criminology

Professor Liz Kelly (UK)

University of North London

Child and women abuse studies Unit

Director of the Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit at the University of North London, which studies prevalence of and policy responses to various forms of abuse and domestic violence. Research topics: domestic violence, violence against women, rape, sexual abuse, attrition in rape cases, domestic violence legislation, sexual abuse of children, trafficking and self-defence courses for women and girls.

Dr. Dagmar Kutsar (Estonia)

University of Tartu

Dagmar Kutsar is a Professor of Social Policy at the Department of Sociology and Social Policy and also Head of the Unit of Family and Welfare Studies of the University of Tartu, and she is the ESF-SCSS representative for the meeting.

Research interests: family, childhood and welfare research and policies (incl. poverty and social exclusion/inclusion, childhood relative deprivation and poverty, changing family structures and family decision-making), social indicators and social reporting.

Dr. Peter Lindström (Sweden)

National Council for Crime Prevention

Head of The Division for Reform Evaluation at the National Council for Crime Prevention, surveying and analysing the way crime policy reforms are put into effect, their results and costs. Research topics: domestic violence, policing, community interventions.

Professor Juanjo Medina Ariza (UK/Spain)

University of Manchester

Department of Applied Social Science

Assistant professor. Research topics: interpersonal violence, communities and crime, immigration and crime and comparative criminal justice. Currently engaged in a project that tries to explore the social networks of male batterers.

Dr. Natalia Ollus (Finland)

The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)

Senior Programme Officer at HEUNI and project manager of the International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS). Research topics and areas of interest and expertise: violence against women (including immigrant women), comparative research, police reaction of domestic violence (including training), trafficking in women and smuggling of migrants. Natalia Ollus holds a Master's degree (Soc. Sc.) from the University of Helsinki.

Corinna Seith (Switzerland)

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Institut für Sociologie

Researcher officer, University of Bern, Institute for Sociology and Visiting Research Fellow, Child and Women Abuse Studies Unit, London Metropolitan University

Project director of a research project on institutional responses to domestic violence looking at the Police, the Social Service and a Shelter in the rural, bilingual Canton of Fribourg in Switzerland. Funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation, National Research Programme 'Violence in daily life and organised crime'. Research topics: domestic violence and institutional responses, prevention of violence against women and children, sociology of organisations, gender segregation in the labour market, women in higher education. University studies in social science in Heidelberg and Frankfurt/Main (Education, Special Education and Psychology). PhD submitted at the University of Osnabrück.

Professor dr. Peter Wetzels (Germany)

Universität Hannover

Kriminologisches Institut Niedersachsen

Researcher. He is a full professor of criminology at the University of Hamburg, Department of law. Research topics: family violence, youth violence, cross cultural research, (long-term) consequences of victimisation experiences. His disciplinary background is psychology and law (university of Bremen). In his doctoral dissertation (University of Bremen, July 1997, Faculty of Psychology) he analysed the prevalence and the consequences of childhood victimisation experiences (physical abuse and sexual abuse) based on a nationwide representative survey. In June 2002 he finished his 'Habilitation' at the University of Bremen and got the "venia legendi" for Criminology and Legal Psychology. From December 2000 until October 2002 he was Director of the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony.

From the Netherlands:

Drs. Sander Flight

DSP Research and Consultancy

Crime prevention

Researcher. Member of research team conducting Netherlands' first nation-wide survey into domestic violence. Research topics: Population research into safety, criminality and family violence; policing; victim experiences of reporting family violence to the police; quantitative & qualitative research. His disciplinary background is political science (University of Amsterdam) specialization in research techniques and methods of social scientific research.

Mr. Annemiek Goes

Transact

Annemiek Goes (jurist) is working as policy advisor on sexual and domestic violence, for TransAct, the Dutch national expertise centre gender issues in health care and prevention of sexual and domestic violence in Utrecht. Expertise: policies and legislation with respect to sexual and domestic violence; strategies in tackling domestic violence and sexual violence; cooperation with police, legal authorities and health care institutions.

Drs. Lia Knoet

Politie Haaglanden

Police commissioner and Master degree in Law (University of Nijmegen), graduated at the Netherlands Police Academy. Was head of juvenile department of regional and national police force. Is currently program manager domestic violence for the police Haaglanden (for greater The Hague).

Dr. F.A.M.M. Koenraadt

Willem Pompe instituut

Lecturer/researcher forensic psychology. Writes forensic reports on defendants who presumably suffer from mental disorders. Research topics: legal processing of family violence, inter-family homicide.

Dr. S. Lo Fo Wong

UMC St. Radboud

Vrouwenstudies geneeskunde

Family doctor, doing PhD research on women abuse and the role of the family physician. Organised invitational workshop on family violence and the disclosure of victim experiences to general practitioners. Research interests: family violence, disclosure, education of general practitioners.

Dr.Mr. K. Lünemann

Verwey-Jonker instituut

Researcher at the Verwey-Jonker Instituut, Utrecht, has published widely on domestic violence and law enforcement problems related to it.

From the NSCR:

Dr. Wilma Smeenk

Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Senior researcher at NSCR, research group 'Life-course development, criminal involvement and interventions'. Studied sociology, Phd. research (Soc. Sc.) on family formation. Research topics: family violence, cross cultural research, violence against women, societal reaction to family violence, inter-generational transmission of violence.

Mr.Dr. Marijke Malsch

Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

Senior researcher at NSCR, part-time judge at the District Court Haarlem. Studied law and social sciences. Research topics: intimate partner violence, domestic violence legislation, legal processing of family violence cases, stalking, police interventions, principle of open justice.

Drs. Vera Haket

Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

PhD-researcher, working on PhD-project on the police handling and legal processing of rape cases. Research topics: victimisation experiences, story telling, police reaction.

Drs. Heike Goudriaan

Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR)

PhD-researcher, working on a project about the influence of contextual factors (e.g. level of corruption or strength of police force in a country or district) in the reporting of criminal victimisation to the police. Research topics: victimisation experiences, reporting to the police, police reaction, cross-cultural research

5. Statistical information on participants

Not all non-Dutch participants have used the reply form ESF sent out or filled in the questions concerning their age. Also, we do not have the exact ages of the Dutch participants. As a result, we here present the (estimated) age distribution of participants in categories of five years.

| Age Structure | Nr. of participants in this category |
|----------------------|---|
| 20-24 | 0 |
| 25-29 | 2 |
| 30-34 | 4 |
| 35-39 | 1 |
| 40-44 | 4 |
| 45-49 | 4 |
| 50-54 | 6 |
| 55+ | 1 |

The country distribution is indicated below.

| Countries of Origin | Nr. of participants in this category |
|----------------------------|---|
| Belgium | 1 |
| Estonia | 1 |
| Finland | 1 |
| Germany | 2 |
| Greece | 1 |
| Italy | 1 |
| Netherlands | 8 |
| Poland | 1 |
| Spain | 1 |
| United Kingdom | 3 |
| Sweden | 1 |