

Domestic Violence against Women

Report

Fieldwork: February – March 2010

Publication: September 2010

This survey was requested by the former Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security (after an administrative reorganisation now DG Justice) and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit).

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Eurobarometer 73.2

Domestic Violence against Women

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of
Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security
(DG Justice after the administrative reorganisation)

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate-General
Communication

TNS Opinion & Social
Avenue Herrmann Debroux, 40
1160 Brussels
Belgium

Table of contents

INTRODUCTION	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	10
1. THE AWARENESS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE EUROPEAN UNION	12
1.1 Awareness and sources of information	12
1.2 Level of proximity to cases of domestic violence	23
1.2.1 Proximity to the victims	23
1.2.2 Proximity to the abusers	30
2. THE PERCEPTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE EUROPEAN UNION	38
2.1 The perceived level of domestic violence against women in European society	38
2.2 Attitudes towards domestic violence against women.....	44
3. THE REASONS FOR VIOLENCE	49
3.1 The seriousness of the various types of violence	49
3.2 The causes of violence	67
3.2.1 Alcohol and drug addiction as the causes of violence.....	67
3.2.2 Economical and social causes of violence.....	73
3.2.3 Other causes of violence	80
4. THE KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	86
4.1 Laws regarding prevention.....	90
4.2 Laws regarding the support for victims	97
4.3 Laws regarding the perpetrators	104
5. FIGHTING THE PROBLEM	111
5.1 The role of institutions/groups of people	111
5.2 Concrete ways of combating domestic violence	117
5.2.1 Information	117
5.2.2 Legal measures	123
5.2.3 Education	130

6. THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	135
6.1 Should the European Union get involved in fighting this issue?	135
6.2 Awareness of the policies or measures put forward.....	140
CONCLUSION	145
ANNEXES	
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
QUESTIONNAIRE	
TABLES	

INTRODUCTION

The European Union defines 'violence against women' as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological 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. As probably the most common form of violence against women, **domestic violence is a high priority for the EU.**

While some progress has undoubtedly been made in the EU in terms of improving public awareness and giving women who suffer from violence more places to turn, **women in all Member States continue to suffer violence** at the hands of abusive partners. According to the Council of Europe, **one European woman in four** experiences domestic violence at some point in her life, and between 6-10% of women suffer domestic violence in a given year.²

Some measures including a new **European Observatory**, which would collect and share data on domestic violence, and an **EU-wide hotline** (116)³ to help victims are under discussion.

So far, these steps have culminated in the **2nd Women in Power Summit** in March 2010 and in **the Cadiz Declaration**⁴ by female ministers and political leaders from across the EU. The Cadiz Declaration noted that gender equality was yet to be fully achieved in the EU, and that violence against women was an enduring issue and a violation of human rights. They pledged to work towards the eradication of domestic

¹ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/16173cor.en08.pdf>

² [Council of Europe \(2002\). Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the protection of women against violence. Adopted on 30 April 2002; and Explanatory Memorandum. \(Strasbourg, France Council of Europe\).](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/16173cor.en08.pdf)

³ <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?aged=0&format=HTML&guiLanguage=en&language=EN&reference=IP/09/1842>

⁴ <http://eu2010.es/en/documentosynoticias/noticias/declaracioncadiz.html>

violence, as enshrined in the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women**⁵, which was passed 30 years earlier.

Seeking to address the problem, The European Commission has been funding projects within the Daphne Programme since 1997 to respond to growing concerns about different types of violence within the EU and more specifically about domestic violence, focusing mainly on prevention. Finally, the EU Presidency in the first semester of 2010 has made **domestic violence against women one of the principal areas of focus** for its six-month tenure. It also reiterated the conclusions reached by the EU's Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council⁶ which aimed at achieving **"the eradication of violence against women in the EU"**.

⁵ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>

⁶ http://eu2010.es/en/documentosynoticias/noticias/mar16_aidoparlameur.html

It is in this context that the European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security requested a Eurobarometer survey to measure how domestic violence against women is perceived by the European public opinion⁷. While implicitly the violence referred to in the survey can also be against men, **26,800 European citizens** were interviewed about **domestic violence against women** by the TNS Opinion & Social network **in February and March 2010** in all 27 European Union Member States⁸. The methodology used is that of surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)⁹. A technical note on the methodology for interviews conducted by the institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals¹⁰.

The survey follows on from a previous Eurobarometer survey conducted in 1999 in the 15 Member States which comprised the EU at the time (henceforth described as the EU15). The report at hand analyses the evolution of responses in the EU15 in the intervening decade, and will offer a **comparative analysis** of the results of the two surveys. However, it will also analyse data from the newer Member States, for which no trend comparisons are possible.

⁷ This survey was requested by the former Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security (after an administrative reorganisation now DG Justice) and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit).

⁸ Further information on the methodology used can be found in the technical note which specifies the interview methods as well as the intervals of confidence.

⁹ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

¹⁰ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

The survey also provides **detailed socio-demographic information** to help understand how different sections of European society view the problem of domestic violence against women. The statistical breakdowns include: gender; age range, divided into five categories; the impact of education; and a range of other socio-economic factors. Emphasis will also be placed on the respondents' proximity to domestic violence, with questions focusing on whether people know both victims and perpetrators of violence¹¹.

The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the respondents throughout the continent who gave their time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this survey would quite simply not have been possible.

¹¹ This variable is based on the answers to QC11 and QC12. The respondents who answered "no" to the six items are classified in the "no" category, those who answered "yes" to at least one item are classified in the "yes" category.

In this report, the countries are referred to by their official abbreviation:

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany*
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

* Data presented in the report are exclusively those of Germany as a whole. However, data for "East" and "West" Germany are also available in the data tables.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of this survey is to measure the evolution of European public opinion concerning domestic violence against women since 1999, which can be seen as the starting point for collecting information about the public's view on this important problem. Evolutions are particularly interesting to study considering the changing legal context over the past ten years. The first important message that comes out of the study is the rising awareness of Europeans. The survey also shows broad support for EU action in this area.

- 98% of people are now aware of domestic violence across the EU compared to 94% in the previous survey.
- Awareness of domestic violence against women is very high across the EU, thanks to media such as television (92%), newspapers and magazines (59%) informing the vast majority of EU citizens about the problem.
- Domestic violence remains very common: one respondent in four across the EU knows a woman among friends or in the family circle who is a victim of domestic violence. Since the previous survey, the proportion of Europeans (on a comparable EU15 basis) that say they know a victim of domestic violence in their circle of friends or family has increased from 19% to 25%.
- One person in five knows of someone who commits domestic violence in their circle of friends and family (21%).
- Women are more likely than men to know a woman who has suffered from domestic violence. They are also more likely than men to be aware of people who commit this crime, and more likely to view the problem seriously and to advocate tougher penalties for those responsible.
- 78% of Europeans recognise that domestic violence is a common problem.

- Attitudes to domestic violence have generally become much tougher, with far more people (86%, up from 63% for the EU15) now saying that domestic violence is unacceptable and should always be punishable by law. In the European Union as a whole, 84% consider that domestic violence is unacceptable and should always be punishable by law.
- Sexual and physical violence are seen as the most serious forms of violence suffered by women with 85% of respondents in both cases considering that these are "very serious".
- There is strong support for EU involvement in eradicating domestic violence against women (87% of respondents feel that the EU should probably or definitely be involved).
- However, while most people believe that laws are in place to prevent domestic violence, very few (14%) are familiar with specific EU measures to tackle the problem.

1. THE AWARENESS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1.1 Awareness and sources of information

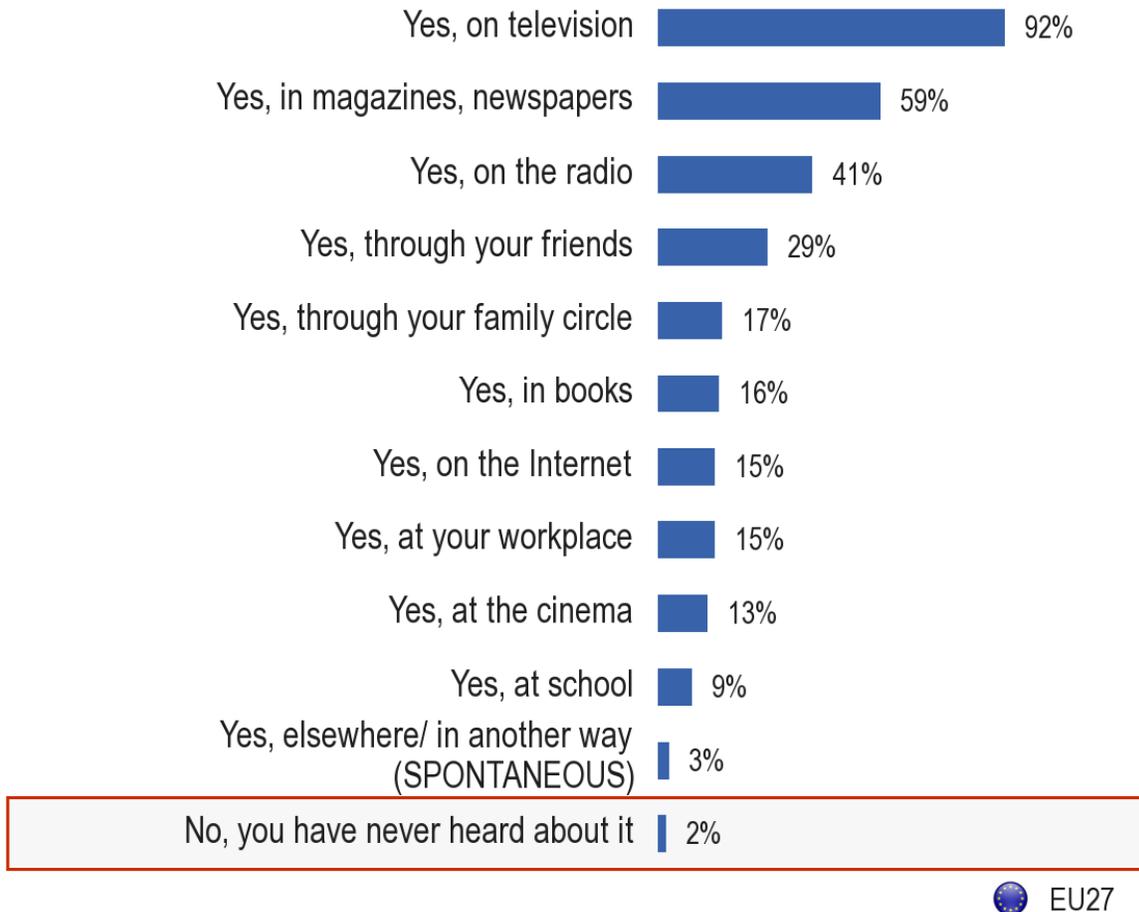
- 98% of EU citizens have heard of domestic violence against women, with television providing most people with their information on the subject -

The vast majority of EU citizens (98%) have heard of domestic violence against women, with 92% of respondents saying that they have heard it being discussed on television¹². Magazines and newspapers are the next most common media in which people hear about the subject (59%), while 41% say they have heard about domestic violence against women on the radio and 29% have heard about it through friends. Other places where this topic is raised include the family circle (17%), books (16%), the Internet (15%), the workplace (15%), the cinema (13%), at school (9%), or elsewhere (3%).

Only 2% of respondents at EU level say they have not heard anything about domestic violence against women.

¹² QC1: 'Have you ever heard about domestic violence against women? If yes, where did you hear about it?' Possible answers: no, you have never heard about it; yes, on television; yes, in newspapers or magazines; yes, on the radio; yes, in books; yes, at the cinema; yes, through friends; yes, through your family circle; yes, at school; yes, at your workplace; yes, on the internet; yes, elsewhere/in another way; don't know.

QC1. Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it?



Looking at the results from the individual EU members, it emerges that **television is the place where most people hear about domestic violence against women in every EU country** – although in Finland like numbers of respondents mentioned magazines and newspapers (90%). Respondents in Denmark (97%), Spain (97%), Cyprus (96%), Italy (96%) and Portugal (96%) are the most likely to have heard about this issue on television, while those in Malta (84%), Belgium (85%), Ireland (85%), the UK (85%) and Austria (86%) are the least likely to mention television.

QC1 Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Yes, on television	Yes, in magazines, newspapers	Yes, on the radio	Yes, through your friends	Yes, through your family circle	Yes, in books	Yes, at your workplace	Yes, on the Internet	Yes, at the cinema	Yes, at school	
EU27	92%	59%	41%	29%	17%	16%	15%	15%	13%	9%	
BE	85%	64%	50%	33%	21%	23%	18%	16%	17%	11%	
BG	93%	26%	16%	33%	3%	6%	6%	7%	8%	2%	
CZ	93%	49%	24%	29%	11%	10%	14%	16%	5%	5%	
DK	97%	84%	72%	48%	36%	35%	39%	38%	25%	23%	
DE	91%	72%	42%	21%	12%	17%	14%	14%	12%	9%	
EE	89%	65%	50%	31%	16%	18%	13%	30%	17%	10%	
IE	85%	57%	56%	29%	17%	17%	10%	7%	10%	6%	
EL	95%	37%	20%	45%	16%	13%	6%	5%	11%	3%	
ES	97%	57%	58%	41%	30%	10%	16%	9%	13%	6%	
FR	94%	62%	58%	29%	22%	22%	19%	21%	21%	13%	
IT	96%	52%	23%	20%	9%	10%	9%	7%	13%	5%	
CY	96%	52%	35%	44%	22%	11%	14%	6%	9%	14%	
LV	93%	60%	38%	36%	17%	18%	17%	29%	28%	10%	
LT	94%	59%	47%	39%	15%	15%	14%	20%	20%	12%	
LU	93%	80%	62%	40%	29%	28%	25%	19%	24%	18%	
HU	93%	45%	36%	24%	14%	7%	14%	10%	4%	5%	
MT	84%	50%	46%	29%	25%	20%	17%	13%	19%	13%	
NL	90%	78%	51%	28%	19%	31%	23%	27%	14%	14%	
AT	86%	77%	45%	26%	11%	19%	15%	9%	14%	7%	
PL	94%	47%	35%	31%	18%	7%	9%	19%	5%	8%	
PT	96%	33%	16%	33%	13%	5%	8%	3%	5%	4%	
RO	91%	33%	24%	26%	12%	6%	11%	10%	4%	6%	
SI	95%	80%	57%	41%	24%	29%	23%	27%	21%	15%	
SK	94%	56%	33%	36%	13%	8%	21%	16%	5%	6%	
FI	90%	90%	54%	40%	21%	34%	28%	35%	39%	16%	
SE	95%	94%	74%	47%	32%	58%	43%	48%	45%	26%	
UK	85%	63%	38%	24%	17%	22%	18%	15%	13%	9%	
		Highest percentage per country				Lowest percentage per country					
		Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per item					

The results for the other media are more varied. Respondents in Sweden (94%), Finland (90%) and Denmark (84%) are far more likely to have read about domestic violence against women in **magazines and newspapers** (far more than the EU average of 59%), while relatively few respondents in Bulgaria (26%), Portugal (33%), Romania (33%) and Greece (37%) have read about these issues. This implies either that fewer people in these Member States read magazine and newspapers, or that their print media is less willing to discuss issues relating to domestic violence, or perhaps a combination of the two.

In Sweden, 74% of respondents say they **have heard about domestic violence against women on the radio**; this is also common in Denmark (72%) and Luxembourg (62%). However, only 16% of people in Bulgaria and Portugal and 20% in Greece say the same.

Hearing about these issues through friends is most common in Denmark (48%), Sweden (47%) and Greece (45%); it is the least common in Italy (20%), Germany (21%), Hungary (24%) and the UK (24%). The pattern is similar for hearing about domestic violence via the **family circle**. Respondents in Denmark (36%) and Sweden (32%) again are the most likely to mention this media, while those in Bulgaria (3%) and Italy (9%) are the least likely to mention it.

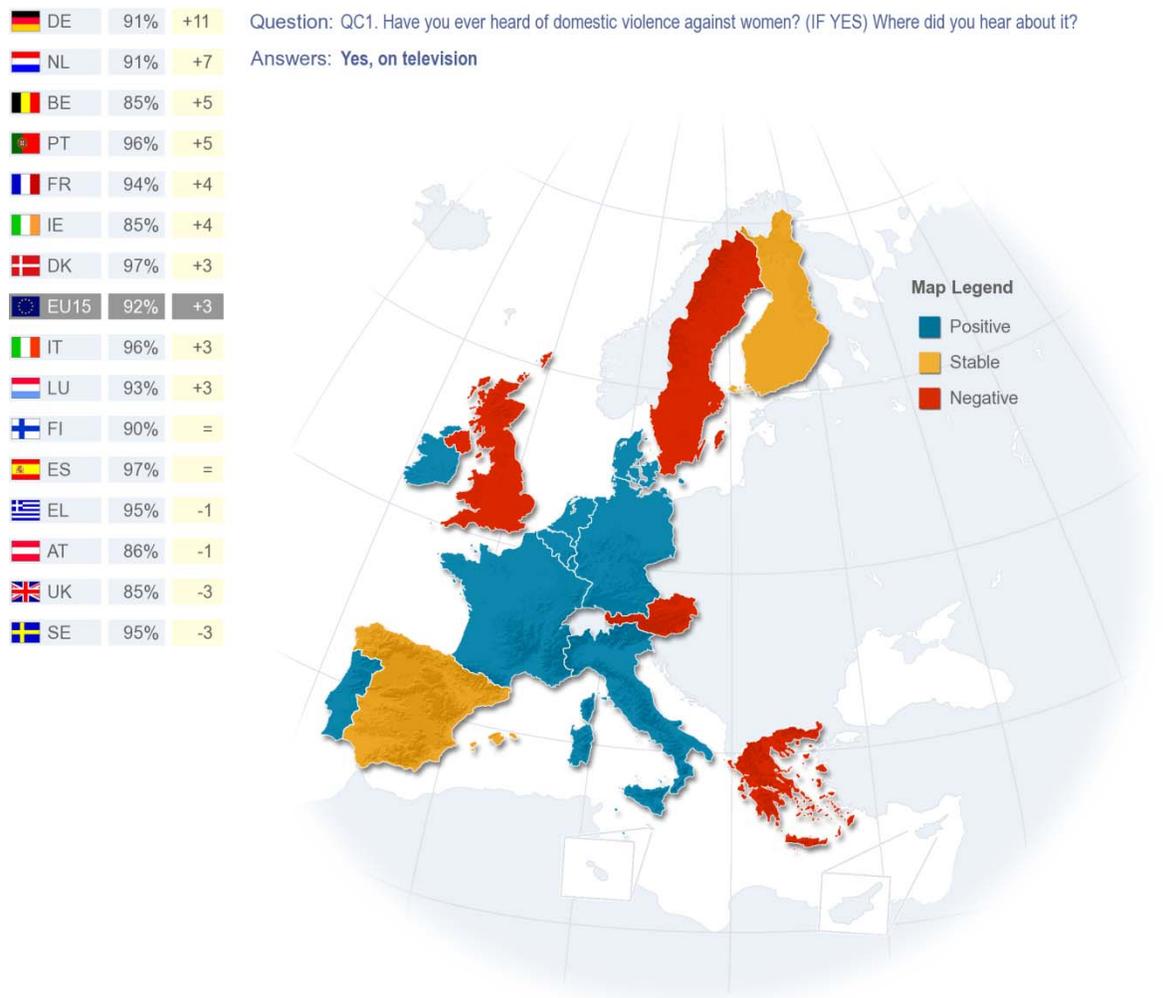
Books as a source of information provide an unusually wide variation, ranging from Sweden, where 58% of people say they have read about domestic violence, to Portugal, where only 5% say the same. Sweden is a long way ahead of the EU average (16%) and even the second-placed country (Denmark, 35%), suggesting country-specific reasons for the very high Swedish result. In fact, **Sweden scores highest on seven of the ten categories** under discussion, which points to the fact that awareness of domestic violence against women is extremely high there, perhaps for cultural reasons or as a result of long-term efforts by the government to address the problem.

In terms of **hearing about domestic violence against women in the workplace**, 43% of respondents in Sweden and 39% in Denmark mention this medium, as opposed to just 6% in Bulgaria and Greece. 48% of Swedish and 38% of Danish respondents say they have heard about domestic violence **via the internet**, in contrast with just 3% of those in Portugal and 5% in Greece who say the same.

Respondents in Sweden (45%) and Finland (39%) are the most likely to have heard about domestic violence **at the cinema**, while very few of those in Hungary (4%) and Romania (4%) mention the cinema. Domestic violence is most commonly **discussed at school** in Sweden (26%) and Denmark (23%), but rarely in Bulgaria (2%) and Greece (3%).

In comparison with the results of the 1999 survey for the EU15 countries, only 2% of EU15 respondents now claim not to have heard about domestic violence against women, as opposed to 4% who said the same in 1999.

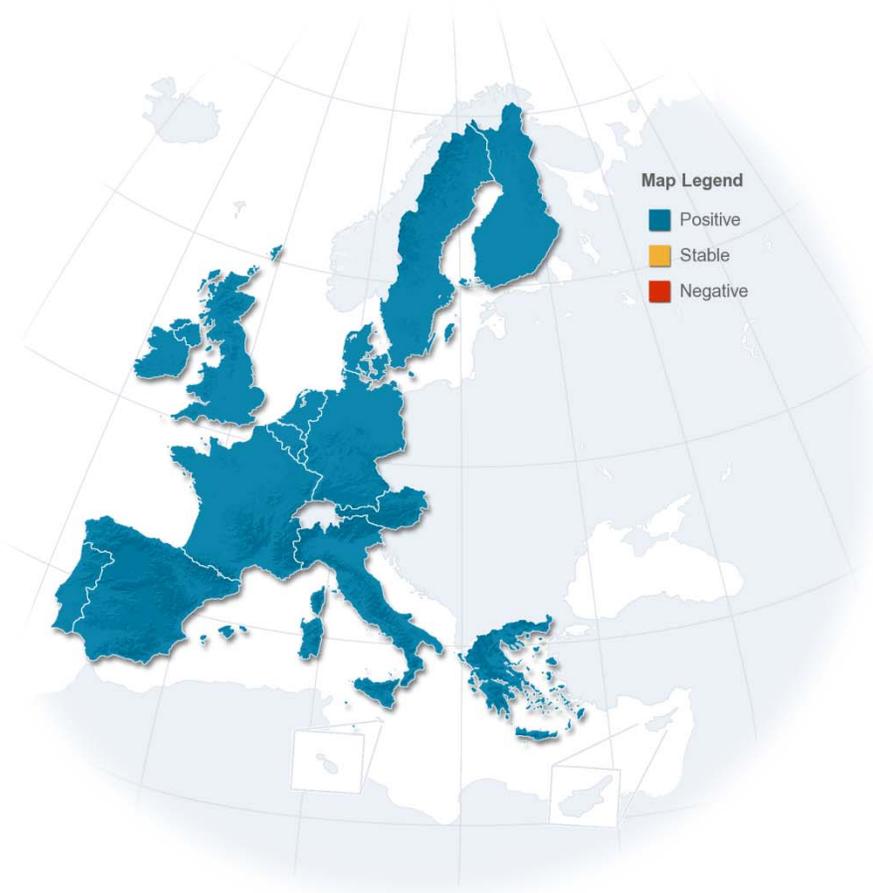
Some countries have experienced a significant jump in the number of people hearing about domestic violence against women on television, including Germany (91%, up from 80%), the Netherlands (91%, up from 84%), Portugal (96%, up from 91%) and Belgium (85%, up from 80%). Conversely, in Sweden (95%, down from 98%) and the UK (85%, down from 88%) the number of people hearing about these issues on television has fallen slightly. However, **overall awareness through television has risen in the EU15.**



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

Unsurprisingly, given the time lapse between the two surveys, every EU15 country reports a rise in the number of people hearing about domestic violence against women **via the internet**. The range in variations, from Sweden (48%, up from 13%) to Portugal (3%, up from 2%), is perhaps more a reflection of the level of internet penetration in different EU States rather than an indication of increasing awareness of domestic violence.

 SE	48%	+35	Question: QC1. Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it? Answers: Yes, on the Internet
 DK	38%	+34	
 FI	35%	+29	
 NL	27%	+23	
 FR	21%	+20	
 LU	19%	+15	
 BE	16%	+15	
 EU15	15%	+13	
 UK	15%	+13	
 DE	14%	+13	
 ES	9%	+8	
 AT	9%	+7	
 IE	7%	+6	
 IT	7%	+6	
 EL	5%	+4	
 PT	3%	+1	



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

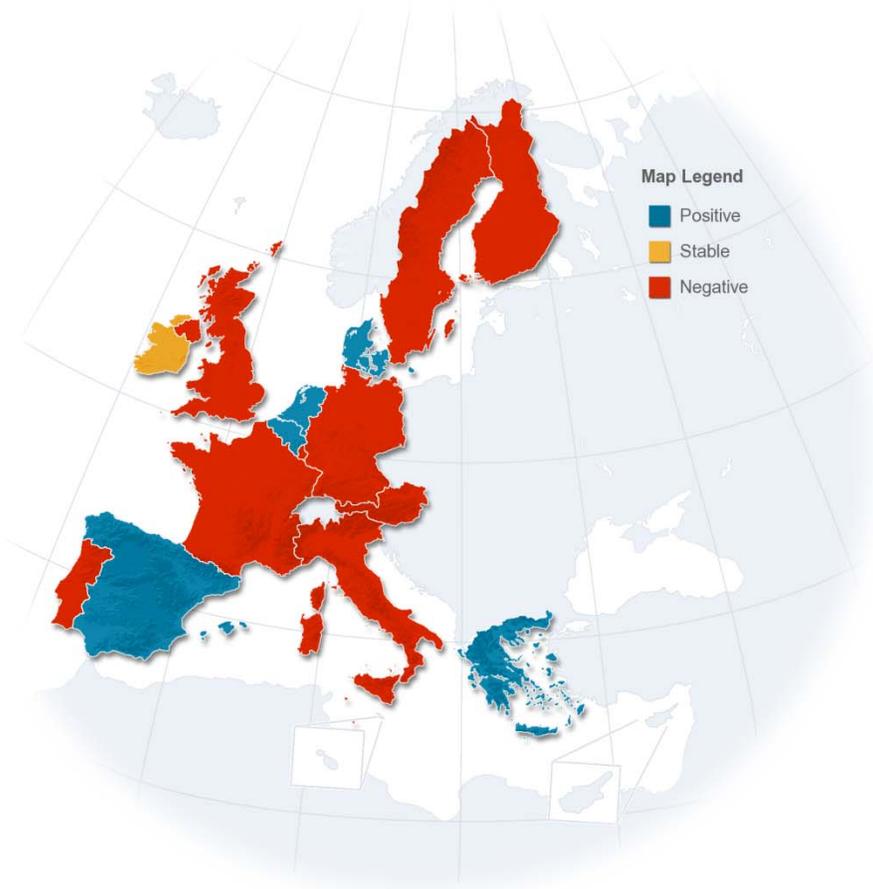


Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

Contrastingly, in several countries **fewer people are hearing about domestic violence through their family circle** in every EU country with some recording sizeable drops, especially Finland (21%, down from 33%) and Portugal (13%, down from 23%).

This could indicate that violence against women is now generally less prevalent in the EU15; alternatively, it could mean that, while domestic violence continues, it is now more of a social taboo and is therefore less likely to be discussed in a family context (alternatively, new avenues, such as help lines, may have provided more opportunity for discussing these issues outside the family than were previously available). These findings are reflected in a similar drop in those **hearing about domestic violence through friends**, with eight EU15 countries recording a significant fall – the largest being in Finland (40%, down from 51%), the UK (24%, down from 35%), and Sweden (47%, down from 57%). However, in Greece (45%, up from 35%) and Spain (41%, up from 35%) far more people say they are now hearing about domestic violence through friends.

🇪🇺	EL	45%	+10	Question: QC1. Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it? Answers: Yes, through your friends
🇪🇸	ES	41%	+6	
🇩🇰	DK	48%	+2	
🇧🇪	BE	33%	+1	
🇳🇱	NL	28%	+1	
🇮🇪	IE	29%	=	
🇦🇹	AT	26%	-1	
🇪🇺	EU15	28%	-3	
🇵🇹	PT	33%	-3	
🇮🇹	IT	20%	-4	
🇩🇪	DE	21%	-4	
🇫🇷	FR	29%	-4	
🇱🇺	LU	40%	-6	
🇸🇪	SE	47%	-10	
🇫🇮	FI	40%	-11	
🇬🇧	UK	24%	-11	



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

**QC1 Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES)
Where did you hear about it? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

	Yes, on television	Yes, in magazines, newspapers	Yes, on the radio	Yes, on the Internet
EU27	92%	59%	41%	15%
Education (End of)				
 15-	92%	48%	32%	3%
16-19	93%	60%	40%	13%
20+	92%	72%	53%	23%
Still studying	91%	55%	38%	33%

An analysis of the **socio-demographic data** reveals relatively little variation **except in terms of levels of education, which appear to have a bearing on where people learn about domestic violence**. 72% of people who left education at the age of 20 or over say they have read about it in **newspapers and magazines**; this falls to 60% in the 16-19 range, and drops again to 48% in the 15 or under category. The same pattern is seen for **radio**, with 53% of people in the 20+ category hearing about domestic violence in this way, but only 40% in the 16-19 range and 32% in the 15 or under range saying the same.

Similarly, 33% of people who are still studying say the internet has informed them about domestic violence, compared with 23% who left education at 20 or over, 13% who left aged 16-19, and 3% who left at 15 or under.

1.2 Level of proximity to cases of domestic violence

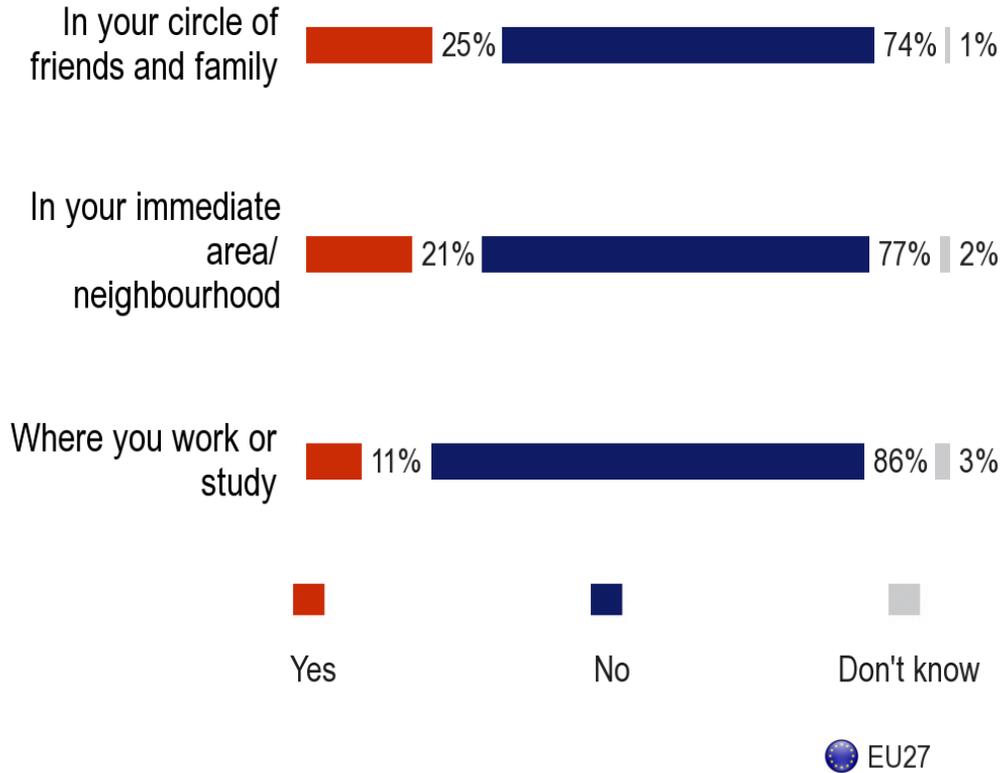
1.2.1 Proximity to the victims

- One EU citizen in four knows a woman who is a victim of domestic violence, though this is closer to one in two in some Member States -

Across the EU, **25% of respondents say that they know a woman within their circle of friends and family who has been a victim of domestic violence¹³**. 21% say they know a woman in their immediate area or neighbourhood who has suffered this sort of violence, while 11% say they know of a case where they work or study.

¹³ QC11: 'Do you know of any women who have been victims of any form of domestic violence, a) in your circle of family of friends, b) in your immediate area/neighbourhood, and c) where you work or study?'

QC11. Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...?



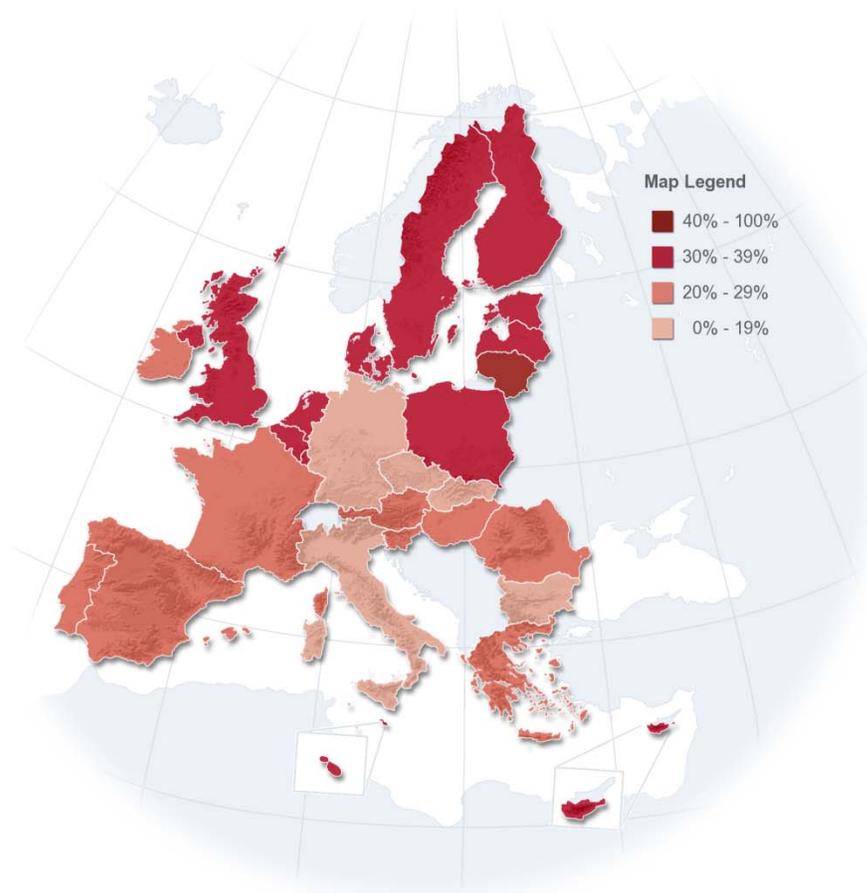
At the country level, a **relatively high proportion of respondents reveal that they know a female victim of domestic violence within their circle of friends and family in Lithuania (48%), Latvia (39%), Estonia (39%), Sweden (39%), Finland (38%) and the UK (38%)**. The fewest people reporting victims within their family/friend circle are in Bulgaria (11%), Italy (16%), Germany (16%), the Czech Republic (17%) and Slovakia (17%).

 LT	48%
 LV	39%
 EE	39%
 SE	39%
 UK	38%
 FI	38%
 PL	36%
 NL	35%
 BE	34%
 DK	33%
 CY	31%
 LU	31%
 MT	30%
 SI	28%
 IE	26%
 EU27	25%
 EL	25%
 FR	25%
 ES	23%
 RO	22%
 PT	21%
 HU	20%
 AT	20%
 SK	17%
 CZ	17%
 DE	16%
 IT	16%
 BG	11%

Question: QC11.1. Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...?

Option: In your circle of friends and family

Answers: Yes



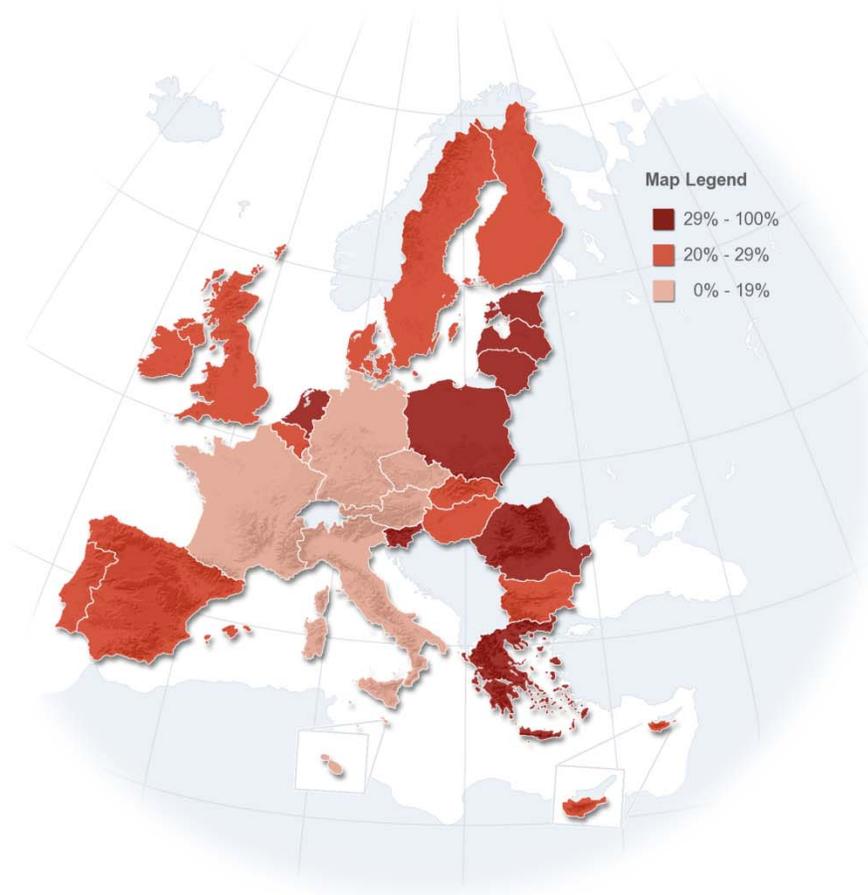
The results are similar for those saying they are aware of **a victim in their immediate area or neighbourhood**, with Latvia (47%) and Lithuania (43%) again scoring highly. Only 9% of German respondents say they are aware of such a case, followed by those in France (12%) and Luxembourg (15%).

	LV	47%
	LT	43%
	EL	34%
	RO	34%
	SI	33%
	PL	32%
	EE	32%
	NL	30%
	SE	27%
	SK	26%
	BE	25%
	CY	25%
	HU	24%
	UK	23%
	PT	23%
	IE	23%
	BG	23%
	FI	22%
	ES	21%
	EU27	21%
	DK	21%
	MT	19%
	CZ	19%
	AT	18%
	IT	17%
	LU	15%
	FR	12%
	DE	9%

Question: QC11.2. Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...?

Option: In your immediate area/ neighbourhood

Answers: Yes



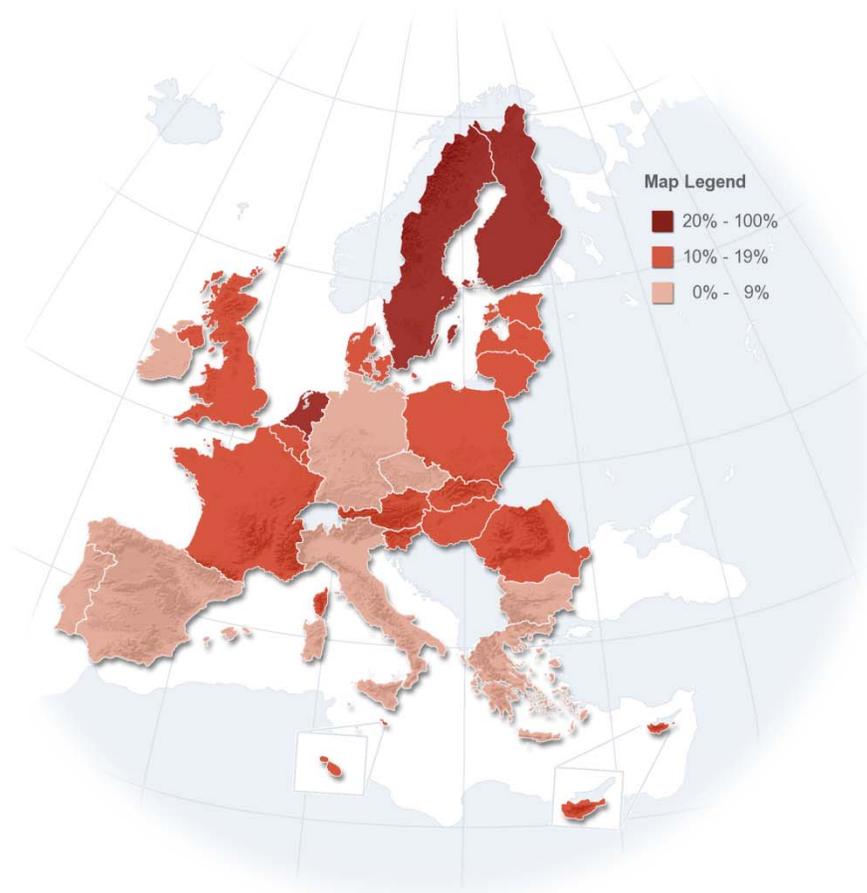
However, more people in Sweden (24%), Finland (21%) and the Netherlands (20%) say they know of a victim **where they work or study**, as opposed to only 6% in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic, and 7% in Spain and Portugal.

 SE	24%
 FI	21%
 NL	20%
 DK	18%
 LT	17%
 EE	16%
 BE	16%
 UK	15%
 SK	15%
 CY	14%
 SI	14%
 LU	13%
 HU	13%
 FR	12%
 MT	11%
 LV	11%
 AT	11%
 PL	11%
 EU27	11%
 RO	10%
 EL	9%
 DE	9%
 IE	8%
 IT	8%
 PT	7%
 ES	7%
 CZ	6%
 BG	6%

Question: QC11.3. Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...?

Option: Where you work or study

Answers: Yes



The evolution of the EU15 results shows a general rise in the number of people saying that they know of a victim of domestic violence. 25% now say they know of someone in their friend or family circle, up from 19% in the 1999 survey. The number of people saying they are aware of a victim in their immediate area or neighbourhood remains flat at 18% as does the proportion of respondents who know of a victim where they work or study (11% compared to 10% a decade ago). It is unclear whether this demonstrates that levels of domestic violence have risen, or whether instead awareness and willingness to talk about these issues have grown.

Only three EU15 countries – Finland, Ireland and Portugal – report no significant change **in the number of people who know of a friend or family member suffering from domestic violence**. The other 12 States have recorded significant rises, with the biggest rises coming in Luxembourg (31%, up from 18%), Belgium (34%, up from 22%), and Sweden (39%, up from 30%).

		Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...? In your circle of friends and family - "Yes"		
		EB73.2	EB51.0	Diff.
		Feb. – Mar. 2010	Mar. – May 1999	
	EU15	25%	19%	+6
	LU	31%	18%	+13
	BE	34%	22%	+12
	SE	39%	30%	+9
	ES	23%	15%	+8
	AT	20%	14%	+6
	DK	33%	28%	+5
	NL	35%	30%	+5
	EL	25%	20%	+5
	FR	25%	20%	+5
	UK	38%	33%	+5
	DE	16%	12%	+4
	IT	16%	12%	+4

While the number of people saying they know a victim in their immediate area or neighbourhood is flat overall across the EU15, there have been significant changes in some individual Member States. **Greece (34%, up from 22%) and the Netherlands (30%, up from 20%) now have far more people who know a woman in their area who suffers from domestic violence, with rises also seen in Italy (17%, up from 12%) and Belgium (25%, up from 21%);** however, significant falls have been reported in Ireland (23%, down from 31%), France (12%, down from 23%), and Portugal (23%, down from 32%).

Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...?

In your immediate area/ neighbourhood - "Yes"

		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	18%	18%	=
	EL	34%	22%	+12
	NL	30%	20%	+10
	IT	17%	12%	+5
	BE	25%	21%	+4
	IE	23%	31%	-8
	PT	23%	32%	-9
	FR	12%	23%	-11

Against the backdrop of an overall rise in the number of EU15 respondents saying that they know of a victim where they work or study, only the Netherlands significantly bucked this trend (20%, down from 26%). Large rises, meanwhile, were reported in Belgium (16%, up from 10%) and Finland (21%, up from 17%).

Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...?

Where you work or study - "Yes"

		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	11%	10%	+1
	BE	16%	10%	+6
	FI	21%	17%	+4
	EL	9%	12%	-3
	IE	8%	11%	-3
	PT	7%	10%	-3
	NL	20%	26%	-6

Analysis of the **socio-demographic data** reveals that **women tend to be more aware than men of victims of domestic violence.**

More women (29%) than men (21%) say they know a victim of domestic violence among their friends/family circle. The pattern is repeated for the other criteria, with 23% of female respondents saying they know a victim in their immediate area or neighbourhood, as opposed to 18% of men, and 13% of female respondents saying they know a victim where they work or study, compared with 9% of men.

QC11 Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...?

	In your circle of friends and family			In your immediate area/ neighbourhood			Where you work or study		
	Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK
EU27	25%	74%	1%	21%	77%	2%	11%	86%	3%
Sex									
 Male	21%	78%	1%	18%	80%	2%	9%	88%	3%
 Female	29%	69%	2%	23%	75%	2%	13%	83%	4%

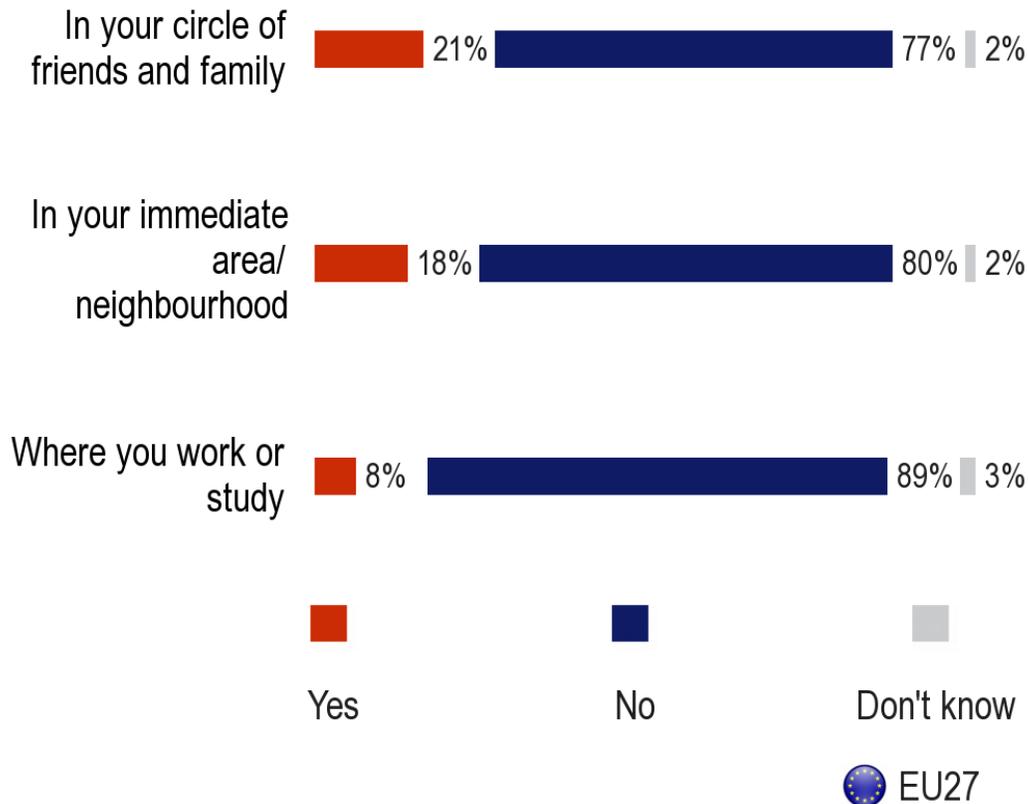
1.2.2 Proximity to the abusers

- One EU citizen in five knows a perpetrator of domestic violence in his circle of family or friends and immediate area -

At EU level, **21% of people say they know of somebody in their circle of friends and family who subjects a woman to violence¹⁴**. 18% know of somebody in their immediate area or neighbourhood who does this, while 8% of people know of someone where they work or study.

¹⁴ QC12: 'Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence a) in your circle of family or friends, b) in your immediate area/neighbourhood, and c) where you work or study?'

QC12. Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...?



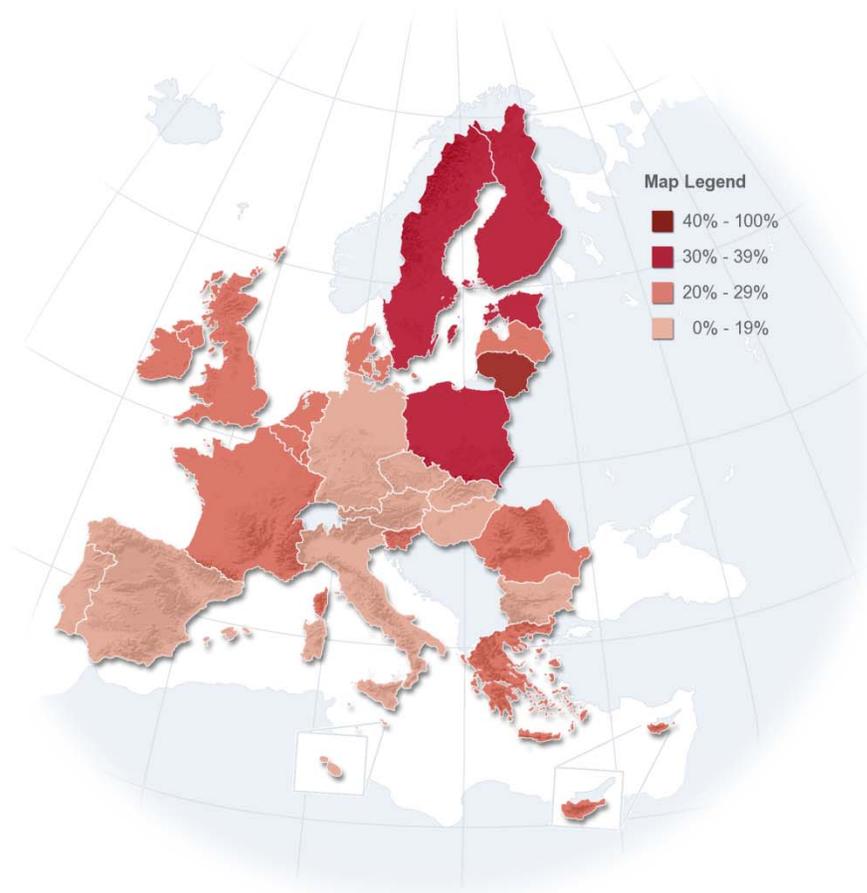
At country level, **45% of respondents in Lithuania say they know of somebody** in their circle of friends and family who subjects a woman to violence; this is followed by Finland (36%) and Estonia (32%). Only 10% of people in Bulgaria say they know of someone who does this, as do just 12% in Italy and 14% in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The meaning of these results is unclear, however. Is domestic violence a far more serious problem in Lithuania than it is in Bulgaria, or are people in Lithuania simply far more aware, or more willing to talk about, the problem?

 LT	45%
 FI	36%
 EE	32%
 PL	31%
 SE	30%
 UK	29%
 LV	29%
 BE	28%
 CY	27%
 DK	26%
 FR	26%
 LU	26%
 SI	25%
 NL	25%
 EU27	21%
 IE	21%
 EL	21%
 RO	20%
 MT	19%
 ES	19%
 PT	18%
 AT	18%
 HU	17%
 DE	15%
 CZ	14%
 SK	14%
 IT	12%
 BG	10%

Question: QC12.1. Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...?

Option: In your circle of friends and family

Answers: Yes



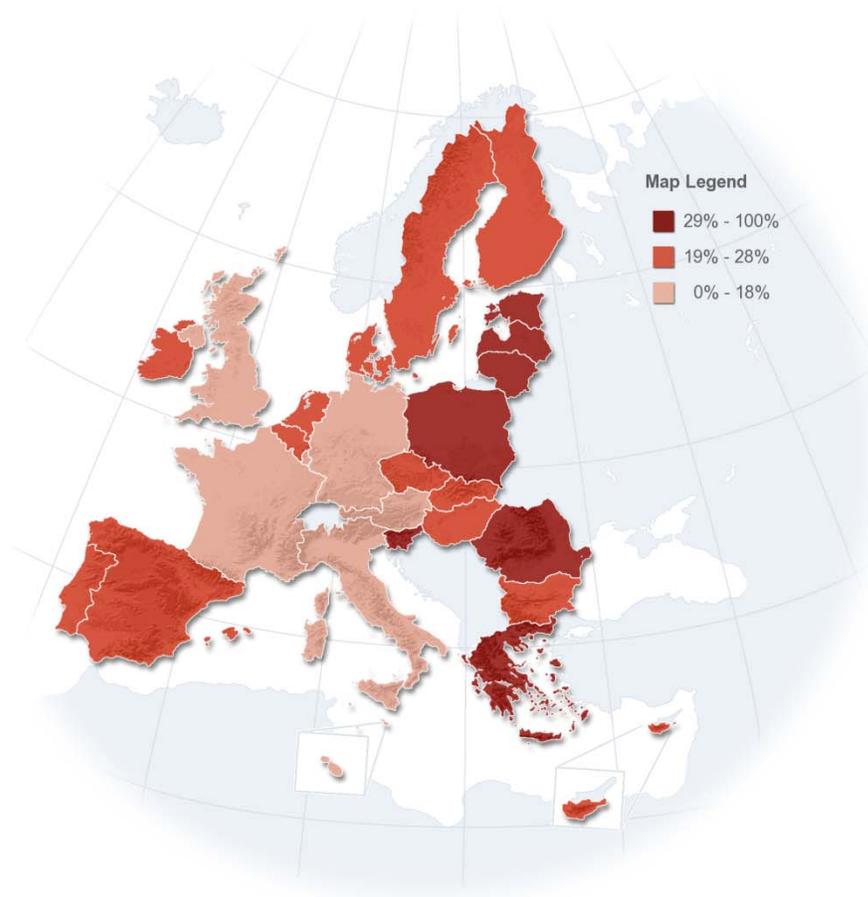
Most people know of **somebody in their immediate area or neighbourhood** who subjects women to violence in Lithuania (41%) and Latvia (39%). However, in Germany (9%), Luxembourg (13%) and France (13%) relatively few respondents report knowing someone locally who commits this kind of violence.

 LT	41%
 LV	39%
 SI	33%
 EL	31%
 RO	31%
 PL	30%
 EE	29%
 SE	23%
 SK	23%
 NL	22%
 BE	22%
 HU	21%
 CY	21%
 PT	21%
 BG	21%
 FI	20%
 CZ	20%
 DK	19%
 IE	19%
 ES	19%
 EU27	18%
 UK	18%
 AT	16%
 MT	15%
 IT	14%
 FR	13%
 LU	13%
 DE	9%

Question: QC12.2. Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...?

Option: In your immediate area/ neighbourhood

Answers: Yes



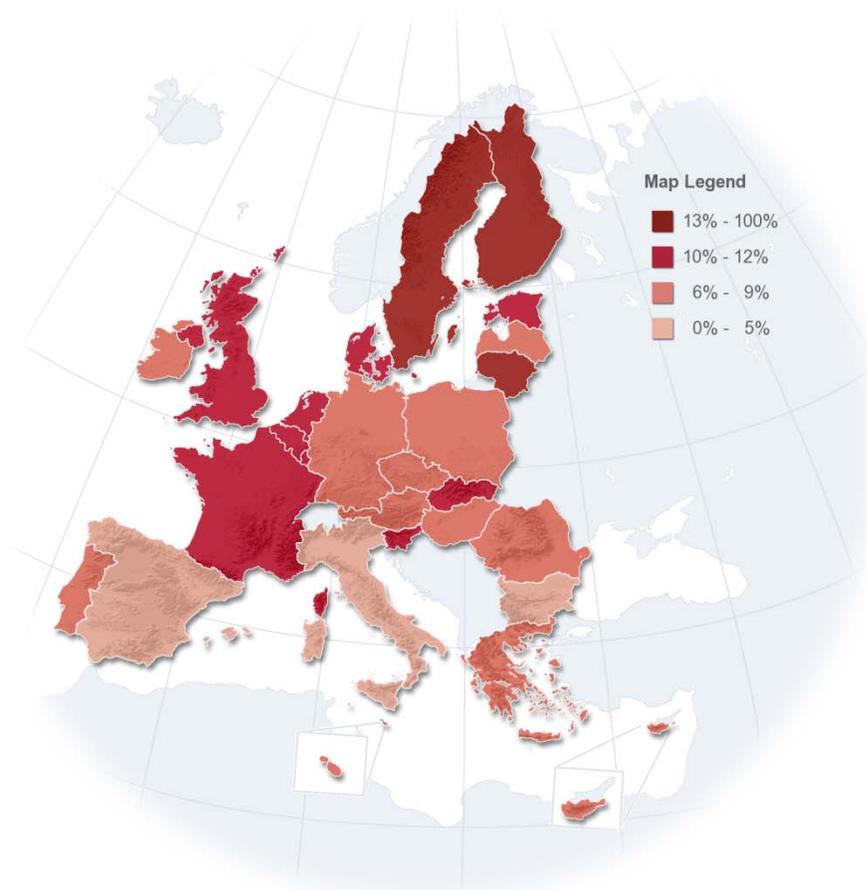
A relatively high proportion of people in Lithuania (16%), Finland (15%) and Sweden (15%) report knowing of someone **where they work or study** who perpetrates violence. In contrast, only 4% of those in Bulgaria and 5% of those in Spain and Italy say the same.

 LT	16%
 SE	15%
 FI	15%
 SI	12%
 EE	12%
 NL	12%
 BE	11%
 SK	11%
 DK	11%
 LU	10%
 FR	10%
 UK	10%
 CY	9%
 HU	9%
 LV	9%
 RO	9%
 PL	9%
 AT	8%
 EU27	8%
 EL	7%
 DE	6%
 PT	6%
 MT	6%
 IE	6%
 CZ	6%
 IT	5%
 ES	5%
 BG	4%

Question: QC12.3. Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...?

Option: Where you work or study

Answers: Yes



The historical trend among the EU15 shows **a slight overall increase in the number of respondents who report knowing someone who subjects a woman to domestic violence**. 21% of EU15 respondents say they know of somebody within their circle of friends and family, up from 17% in the previous survey. The proportion of people who know someone in their area remains flat at 16%, while the number who know of somebody where they work or study has not changed significantly (from 7% to 8%).

Only one EU15 country reports a significant drop in the number of people who know a perpetrator of domestic violence within their circle of friends and family: Finland (36%, down from 40%). By contrast, the majority of countries experienced a rise, notably France (26%, up from 17%), Luxembourg (26%, up from 17%), Belgium (28%, up from 21%), Sweden (30%, up from 24%), Germany (15%, up from 10%), and Austria (18%, up from 13%).

Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...? In your circle of friends and family - "Yes"				
		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	21%	17%	+4
	FR	26%	17%	+9
	LU	26%	17%	+9
	BE	28%	21%	+7
	SE	30%	24%	+6
	DE	15%	10%	+5
	AT	18%	13%	+5
	ES	19%	15%	+4
	IT	12%	8%	+4
	EL	21%	18%	+3
	FI	36%	40%	-4

Although the number of people saying they know a perpetrator of domestic violence in their **immediate area or neighbourhood** is level overall across the EU15, there have been significant variations in five individual Member States. Greece (31%, up from 19%), the Netherlands (22%, up from 16%), Italy (14%, up from 9%), Belgium (22%, up from 19%) and Sweden (23%, up from 20%) all report sizeable increases, while France (13%, down from 19%), Portugal (21%, down from 30%), and Ireland (19%, down from 29%) have all trended in the opposite direction.

**Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...?
In your immediate area/ neighbourhood - "Yes"**

		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	16%	16%	=
	EL	31%	19%	+12
	NL	22%	16%	+6
	IT	14%	9%	+5
	BE	22%	19%	+3
	SE	23%	20%	+3
	FR	13%	19%	-6
	PT	21%	30%	-9
	IE	19%	29%	-10

The proportion of people who know of someone who commits violence where they work or study showed no significant change across the EU15, although Greece (7%, down from 10%) and Portugal (6%, down from 9%) bucked this trend, while Finland (15%, up from 11%) and Belgium (11%, up from 8%) both reported increases.

**Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...?
Where you work or study - "Yes"**

		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	8%	7%	+1
	FI	15%	11%	+4
	BE	11%	8%	+3
	EL	7%	10%	-3
	PT	6%	9%	-3

The **socio-demographic data** reveal the same gender cleavage as seen previously in that **women tend to be more aware than men of perpetrators of domestic violence**. 25% of women know of someone within their circle of friends and family, compared with just 18% of men. 21% of women are aware of somebody committing violence in their immediate area or neighbourhood, while only 16% of men say the same.

QC12 Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...?

		In your circle of friends and family			In your immediate area/ neighbourhood			Where you work or study		
		Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK
EU27		21%	77%	2%	18%	80%	2%	8%	89%	3%
Sex										
	Male	18%	81%	1%	16%	82%	2%	7%	91%	2%
	Female	25%	74%	1%	21%	77%	2%	9%	88%	3%

2. THE PERCEPTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

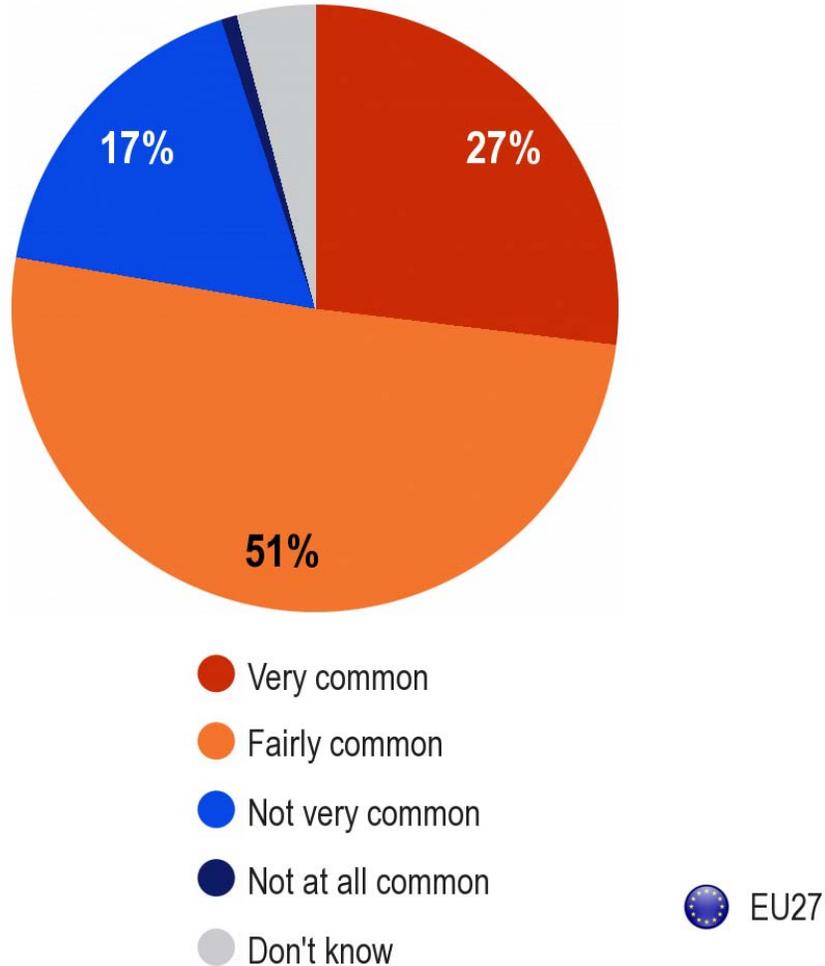
2.1 The perceived level of domestic violence against women in European society

- A substantial majority of Europeans think that violence against women is a common problem, and their number has increased -

While a significant minority of people (27%) across the European Union believe that domestic violence against women is very common in their country, **a majority of respondents (51%) say that this kind of violence is fairly common**¹⁵. Only a small cross-section of European society thinks that domestic violence is either not very common (17%) or not at all common (1%), with 4% saying they do not know.

¹⁵ QC2: 'In general, how common do you think that domestic violence against women is in your country?' Possible answers: very common; fairly common; not very common; not at all common; don't know.

QC2. In general, how common do you think that domestic violence against women is in (OUR COUNTRY)?



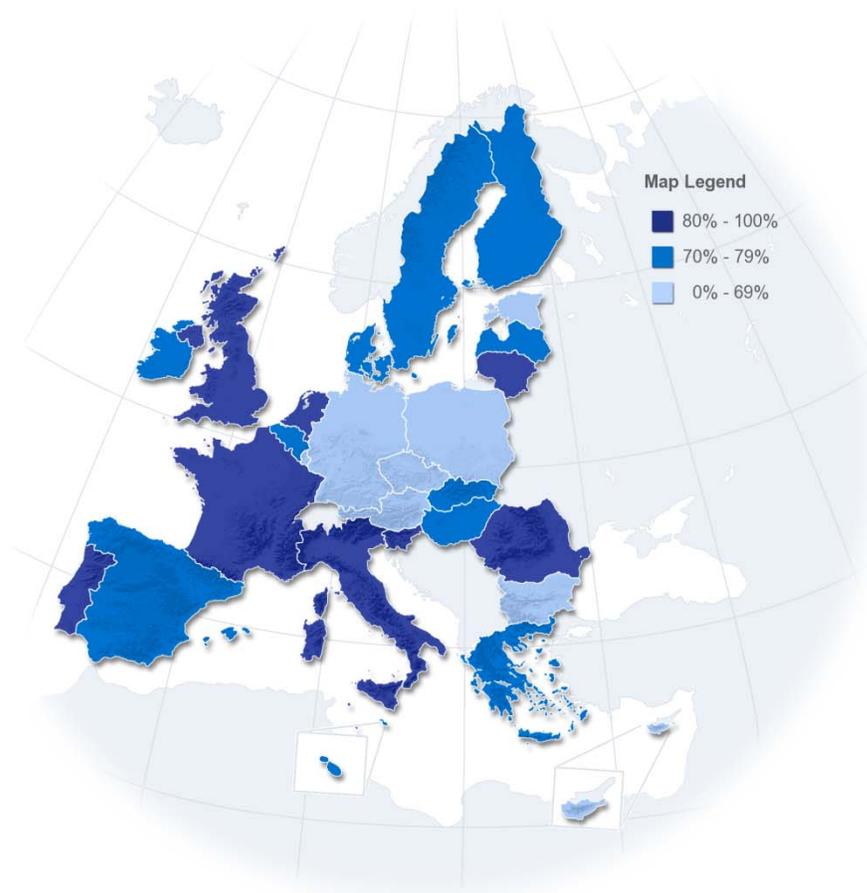
Country-level analysis reveals **wide variations in the way people perceive domestic violence in different Member States**. In Italy, 91% of people think that domestic violence against women is either very common or fairly common; 89% of respondents in France, 87% in the UK, and 86% in Portugal say the same. These results are especially interesting in the cases of Italy and France, neither of which scored highly in terms of their respondents' proximity to violence, Italy in particular.

However, only 50% of respondents in the Czech Republic consider domestic violence to be either very common or fairly common, with relatively low scores also seen in Bulgaria (56%), Austria (63%) and Germany (64%). 47% of people in the Czech Republic consider domestic violence to be not very common or not at all common – far higher than the EU average of 18%, and well ahead of the next-highest country, Bulgaria, with 33%. Unless Czech society is free of domestic violence to a remarkable extent, these facts might suggest that awareness of the problem is unusually low in that particular Member State. As seen in the first chapter of this report, the Czech Republic is below average in two of the three proximity variables which determine whether respondents know a victim or perpetrator of domestic violence.

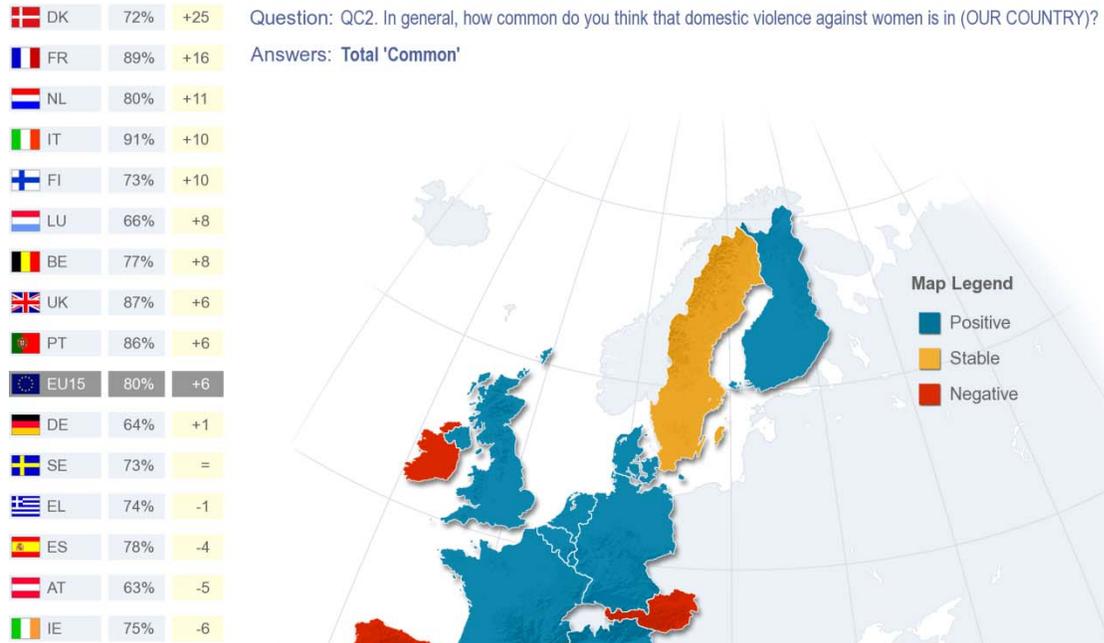
 IT	91%
 FR	89%
 UK	87%
 PT	86%
 RO	84%
 SI	82%
 NL	80%
 LT	80%
 SK	79%
 ES	78%
 EU27	78%
 BE	77%
 MT	77%
 HU	75%
 IE	75%
 EL	74%
 FI	73%
 LV	73%
 SE	73%
 DK	72%
 CY	69%
 EE	67%
 PL	66%
 LU	66%
 DE	64%
 AT	63%
 BG	56%
 CZ	50%

Question: QC2. In general, how common do you think that domestic violence against women is in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Answers: Total 'Common'



A comparison of the new EU15 results with those of ten years ago shows that **more people overall consider domestic violence to be either very common or fairly common (80%, up from 74%)**.



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

However, far wider changes can be seen in individual Member States. **The perception of domestic violence has increased significantly in nine of the EU15 countries**, with particularly large rises in Denmark (72%, up from 47%), France (89%, up from 73%) and the Netherlands (80%, up from 69%). However, significantly fewer respondents in three Member States consider domestic violence to be very common or fairly common now than in the earlier survey, namely in Ireland (75%, down from 81%), Austria (63%, down from 68%) and Spain (78%, down from 82%). This contrast no doubt reflects efforts to raise awareness of this kind of violence in certain Member States.

QC2 In general, how common do you think that domestic violence against women is in (OUR COUNTRY)?					
	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	DK
EU27	27%	51%	17%	1%	4%
Sex					
 Male	22%	50%	22%	1%	5%
 Female	32%	51%	12%	1%	4%
Proximity of violence to women*					
Yes	35%	51%	12%	0%	2%
No	22%	51%	21%	1%	5%

* This variable is based on the answers to QC11 and QC12. The respondents who answered "no" to the six items are classified in the "no" category, those who answered "yes" to at least one item are classified in the "yes" category.

The difference seen earlier between men and women in terms of awareness of domestic violence is reflected again in **the socio-demographic data** on perceptions of violence. **32% of women in the EU say that domestic violence is very common, as opposed to only 22% of men.** While similar numbers of men and women see domestic violence as fairly common, 22% of men consider it to be not very common, compared with 12% of women.

Respondents who report some level of proximity to domestic violence are also far more likely to consider domestic violence to be very common in their country: 35% who know a victim or perpetrator think it is very common, as opposed to just 22% who do not.

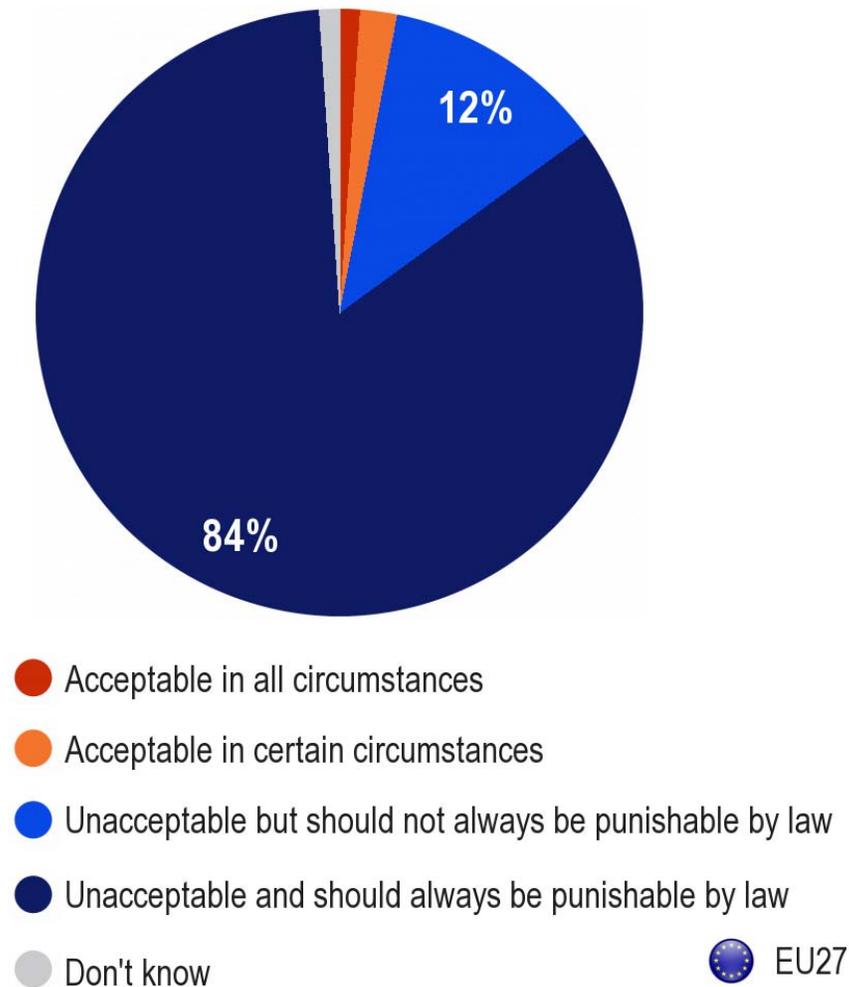
2.2 Attitudes towards domestic violence against women

- There has been a major societal shift in many Member States, with far more people now saying that domestic violence is unacceptable and deserving of punishment -

An overwhelming majority (84%) of EU respondents say that violence against women is unacceptable and should always be punishable by law¹⁶. A noticeable minority (12%) believe that this kind of violence is unacceptable but should not always be punishable by law, while a very small fringe thinks that domestic violence is acceptable in certain circumstances (2%) or in all circumstances (1%).

¹⁶ QC5: 'In your opinion, is domestic violence against women...?' Possible answers: acceptable in all circumstances; acceptable in certain circumstances; unacceptable but should not always be punishable by law; unacceptable and should always be punishable by law; don't know.

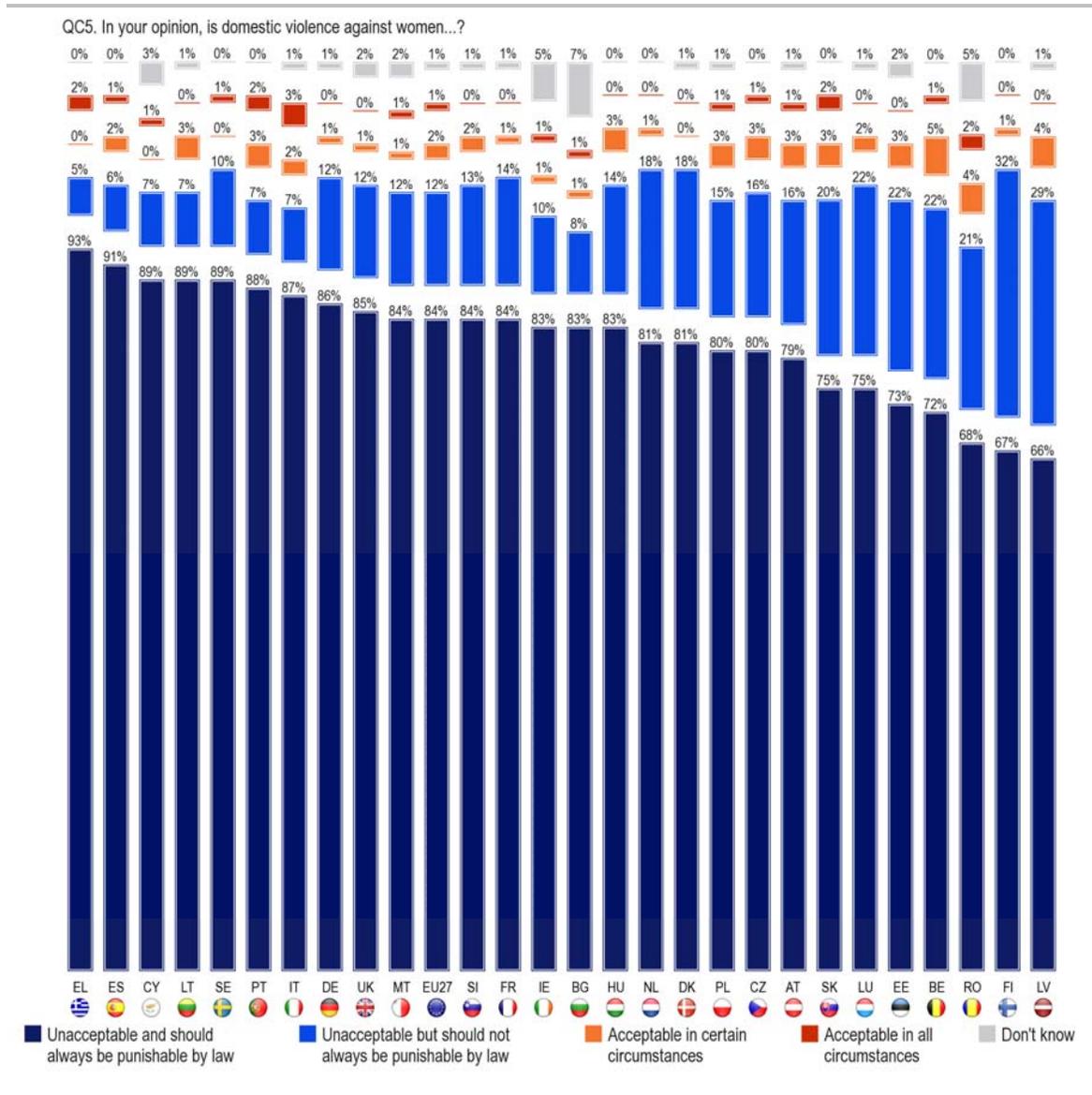
QC5. In your opinion, is domestic violence against women...?



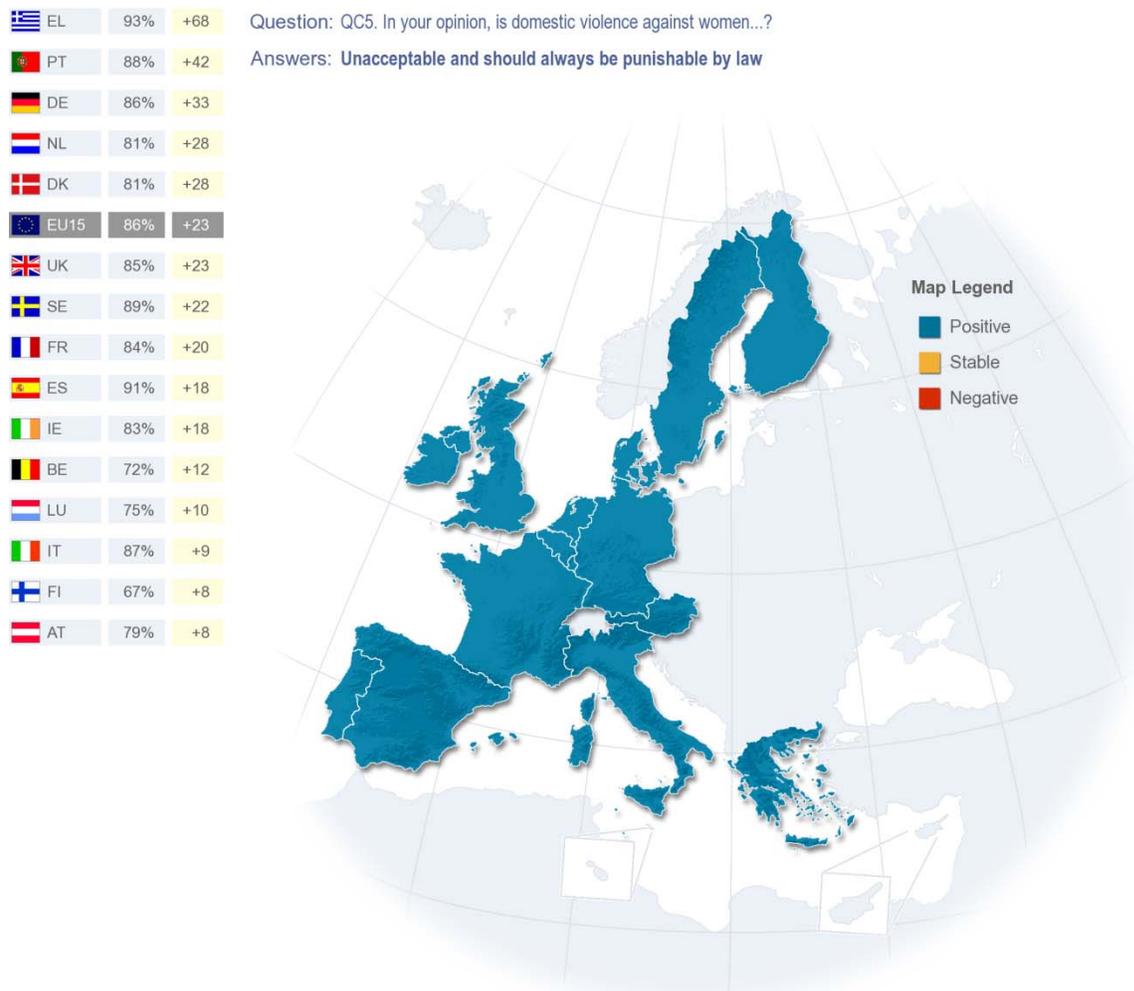
The picture is far from uniform across the EU, however, with attitudes to domestic violence quite different depending on the particular Member State.

In Greece, 93% of respondents say that violence against women is unacceptable and should always be punishable by law, followed by respondents in Spain (91%), Cyprus (89%), Lithuania (89%) and Sweden (89%). However, only 66% of people in Latvia think that violence against women is unacceptable and should always be punishable by law, followed by 67% in Finland and 68% in Romania.

In Finland, far more people (32%) than across the EU as a whole (12%) see domestic violence as **unacceptable but not always requiring punishment**; 29% of people in Latvia say the same.



While very few people across the EU think domestic violence is **acceptable in certain circumstances**, 5% of respondents in Belgium hold this view, as do 4% in Latvia and Romania. Furthermore, 3% of respondents in Italy say that domestic violence against women is **acceptable in all circumstances**.



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

Analysis of the EU15 countries shows that **more people in all of these Member States think that domestic violence against women is unacceptable** and should always be punishable by law than 10 years earlier. In fact, the change in attitude has been very dramatic: 86% now regard this kind of violence as unacceptable and always punishable, up from 63% in the earlier survey.

In some Member States, the change in attitude has been truly remarkable.

93% of people in Greece now regard domestic violence as unacceptable and always punishable, up from 25% in the previous survey. Other big shifts were seen in Portugal (88%, up from 46%), Germany (86%, up from 53%), the Netherlands (81%, up from 53%) and Denmark (81%, up from 53%). There has clearly been **a major societal shift** in many of these countries in terms of attitudes to domestic violence.

QC5 In your opinion, is domestic violence against women...?					
	Acceptable in all circumstances	Acceptable in certain circumstances	Unacceptable but should not always be punishable by law	Unacceptable and should always be punishable by law	DK
EU27	1%	2%	12%	84%	1%
Sex					
 Male	1%	2%	15%	81%	1%
 Female	1%	1%	10%	87%	1%
Proximity of violence to women*					
Yes	1%	2%	14%	82%	1%
No	1%	1%	11%	86%	1%

* This variable is based on the answers to QC11 and QC12. The respondents who answered "no" to the six items are classified in the "no" category, those who answered "yes" to at least one item are classified in the "yes" category.

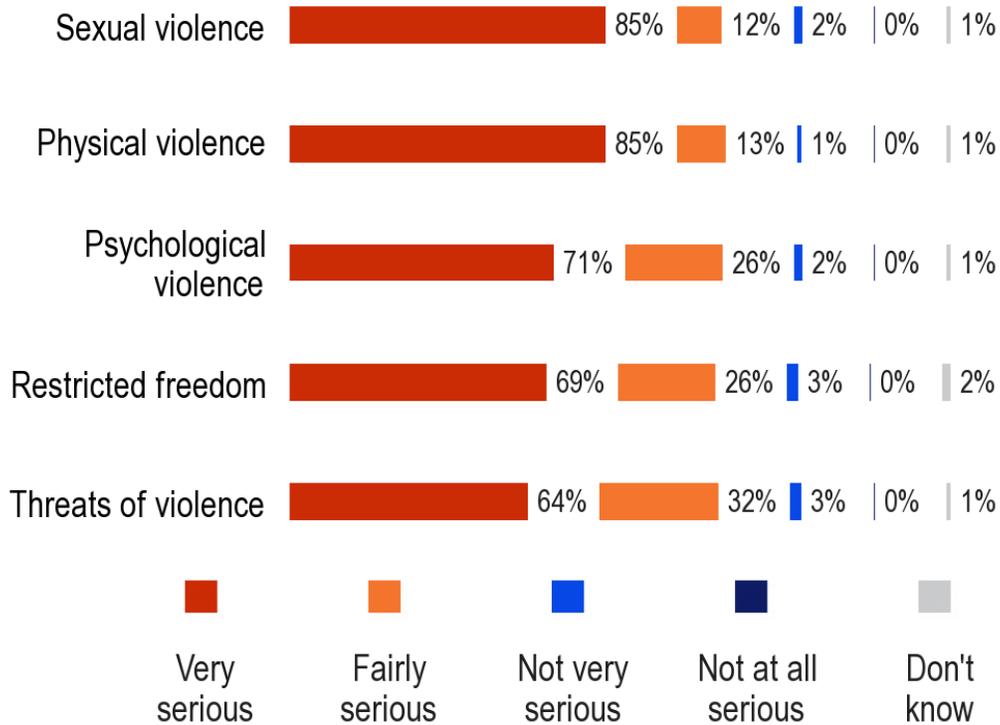
Again, there are small socio-demographic distinctions in the attitudes of men and women to domestic violence, with **women generally more likely to advocate punishment for those who commit violence**. 87% of women say that violence against women should always be punishable compared with 81% of men. By contrast, only 10% of women think that domestic violence need not always be punishable by law, as opposed to 15% of men. An interesting variation among respondents who have some proximity to domestic violence is that they are more likely (14%) to view domestic violence as unacceptable but not always punishable by law, as opposed to 11% of people who have no proximity to domestic violence.

3. THE REASONS FOR VIOLENCE

3.1 The seriousness of the various types of violence

- Domestic violence is seen as very serious in all its forms by a clear majority of people, though a significant minority continue to see the problem in a less serious light -

QC3. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.



EU27

Among the five potential types of violence under consideration, **sexual and physical violence are seen as the most serious across the EU**, with 85% of respondents considering these forms of violence to be very serious¹⁷. 71% find **psychological violence** to be very serious, while 69% say the same about **restricted freedom** and 64% say the same about **threats of violence**.

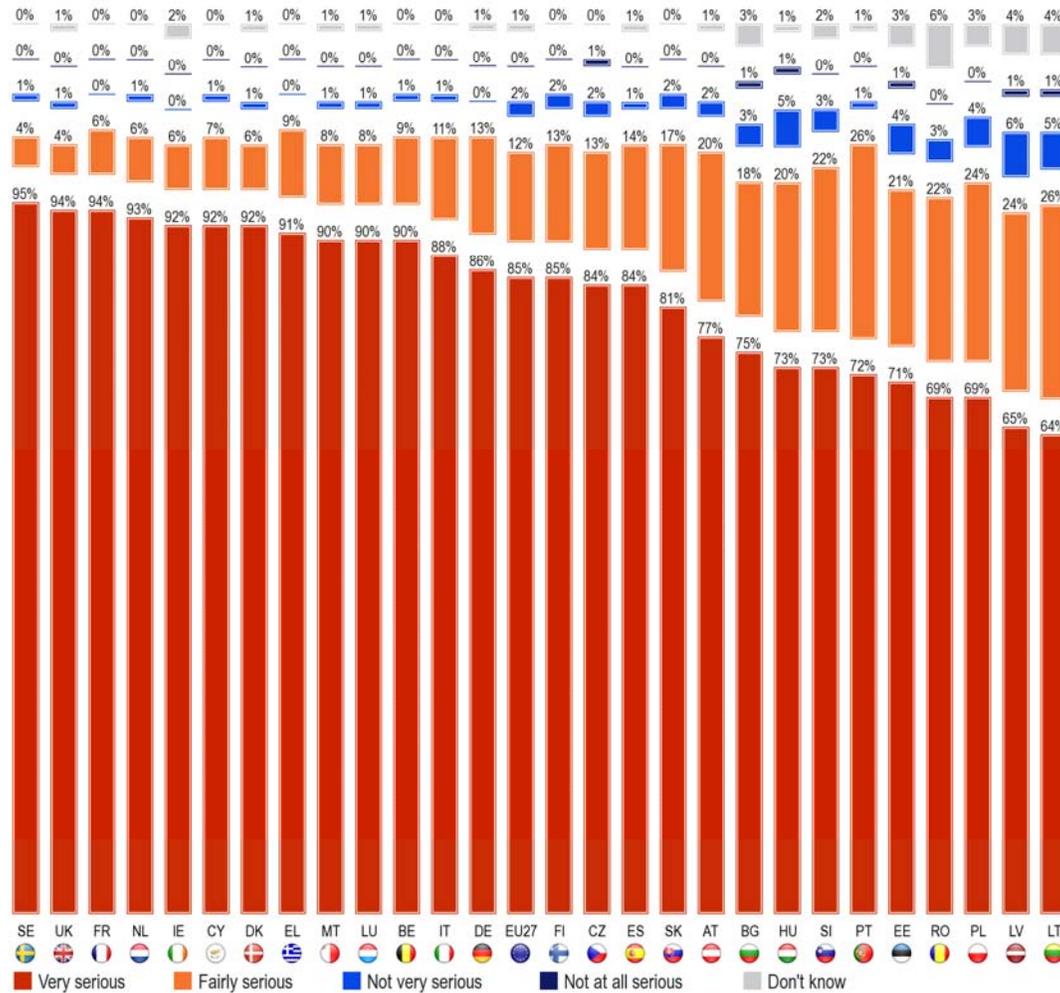
Turning firstly to **sexual violence, the survey reveals broad differences at individual country level**. In 11 Member States, at least nine out of ten respondents consider sexual violence to be very serious. In Sweden 95% think this, followed by the UK (94%), France (94%), and the Netherlands (93%).

But **in nine Member States at least 20% of respondents describe sexual violence as being only fairly serious**, as opposed to very serious. These are: Lithuania (26%), Portugal (26%), Latvia (24%), Poland (24%), Slovenia (22%), Romania (22%), Estonia (21%), Hungary (20%) and Austria (20%).

¹⁷ QC3: 'Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious or not at all serious: psychological violence; physical violence; sexual violence; threats of violence; and restricted freedom.'

QC3.3. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Sexual violence



There has been **very little change among the EU15** since 1999 as regards the seriousness with which people regard sexual violence: 89% say it is very serious now, compared with 90% in the previous survey. There were **marked variations in some individual Member States**, however. In Denmark, far more people now see sexual violence as being very serious (92%, up from 82%), as do people in Finland (85%, up from 79%). But the opposite effect can be seen in Spain (84%, down from 93%), Portugal (72%, down from 79%), Austria (77%, down from 83%), Italy (88%, down from 92%) and Ireland (92%, down from 96%).

Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Sexual violence - % Very serious

		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	89%	90%	-1
	DK	92%	82%	+10
	FI	85%	79%	+6
	IE	92%	96%	-4
	IT	88%	92%	-4
	AT	77%	83%	-6
	PT	72%	79%	-7
	ES	84%	93%	-9

QC3.3 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Sexual violence

	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	DK
EU27	85%	12%	2%	0%	1%
Sex					
 Male	83%	14%	2%	0%	1%
Female	87%	11%	1%	0%	1%
Age					
 15-24	89%	9%	1%	0%	1%
25-39	87%	11%	1%	0%	1%
40-54	86%	12%	1%	0%	1%
55 +	82%	15%	1%	0%	2%
Education (End of)					
 15-	81%	16%	1%	0%	2%
16-19	85%	13%	1%	0%	1%
20+	89%	9%	1%	0%	1%
Still studying	91%	7%	1%	0%	1%
Proximity of violence to women*					
Yes	88%	10%	1%	0%	1%
No	84%	14%	1%	0%	1%

*This variable is based on the answers to QC11 and QC12. The respondents who answered "no" to those six items are classified in the "no" category, the others in the "yes" category ("yes"= 10783 respondents; "no"= 15174 respondents)

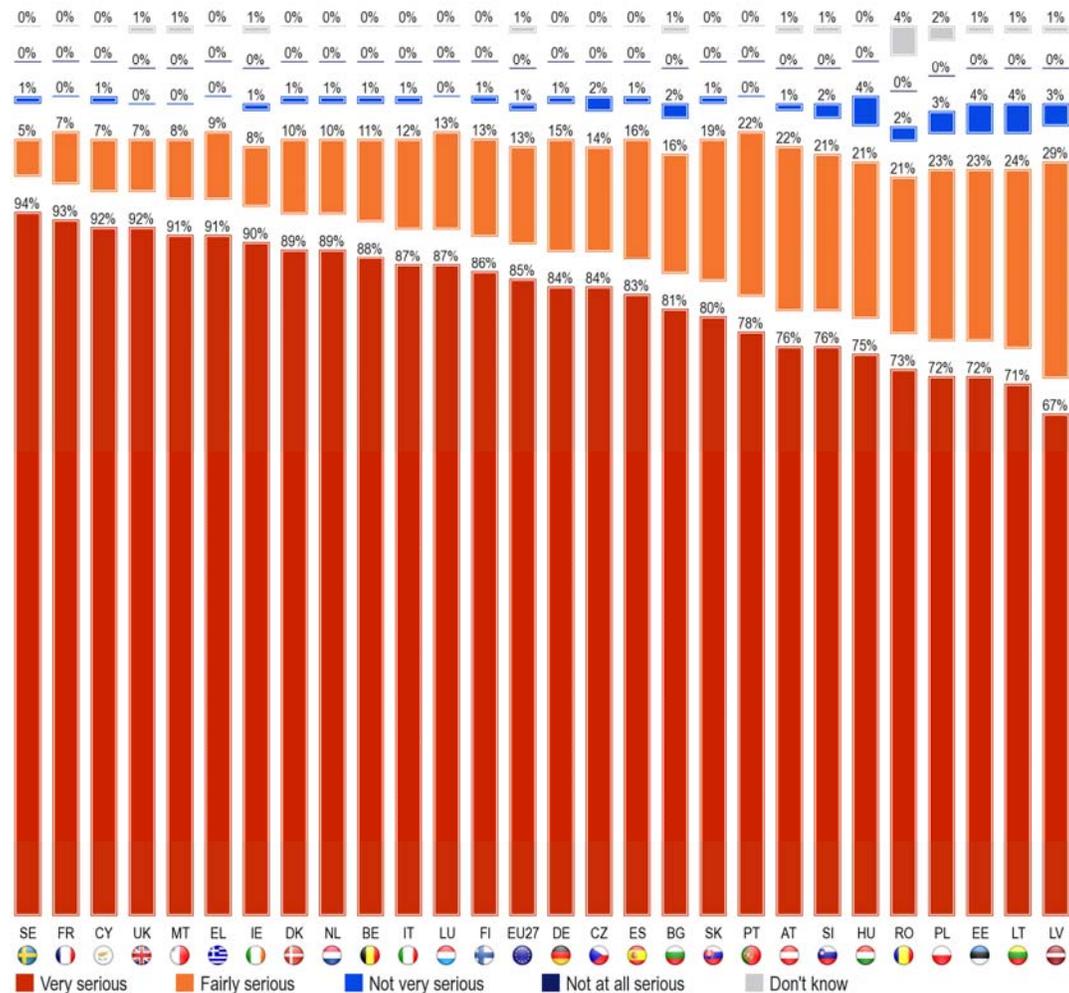
A **slightly higher proportion of women than men** find sexual violence to be a very serious issue (87%, compared with 83%).

The **socio-demographic data** also reveal that **young people are more likely to regard sexual violence as very serious**, suggesting that social attitudes to this problem have been slowly shifting. 89% of people aged 15-24 think sexual violence is very serious; this falls to 87% in the 25-39 group, to 86% in the 40-54 group, and again to 82% in the 55+ category. Similarly, the longer people stay in education, the more likely they are to regard sexual violence as very serious. 89% of people who leave education at 20 or over see it as very serious, but this drops to 81% among those who left education at 15 or under. Those who report having some proximity to violence are more likely to see it as very serious: 88% of people who know a victim or perpetrator of domestic violence view sexual violence very seriously, slightly higher than the 84% of people with no proximity to it.

Turning to **physical violence**, we can see similar trends at country level, with some Member States taking a far dimmer view of this problem than others. In Sweden, 94% of respondents say the physical violence is very serious, as do 93% in France, 92% in Cyprus and 92% in the UK. But in Latvia, only 67% see this issue as a very serious one, with 29% considering it to be fairly serious; this is followed by Lithuania (71% very serious), Estonia (72%), Poland (72%) and Romania (73%).

QC3.2. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Physical violence



Among the EU15, people in general consider this problem to be just as serious as they did during the previous survey (88% now, 87% in 1999). However, **variations at country level show sizeable rises in some Member States** – Denmark (89%, up from 79%), Finland (86%, up from 79%), Portugal (78%, up from 70%) and Luxembourg (87%, up from 79%) – but falls in others, in particular Austria (76%, down from 81%) and Spain (83%, down from 92%).

Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Physical violence - % Very serious

		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	88%	87%	+1
	DK	89%	79%	+10
	LU	87%	79%	+8
	PT	78%	70%	+8
	FI	86%	79%	+7
	NL	89%	84%	+5
	BE	88%	85%	+3
	DE	84%	81%	+3
	FR	93%	90%	+3
	IE	90%	93%	-3
	AT	76%	81%	-5
	ES	83%	92%	-9

QC3.2 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Physical violence

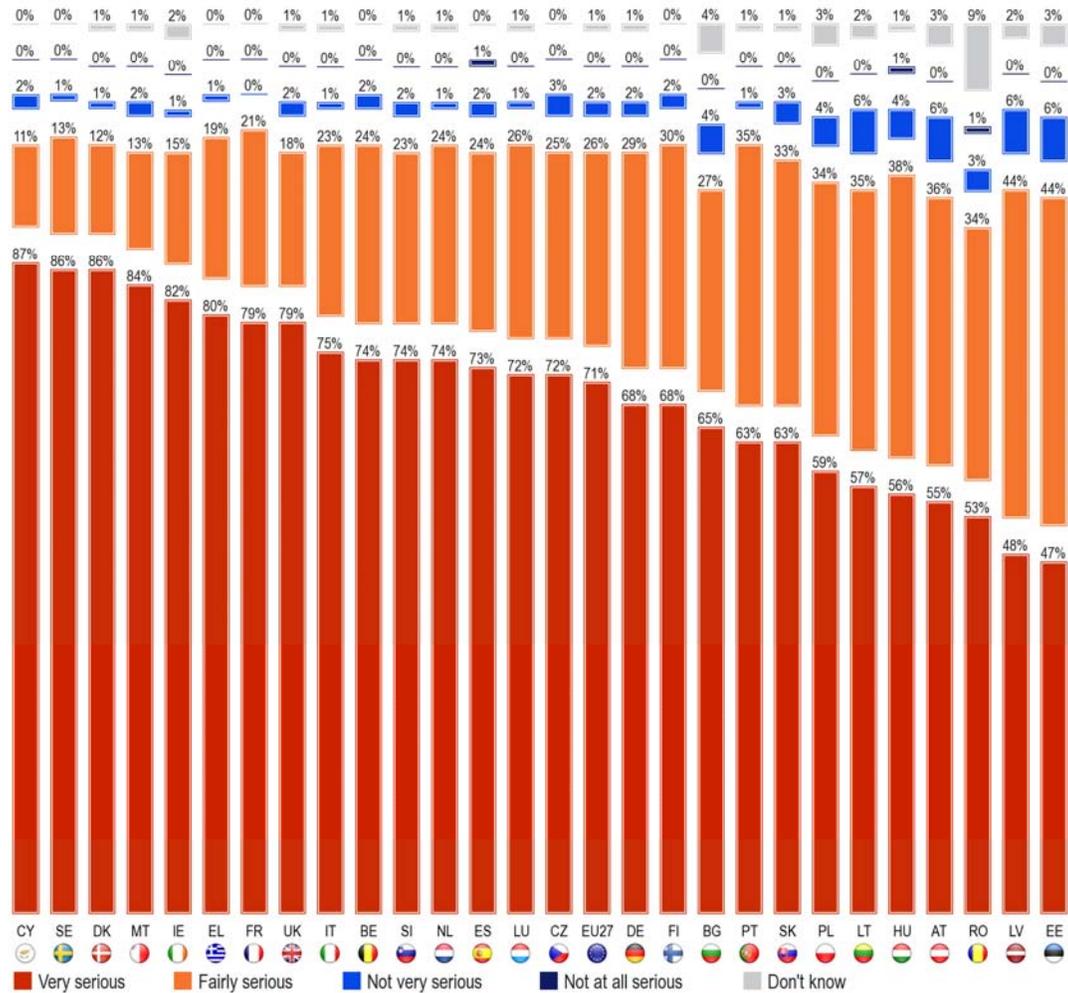
	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	DK
EU27	85%	13%	1%	0%	1%
Sex					
 Male	83%	15%	1%	0%	1%
 Female	87%	12%	1%	0%	0%
Age					
 15-24	87%	12%	1%	0%	0%
25-39	86%	13%	1%	0%	0%
40-54	85%	14%	1%	0%	0%
55 +	83%	15%	1%	0%	1%
Education (End of)					
 15-	81%	17%	1%	0%	1%
16-19	85%	14%	1%	0%	0%
20+	88%	11%	1%	0%	0%
Still studying	88%	10%	1%	0%	1%
Respondent occupation scale					
 Self- employed	84%	15%	1%	0%	0%
Managers	90%	9%	1%	0%	0%
Other white collars	88%	11%	1%	0%	0%
Manual workers	84%	15%	1%	0%	0%
House persons	85%	13%	1%	0%	1%
Unemployed	83%	16%	1%	0%	0%
Retired	83%	15%	1%	0%	1%
Students	88%	10%	1%	0%	1%
Proximity of violence to women*					
Yes	88%	11%	1%	0%	0%
No	83%	15%	1%	0%	1%

*This variable is based on the answers to QC11 and QC12. The respondents who answered "no" to those six items are classified in the "no" category, the others in the "yes" category ("yes"= 10783 respondents; "no"= 15174 respondents)

Again, **socio-demographic analysis** shows that women (87%) are slightly more likely than men (83%) to view physical violence very seriously. There are also similar patterns of young people seeing physical violence taking a marginally dimmer view of this phenomenon than older people, with 87% of 15-24 year-olds seeing it as very serious, compared with 83% of over-55s. More highly educated people are more likely to see it as very serious too, with 88% of those who left education at 20 or over saying it is very serious, as opposed to 81% of those who left at 15 or under. There are also some variations in attitudes to physical violence depending on people's occupational status: 90% of managers view it as being very serious versus only 83% of retired or unemployed people. Those who report having some proximity to violence are more likely to see it as very serious: 88% of people who know a victim or perpetrator of domestic violence view physical violence very seriously, higher than the 83% of people with no proximity to it.

QC3.1. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Psychological violence



Psychological violence reveals the widest variations among individual Member States.

In some countries this form of violence is taken highly seriously, such as Cyprus, where 87% of respondents see it as being very serious, Sweden (86%), Denmark (86%) and Malta (84%). However, only 47% of respondents in Estonia view this very seriously, as do 48% in Latvia and 53% in Romania. Indeed, **in 10 Member States at least 30% of people consider psychological violence to be only fairly serious.**

However, the EU15 data demonstrate that **in general awareness of psychological violence is growing**, with 74% of people now considering it to be very serious, up from 65% in the earlier survey. In only two of the EU15 is psychological violence now taken less seriously than before: Austria (55%, down from 63%) and Spain (73%, down from 76%). In contrast some countries report sizeable increases, notably Denmark (86%, up from 65%), Portugal (63%, up from 47%) and Finland (68%, up from 53%).

Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Psychological violence - % Very serious

		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	74%	65%	+9
	DK	86%	65%	+21
	PT	63%	47%	+16
	FI	68%	53%	+15
	IT	75%	61%	+14
	FR	79%	66%	+13
	UK	79%	67%	+12
	DE	68%	57%	+11
	SE	86%	76%	+10
	BE	74%	67%	+7
	LU	72%	66%	+6
	EL	80%	75%	+5
	ES	73%	76%	-3
	AT	55%	63%	-8

The distinction between male and female respondents is more marked in the case of psychological violence, with 77% of women finding the problem to be very serious, compared to 65% of men. Respondents' level of education also has more of an impact: 76% of those who left education at 20 or over think psychological violence is very serious, as opposed to 66% of those who left school at 15 or under. Those who report having some proximity to violence are more likely to see this form as being very serious: 76% of people who know a victim or perpetrator of domestic violence view psychological violence very seriously versus 68% of people with no proximity to it.

QC3.1 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Psychological violence

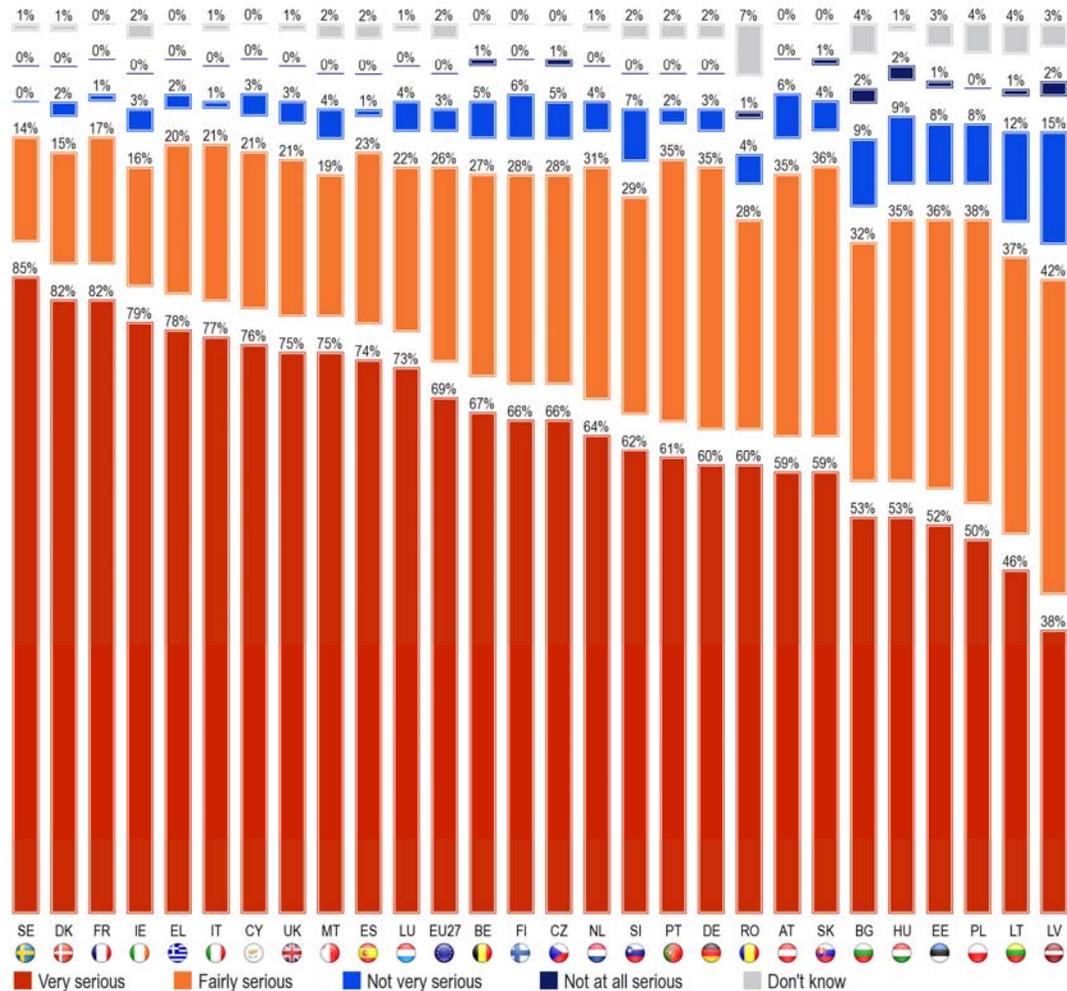
	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	DK
EU27	71%	26%	2%	0%	1%
Sex					
 Male	65%	30%	3%	0%	2%
 Female	77%	21%	1%	0%	1%
Education (End of)					
 15-	66%	29%	2%	0%	3%
16-19	71%	26%	2%	0%	1%
20+	76%	22%	2%	0%	-
Still studying	72%	25%	2%	0%	1%
Proximity of violence to women*					
Yes	76%	22%	1%	0%	1%
No	68%	28%	2%	0%	2%

*This variable is based on the answers to QC11 and QC12. The respondents who answered "no" to those six items are classified in the "no" category, the others in the "yes" category ("yes"= 10783 respondents; "no"= 15174 respondents)

The **restricted freedom** category shows even more variations between EU Member States. 85% of people in Sweden see restricted freedom as a very serious form of violence against women, as do 82% in Denmark, 82% in France and 79% in Ireland. But **in 10 Member States, 60% of people or less see restricted freedom as being very serious**. In Latvia more people consider it to be fairly serious (42%) than very serious (38%), with a further 15% saying it is not very serious; this is followed by 46% of people in Lithuania who say it is very serious (37% say fairly serious) and 50% in Poland (38% say fairly serious).

QC3.5. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Restricted freedom



As with psychological violence, **opinions on restricted freedom have hardened in the EU15 countries**, with 72% of people now considering it to be very serious – up from 64% in the previous survey. Only in two Member States do people now view this problem less seriously than they did previously: the Netherlands (64%, down from 71%) and Spain (74%, down from 78%). Elsewhere, there were significant shifts in the other direction, including Denmark, where 82% now see restricted freedom as being very serious, up from 66% previously, Germany (60%, up from 46%) and Greece (78%, up from 67%).

Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Restricted freedom - % Very serious

		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	72%	64%	+8
	DK	82%	66%	+16
	FI	66%	50%	+16
	DE	60%	46%	+14
	UK	75%	62%	+13
	EL	78%	67%	+11
	PT	61%	50%	+11
	FR	82%	73%	+9
	BE	67%	60%	+7
	IT	77%	71%	+6
	AT	59%	54%	+5
	IE	79%	75%	+4
	LU	73%	70%	+3
	SE	85%	82%	+3
	ES	74%	78%	-4
	NL	64%	71%	-7

QC3.5 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

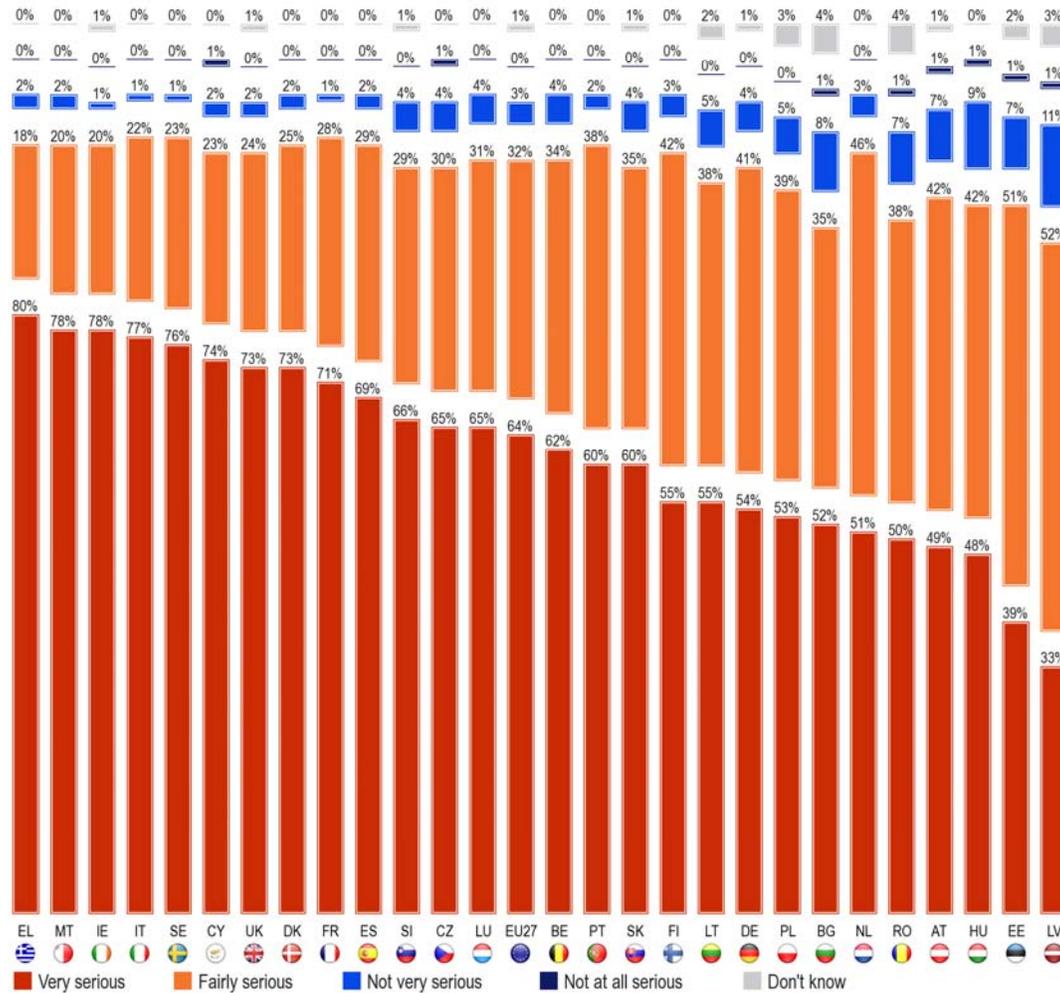
Restricted freedom

	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	DK
EU27	69%	26%	3%	0%	2%
Sex					
 Male	65%	29%	4%	0%	2%
 Female	72%	24%	2%	0%	2%
Age					
15-24	68%	27%	3%	0%	2%
25-39	70%	25%	3%	1%	1%
40-54	71%	25%	3%	0%	1%
55 +	66%	28%	4%	0%	2%
Education (End of)					
 15-	64%	30%	3%	0%	3%
16-19	68%	27%	4%	0%	1%
20+	74%	22%	3%	0%	1%
Still studying	68%	27%	3%	0%	2%
Respondent occupation scale					
 Self- employed	70%	25%	3%	1%	1%
Managers	74%	22%	3%	0%	1%
Other white collars	72%	25%	2%	0%	1%
Manual workers	68%	28%	3%	0%	1%
House persons	71%	23%	3%	1%	2%
Unemployed	67%	27%	4%	1%	1%
Retired	65%	28%	4%	0%	3%
Students	68%	27%	3%	0%	2%

In keeping with the established pattern, **women (72%) are more likely than men (65%) to regard restricted freedom as a very serious form of violence.** While the age of respondents appears to have relatively little effect, the level of education again makes a significant difference, with 74% of those who left education at 20 or over seeing this as very serious, as opposed to 64% who left at 15 or under. In much the same way, 74% of managers regard this as a very serious form of violence, as opposed to 65% of retired people and 67% of unemployed people.

QC3.4. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Threats of violence



Finally, **threats of violence** also seem to be taken very seriously in some Member States and less so in others. In Greece, 80% of respondents see threats of violence as a very serious form of domestic violence against women, as do 78% in Malta, 78% in Ireland and 77% in Italy. Yet only 33% of respondents in Latvia see this as a very serious form of violence (with 52% considering it to be fairly serious), alongside 39% of people in Estonia (where 51% say it is fairly serious) and 48% in Hungary (42% fairly serious).

In the earlier survey, 58% of EU15 respondents considered threats of violence to be very serious; this has now risen to 67%. While only one Member State significantly bucked this trend (Luxembourg – 65%, down from 68%), ten Members States recorded large increases in the proportion of people who view threats of violence very seriously. These include Denmark (73%, up from 54%), Germany (54%, up from 39%), Greece (80%, up from 66%) and Finland (55%, up from 41%).

Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Threats of violence- % Very serious

		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	67%	58%	+9
	DK	73%	54%	+19
	DE	54%	39%	+15
	EL	80%	66%	+14
	FI	55%	41%	+14
	IT	77%	65%	+12
	UK	73%	61%	+12
	PT	60%	49%	+11
	FR	71%	66%	+5
	BE	62%	59%	+3
	IE	78%	75%	+3
	LU	65%	68%	-3

Once more, **women (69%) are more inclined than men (59%) to see threats of violence as a very serious issue.** However, unlike the earlier trends, young people are less likely to see threats of violence, as opposed to actual violence, as very serious – only 59% of 15-24 year-olds consider it to be very serious, as opposed to 67% of 25-39 year-olds. In the same way, only 60% of students find it to be a very serious form of violence, compared with 71% of housepersons and 68% of white-collar workers.

QC3.4 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Threats of violence

	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	DK
EU27	64%	32%	3%	0%	1%
Sex					
 Male	59%	35%	5%	0%	1%
Female	69%	28%	2%	0%	1%
Age					
 15-24	59%	37%	3%	0%	1%
25-39	67%	29%	3%	0%	1%
40-54	65%	31%	3%	0%	1%
55 +	63%	32%	4%	0%	1%
Respondent occupation scale					
 Self- employed	66%	30%	3%	0%	1%
Managers	65%	32%	3%	0%	0%
Other white collars	68%	30%	2%	0%	0%
Manual workers	63%	33%	4%	0%	0%
House persons	71%	25%	3%	0%	1%
Unemployed	61%	34%	4%	0%	1%
Retired	62%	32%	4%	0%	2%
Students	60%	36%	3%	0%	1%

3.2 The causes of violence

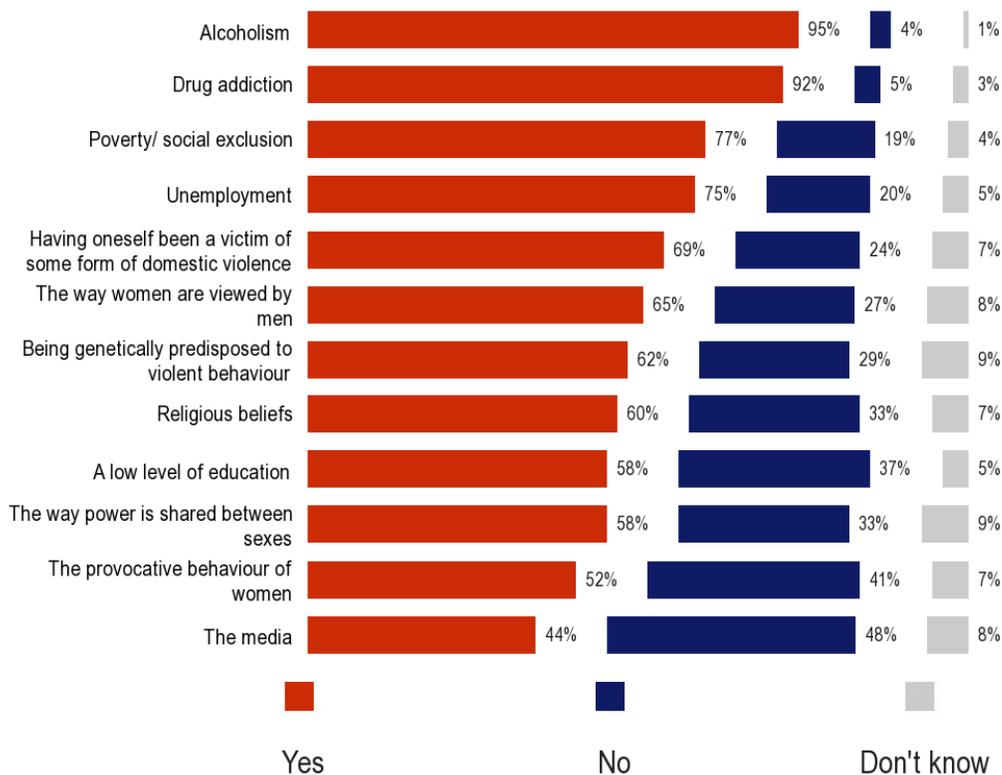
3.2.1 Alcohol and drug addiction as the causes of violence

- Alcohol and drug abuse are widely considered the most prominent causes of domestic violence -

Among the 12 possible causes of domestic violence against women under consideration here, alcoholism is the most frequently mentioned cause across the EU¹⁸. **95% of respondents see alcoholism as a cause** of this kind of violence, followed closely by **92% who regard drug addiction as a cause.**

¹⁸ QC4: 'Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women or not: alcoholism; drug addiction; unemployment; poverty/social exclusion; the media; religious beliefs; a low level of education; having oneself been a victim of some form of violence; the way power is shared between sexes; the way women are viewed by men; the provocative behaviour of women; being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour.'

QC4. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?



 EU27

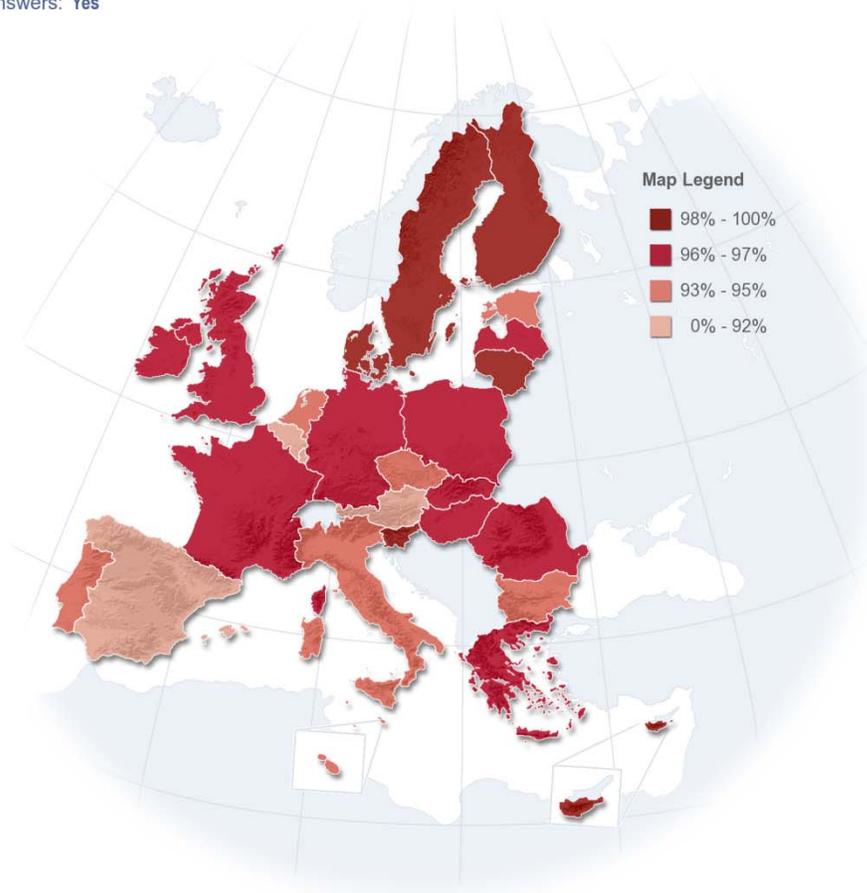
At country level, in all but 2 Member States **at least 90% of respondents see alcoholism as a cause of violence** (100% of people in Denmark blame alcoholism). The two exceptions are Luxembourg and Spain, where 80% and 88% of people cite alcoholism respectively. In comparison, at least 90% of respondents in 21 EU Member States see drug addiction as a cause, the exceptions being Luxembourg (80%), Romania (82%), Hungary (85%), Austria (88%), Bulgaria (88%) and Poland (89%).

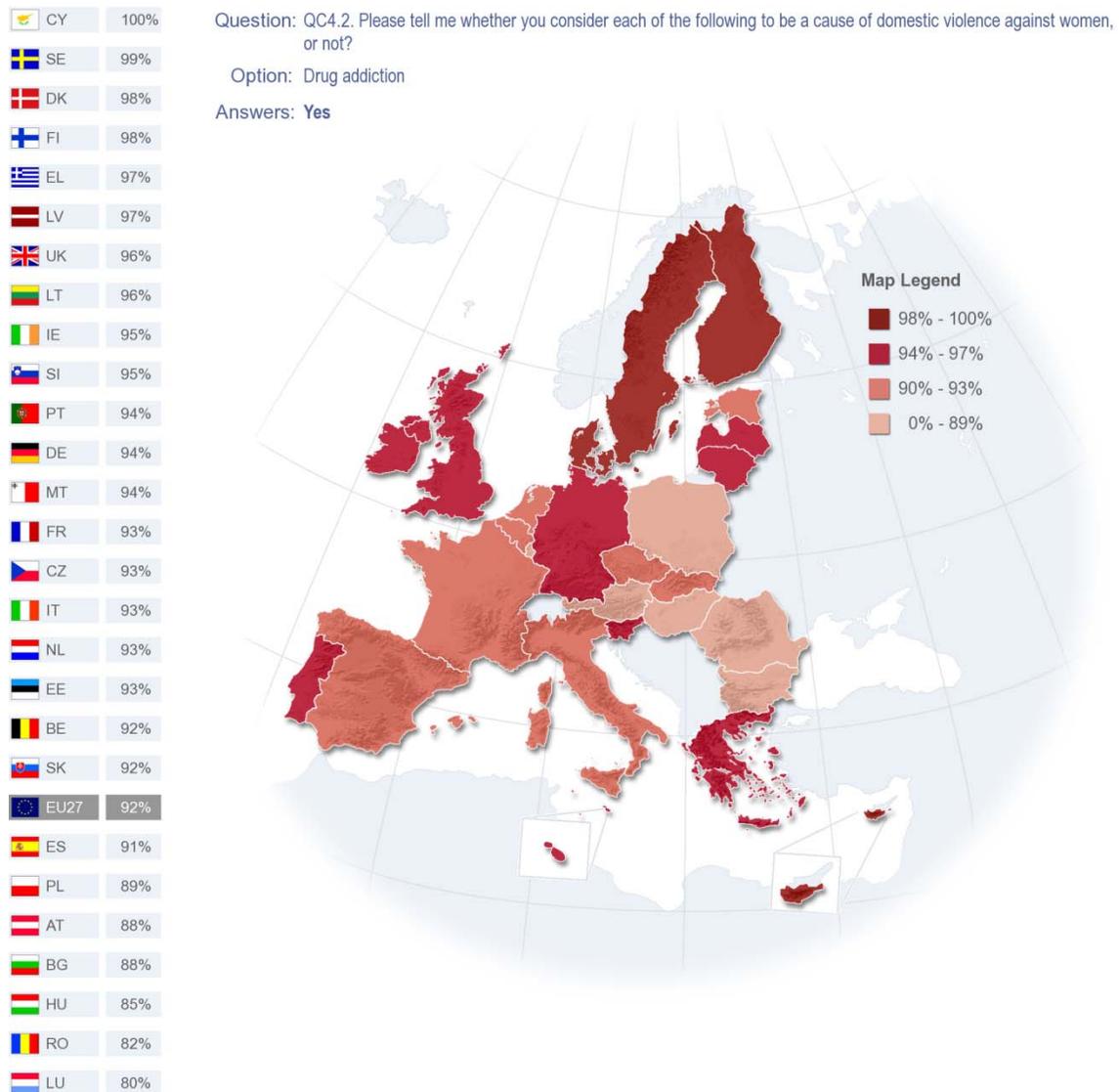
	DK	100%
	FI	99%
	LT	98%
	CY	98%
	SE	98%
	SI	98%
	IE	97%
	LV	97%
	EL	97%
	SK	97%
	PL	97%
	UK	96%
	RO	96%
	DE	96%
	FR	96%
	HU	96%
	CZ	95%
	EU27	95%
	MT	95%
	PT	94%
	EE	94%
	BG	94%
	NL	93%
	IT	93%
	AT	92%
	BE	92%
	ES	88%
	LU	80%

Question: QC4.1. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

Option: Alcoholism

Answers: Yes





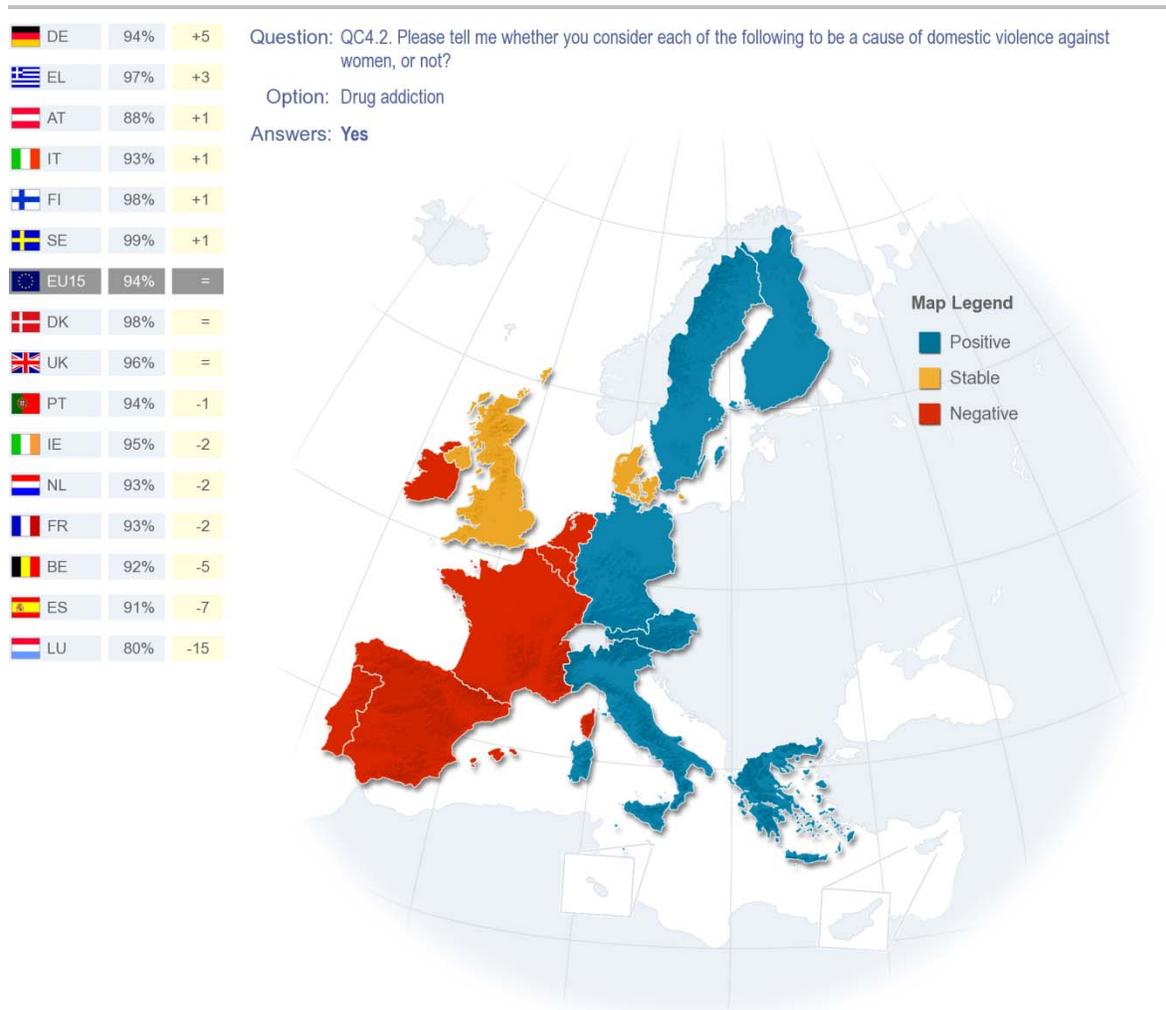
Among the EU15 Member States, **attitudes to alcoholism remain roughly flat**, with 94% of people seeing it as a cause compared with 96% in the previous survey. These results are reflected in most Member States, which have very few variations. However Luxembourg (80%, down from 96%), Spain (88%, down from 98%) and Belgium (92%, down from 98%) did record sizeable falls in the number of people pointing to alcoholism as a cause.



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

Scores for drug addiction as a cause of domestic violence against women in the EU15 are even more stable, with 94% seeing it as a cause both now and in the earlier survey. Germany reported a quite sizeable increase in the number of people seeing drug addiction as a cause (94%, up from 89%), suggesting increased concerns about drugs in that particular Member State.

However, three countries reported significant falls: Luxembourg (80%, down from 95%), Spain (91%, down from 98%) and Belgium (92%, down from 97%), mirroring the results for alcoholism, which seems to point to societal changes in those countries when it comes to the link between domestic violence and drug and alcohol abuse.



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

For both alcoholism and drug addiction, the socio-demographic data reveal few variations in opinion based on factors such as sex, age and wealth: an overwhelming majority of people from all walks of life identify these as the leading causes of domestic violence against women.

3.2.2 Economical and social causes of violence

- Poverty and unemployment are also widely seen as contributing factors to domestic violence, with older people especially likely to see violence as having an economic explanation -

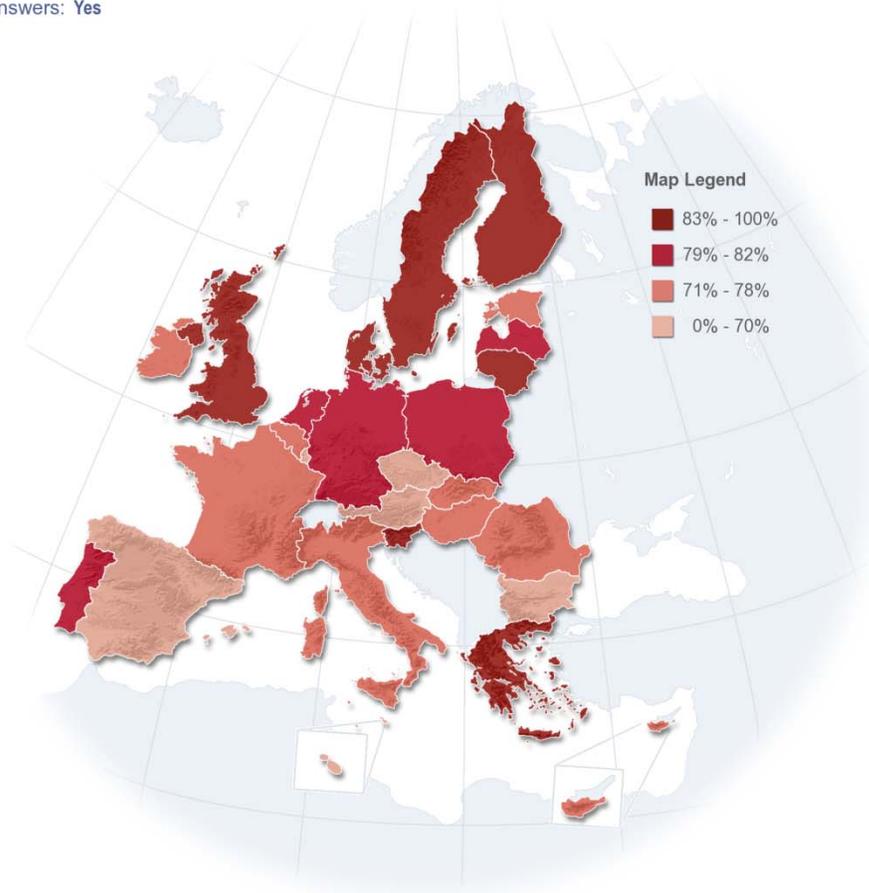
The third and fourth most commonly cited causes of domestic violence against women across the EU are **poverty or social exclusion** (77%) and **unemployment** (75%).

	DK	89%
	LT	87%
	SE	87%
	EL	83%
	UK	83%
	FI	83%
	SI	83%
	LV	82%
	NL	81%
	PT	80%
	DE	79%
	PL	79%
	CY	78%
	EE	78%
	IT	78%
	RO	78%
	BE	77%
	EU27	77%
	FR	75%
	IE	73%
	HU	73%
	SK	73%
	MT	68%
	CZ	67%
	ES	65%
	AT	65%
	BG	63%
	LU	58%

Question: QC4.4. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

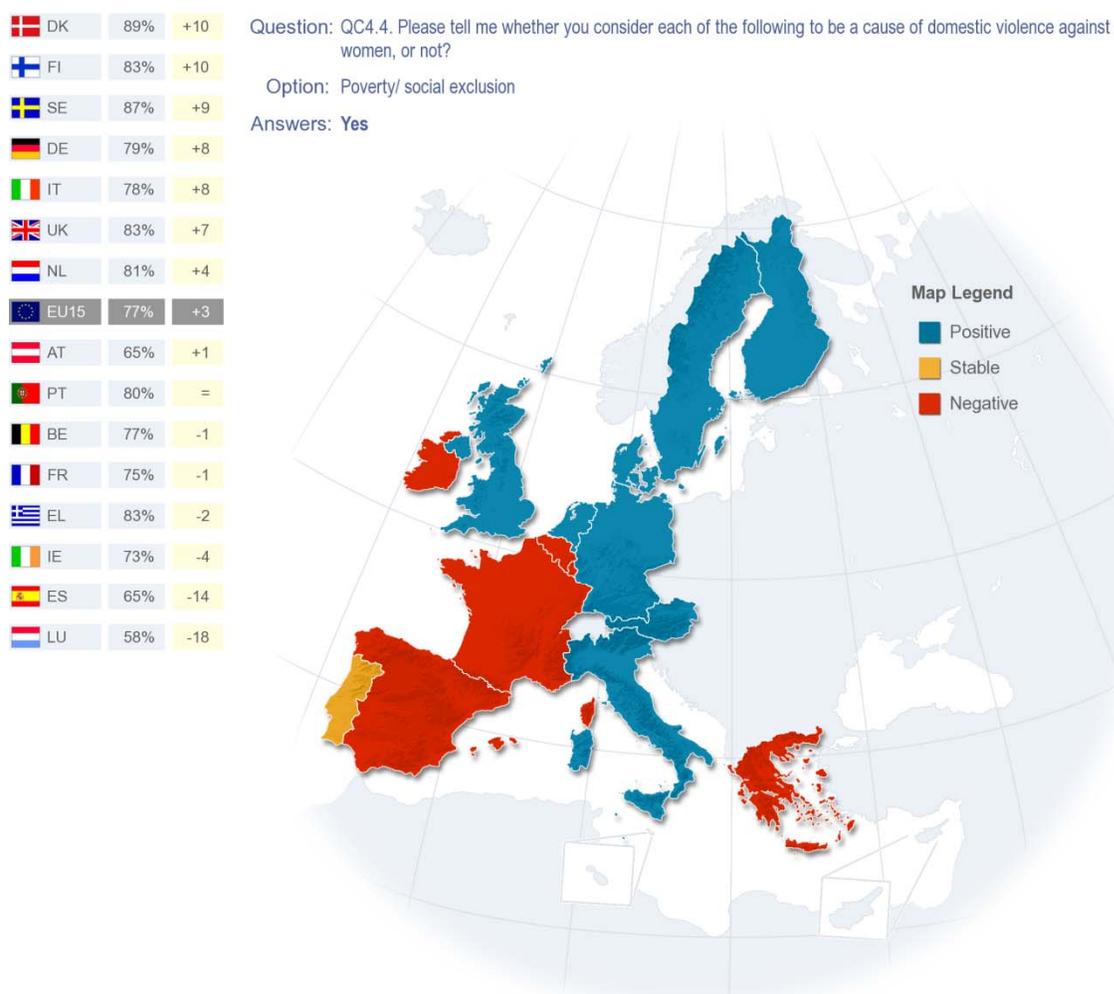
Option: Poverty/ social exclusion

Answers: Yes



At least 80% of people in 10 EU Member States see this as a cause of domestic violence. Denmark again leads with way, with 89% of respondents citing poverty or social exclusion as a cause; 87% of people in Lithuania and also in Sweden say the same.

In comparison, less than 70% of people in six Member States see poverty or social exclusion as one of the reasons for this problem, including those in Luxembourg (58%), Bulgaria (63%), Austria (65%) and Spain (65%).

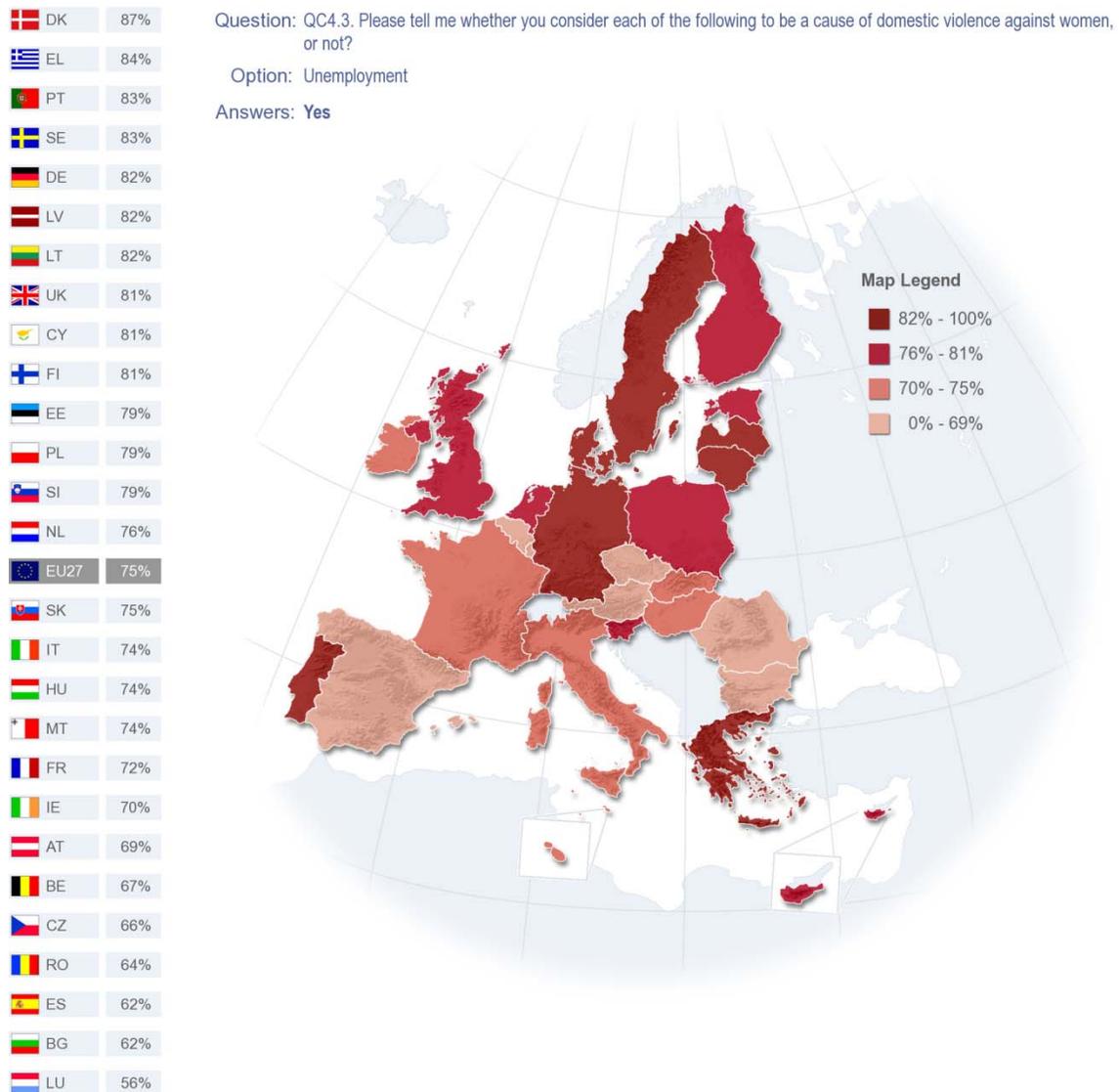


Slightly more people in the EU15 see poverty or social exclusion as a contributing factor now (77%) than in the previous survey (74%). This has been led by significant changes in perception in seven Member States, notably Denmark (89%, up from 79%), Finland (83%, up from 73%) and Sweden (87%, up from 78%). On the other hand, attitudes in three Member States changed significantly in the opposite direction, with sizeable falls occurring in Luxembourg (58%, down from 76%), Spain (65%, down from 79%) and Ireland (73%, down from 69%). It is difficult to say, however, whether changes in the levels of poverty and social exclusion, or changes in general awareness of these problems, are behind the shifts in attitude.

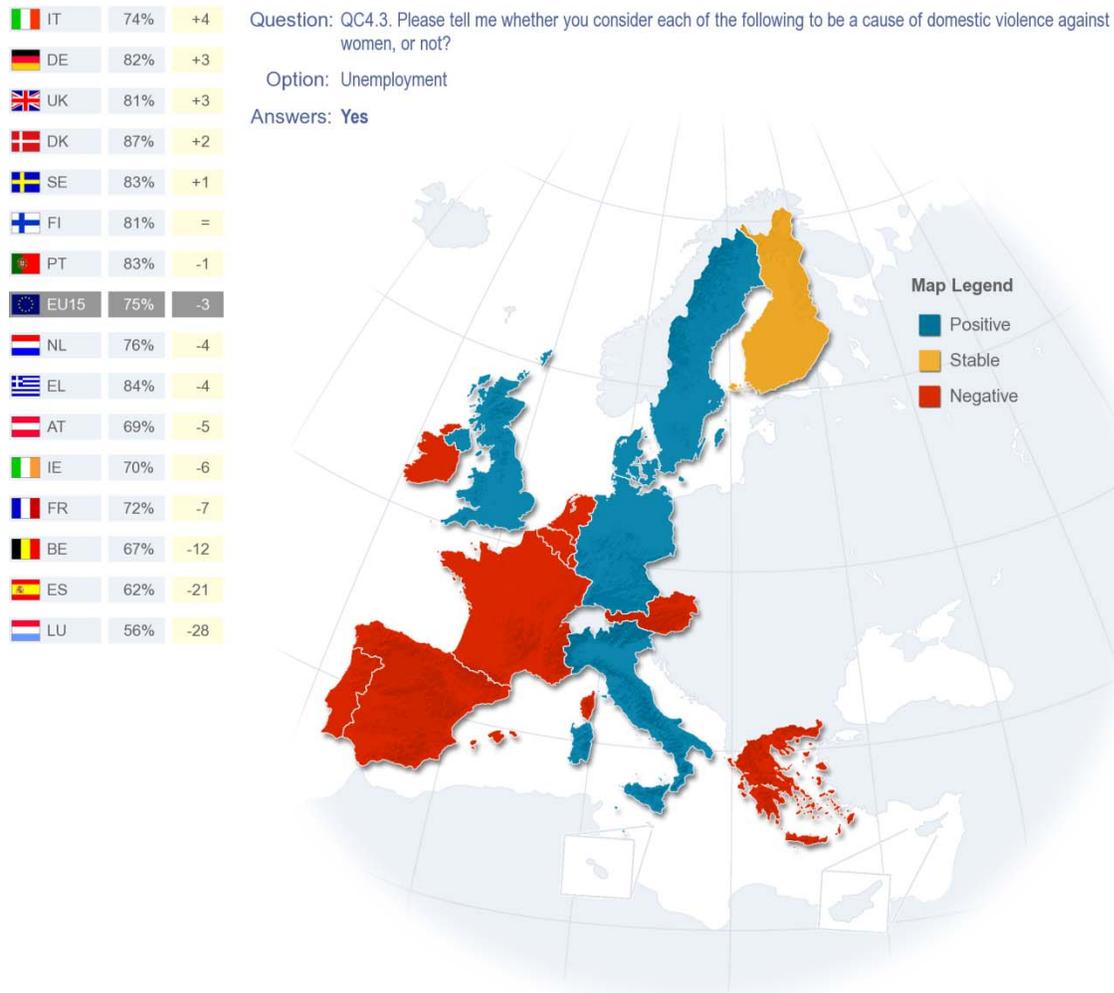
Socio-demographically, it again emerges that younger respondents are less likely than older respondents to regard poverty or social exclusion as a cause of domestic violence. Only 71% of those aged 15-24 cite it as a cause, but this rises to 76% among the 25-39 group and 80% in the 40-54, before dipping slightly to 78% in the 55+ category.

QC4.4 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?
Poverty/ social exclusion

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	77%	19%	4%
Age			
 15-24	71%	24%	5%
25-39	76%	21%	3%
40-54	80%	16%	4%
55 +	78%	17%	5%



Turning to **unemployment**, at least 80% of respondents in 10 Member States see unemployment as a cause, led by those in Denmark (87%), Greece (84%), Portugal (84%) and Sweden (83%). However, in seven Member States less than 70% of people regard unemployment as a cause, with those in Luxembourg (56%), Bulgaria (62%) and Spain (62%) the least likely to attribute domestic violence to this particular social problem.



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

There has been a slight reduction of people citing unemployment as a cause in the EU15, with 75% doing so now compared with 78% in the previous survey. There are significant differences between countries, with some recording slight rises - such as Italy (74%, up from 70%), Germany (82%, up from 79%) and the UK (81%, up from 78%). However, sizeable drops can be noticed in other Member States – especially in Luxembourg (56%, down from 84%), Spain (62%, down from 83%) and Belgium (67%, down from 79%).

QC4.3 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

Unemployment

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	75%	20%	5%
Sex			
 Male	73%	22%	5%
 Female	77%	18%	5%
Age			
 15-24	64%	30%	6%
25-39	73%	23%	4%
40-54	79%	17%	4%
55 +	78%	16%	6%
Education (End of)			
 15-	75%	19%	6%
16-19	76%	19%	5%
20+	77%	19%	4%
Still studying	64%	30%	6%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	76%	20%	4%
Managers	78%	19%	3%
Other white collars	74%	22%	4%
Manual workers	76%	20%	4%
House persons	74%	20%	6%
Unemployed	71%	24%	5%
Retired	78%	16%	6%
Students	64%	30%	6%
Proximity of violence to women*			
Yes	78%	19%	3%
No	73%	21%	6%

*This variable is based on the answers to QC11 and QC12. The respondents who answered "no" to those six items are classified in the category "no" category, the others in the "yes" category ("yes"= 10783 respondents; "no"= 15174 respondents)

The **socio-demographic data** reveal some variations in terms of how different people view unemployment as a cause of domestic violence against women. Slightly more women (77%) than men (73%) see it as a cause, but **the main difference emerges in the respondents' age**. 78% of those in the 55+ category see unemployment as a cause, but the younger the respondents, the more this tends to fall, with only 64% of 15-24 year-olds considering unemployment to be a cause. Those who report having some proximity to violence are more likely to consider unemployment as a cause of domestic violence: 78% of them compared to 73% of the respondents who claimed not to have proximity to it.

3.2.3 Other causes of violence

- A wide range of factors contribute to domestic violence -

The fact that **at least 50% of respondents across the EU cite 11 of the 12 potential factors** being considered here as causes of domestic violence clearly demonstrates that this problem is generally perceived to have a very wide range of contributing factors.

69% of people in the EU cite **'having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence'** as a cause, while **the way women are viewed by men** causes domestic violence according to 65% of respondents. 62% point to a **genetic predisposition to violence**, and 60% identify **religious beliefs** as a cause. 58% blame **a low level of education** and the same number of people cites **'the way power is shared between the sexes'**. Finally, 52% think that domestic violence is caused by **the provocative behaviour of women** and 44% see **the media** as a cause. The latter is the only one of the 12 factors which less than a majority of Europeans cite as a cause of domestic violence against women.

Comparing new data from the EU15 countries with the results of the earlier survey, it is noteworthy that many more people now see **religious beliefs as a cause of domestic violence against women than in 1999**. 66% now see this as a cause, up from 47% who said the same in 1999.

QC4.6 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

Religious beliefs

		EB73.2	EB51.0	Diff.
		Feb. – Mar. 2010	Mar. – May 1999	
	EU15	66%	47%	+19
	DE	70%	43%	+27
	UK	70%	44%	+26
	IT	67%	43%	+24
	NL	80%	56%	+24
	DK	84%	61%	+23
	BE	66%	46%	+20
	FI	73%	55%	+18
	AT	62%	46%	+16
	SE	88%	75%	+13
	FR	66%	54%	+12
	IE	44%	36%	+8
	LU	53%	45%	+8
	PT	43%	36%	+7
	ES	52%	47%	+5
	EL	52%	48%	+4

The socio-demographic data reveal one very interesting statistic, namely that the more educated **respondents are the more likely they are to see religious beliefs as a cause of domestic violence**. 67% of those who left education aged 20 or over see it as a factor, but this falls to 59% among those who left education aged 16-19 and to 55% among those who left at 15 or under. Self-positioning on the social scale also reveals significant differences in opinions regarding religious beliefs as a cause. 66% of respondents who describe themselves as 'high' on the social scale consider religious beliefs to be a cause of domestic violence; but this falls to 60% among those describing themselves as being in the middle of the social scale and to 53% among people seeing themselves as being 'low' on the scale.

QC4.6 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?
Religious beliefs

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	60%	33%	7%
Sex			
 Male	59%	34%	7%
 Female	60%	33%	7%
Age			
 15-24	59%	35%	6%
25-39	59%	35%	6%
40-54	65%	30%	5%
55 +	58%	33%	9%
Education (End of)			
 15-	55%	36%	9%
16-19	59%	34%	7%
20+	67%	28%	5%
Still studying	59%	35%	6%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low(1-4)	53%	38%	9%
Medium(5-6)	60%	34%	6%
High(7-10)	66%	29%	5%

While **the media** was the least commonly cited cause of domestic violence across the EU, there were **wide variations among different Member States**, with 57% of respondents in Slovenia and Greece citing the media as a potential cause, compared with only 20% in Bulgaria and 25% in the Czech Republic.

Among the EU15, only three Member States saw significant increases in the number of people seeing the media as a cause of domestic violence, with 45% of people overall citing it now as opposed to 49% in the earlier survey. The UK (48%, up from 42%), Italy (49%, up from 45%) and the Netherlands (41%, up from 38%) all saw significant rises, suggesting that those countries may have witnessed high-profile cases involving the media or changes in the media landscape in general causing them to buck the overall trend. Among the 11 Member States that witnessed significant falls here, Spain (44%, down from 58%), France (38%, down from 50%) and Luxembourg (34%, down from 46%) witnessed the biggest drops.

QC4.5 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

The media

		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	45%	49%	-4
	UK	48%	42%	+6
	IT	49%	45%	+4
	NL	41%	38%	+3
	DE	48%	53%	-5
	FI	34%	39%	-5
	AT	37%	43%	-6
	PT	39%	45%	-6
	BE	39%	46%	-7
	SE	42%	50%	-8
	EL	57%	66%	-9
	IE	32%	42%	-10
	FR	38%	50%	-12
	LU	34%	46%	-12
	ES	44%	58%	-14

Views on the media's responsibility harden the older people get, according to the socio-demographic data, with 48% of those in the 55+ group seeing the media as a cause of violence compared with only 38% of those in the 15-24 category.

QC4.5 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

The media

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	44%	48%	8%
Age			
 15-24	38%	55%	7%
25-39	41%	52%	7%
40-54	44%	48%	8%
55 +	48%	42%	10%

Data on the number of people identifying a low level of education as a cause again reveal large variations between different EU Member States. In Greece, 69% of people regard a low level of education as a cause, as do 68% of people in Malta and 67% of people in Italy. Yet only 40% of people in Finland and 42% in Sweden say the same, reflecting the fact that a link between domestic violence and education cannot be assumed in all parts of the EU.

'Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence' also drew contrasting responses, depending on the Member State. 89% of respondents in both Denmark and Malta see this as a cause of domestic violence, as do 84% in both Cyprus and Greece, but only 50% of people in Luxembourg and 55% in Romania say the same.

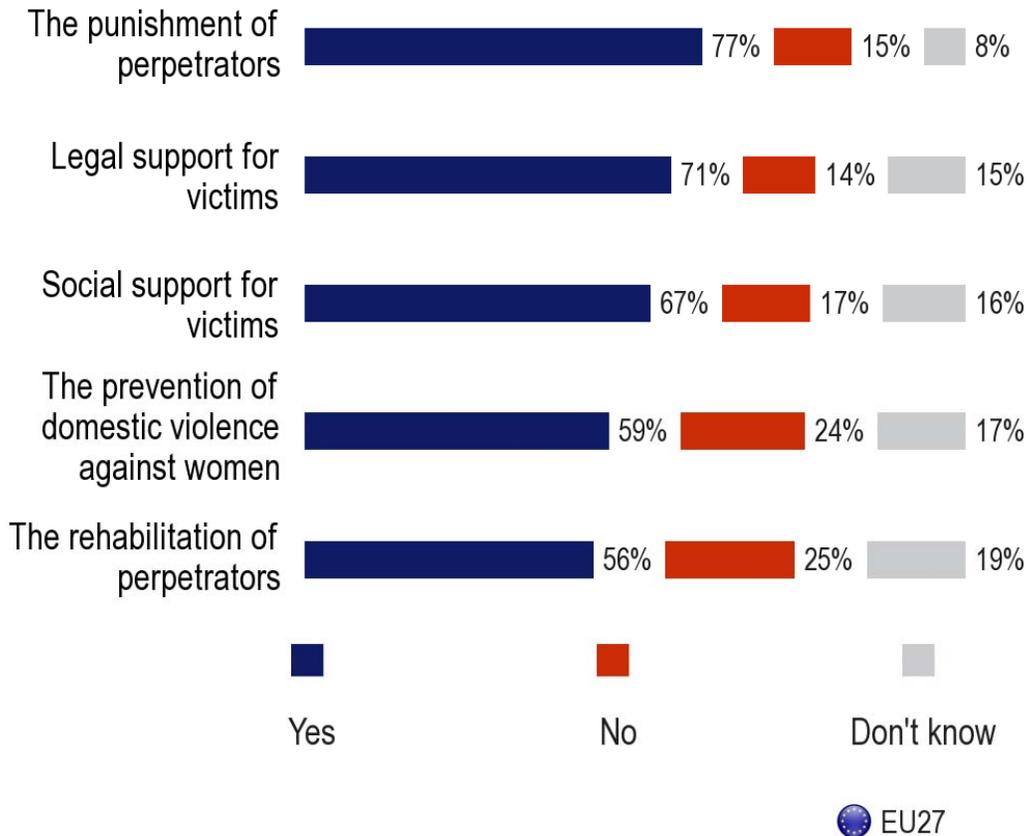
4. THE KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- Most EU citizens believe that laws are in place to prevent domestic violence, although a minority admits to not knowing the legal situation -

Across the EU, **a substantial majority of people generally believe that there are special laws in place** governing domestic violence against women¹⁹. The laws that the most people believe exist in their country are those which **punish the perpetrators of violence**, with 77% saying that such laws are in place. This is followed by 71% who think that laws have been enacted to provide legal support for victims, and by 67% who believe that laws exist to deliver social support to the victims of domestic violence. A further 59% say they think there are laws to prevent violence against women, while 56% believe that laws governing the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence have also been enacted.

¹⁹ QC7: 'In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding: the prevention of domestic violence against women; social support for victims; legal support for victims; the punishment of perpetrators; the rehabilitation of perpetrators.'

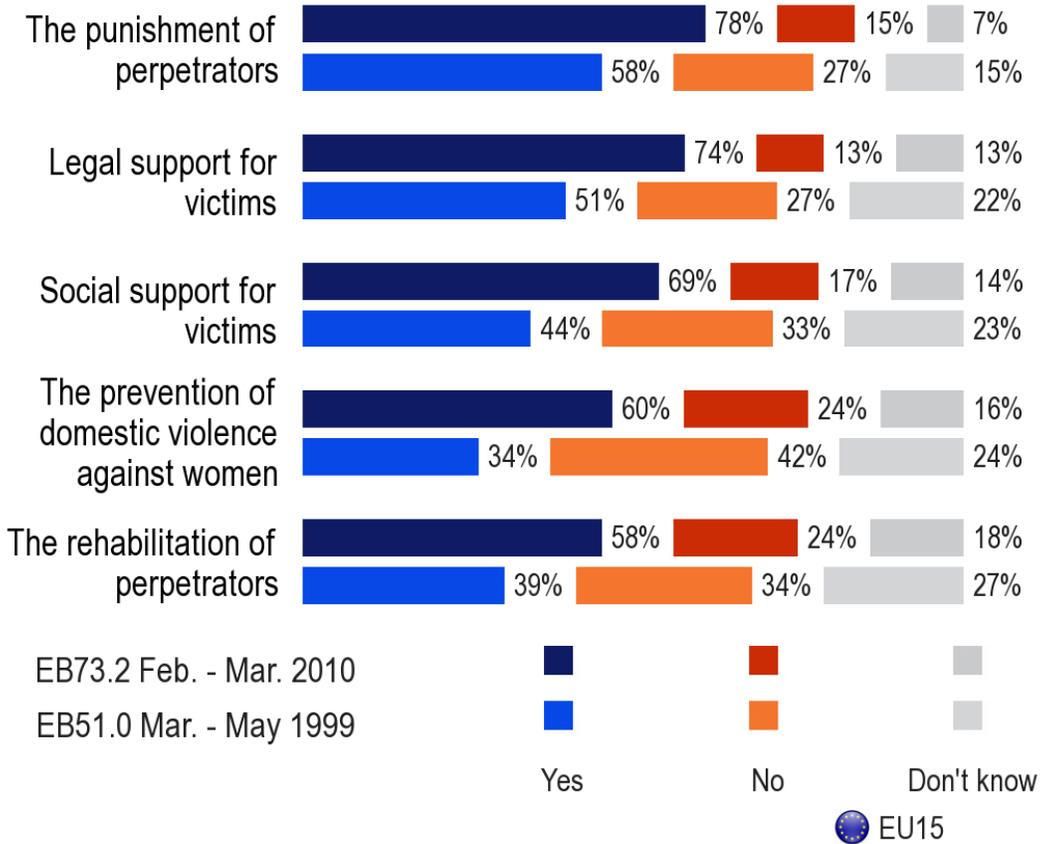
QC7. In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?



Many respondents across the EU admit they do not know whether there are special laws in place to oversee these issues. 19% do not know if there are laws concerning the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence, with similar results regarding laws to prevent violence against women (17% do not know), laws providing social support for victims (16%), and laws providing legal support to victims (15%). However, only 8% say they do not know whether perpetrators of domestic violence are punishable by law.

At the EU15 level, **far more people now think that legislation concerning domestic violence is in place than was the case in the 1999 survey.** 78% say that there are laws which punish the perpetrators of violence, up from 58% a decade earlier. The increase is even more marked among those believing that laws providing legal support for victims are in force, with 74% now saying this, up from 51%. Similar increases can be seen for the other categories: 69% think there are laws that deliver social support to the victims of domestic violence (up from 44%); 60% think there are laws to prevent violence against women, up from 34%; and 58% say there are laws covering the rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence (up from 39%). The number of 'DK' answers has fallen significantly in all five categories, pointing to the fact that awareness of domestic violence against women has increased across the EU15 in the intervening decade.

QC7. In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?



4.1 Laws regarding prevention

- In seven Member States, a majority of people think there are no laws or are unaware of laws in their country concerning prevention -

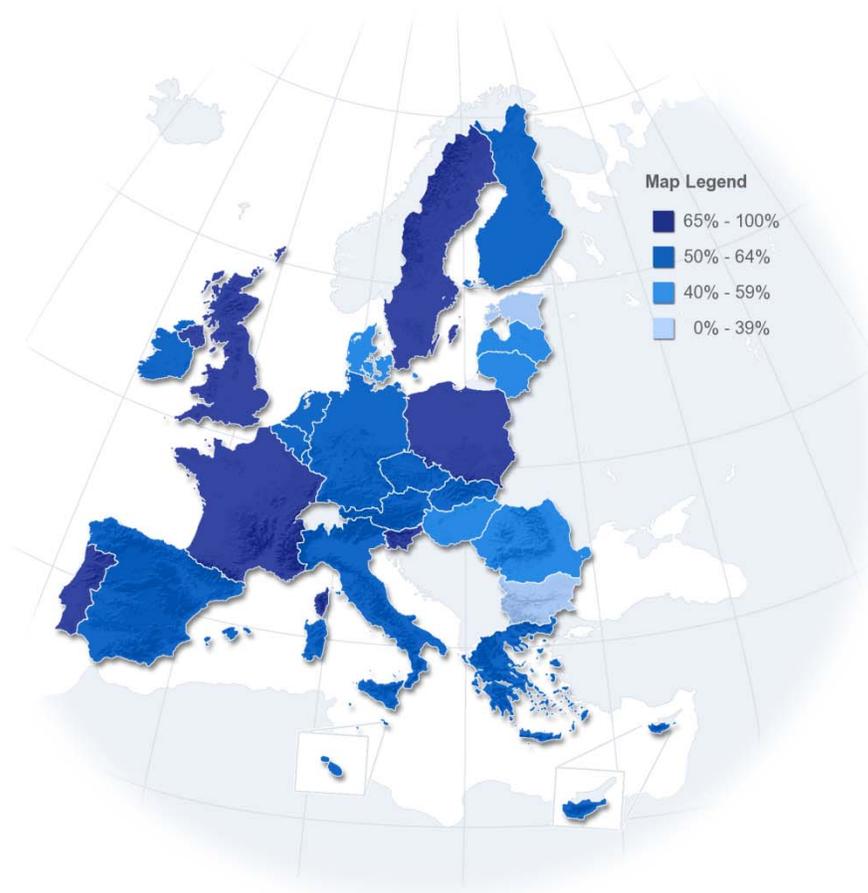
There are **wide variations across the EU** as regards people's perception of laws aimed at preventing domestic violence against women. In most countries a clear majority thinks that such laws are in place, but **in seven Member States the majority either does not know or thinks that there are no such laws** to guard against domestic violence.

 SI	68%
 SE	68%
 FR	68%
 PT	65%
 PL	65%
 UK	65%
 ES	63%
 IE	61%
 LU	61%
 CY	60%
 EU27	59%
 AT	58%
 IT	58%
 BE	57%
 EL	56%
 DE	55%
 MT	54%
 NL	53%
 CZ	52%
 FI	50%
 SK	50%
 HU	49%
 LT	46%
 RO	45%
 DK	42%
 LV	40%
 BG	34%
 EE	28%

Question: QC7.1. In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?

Option: The prevention of domestic violence against women

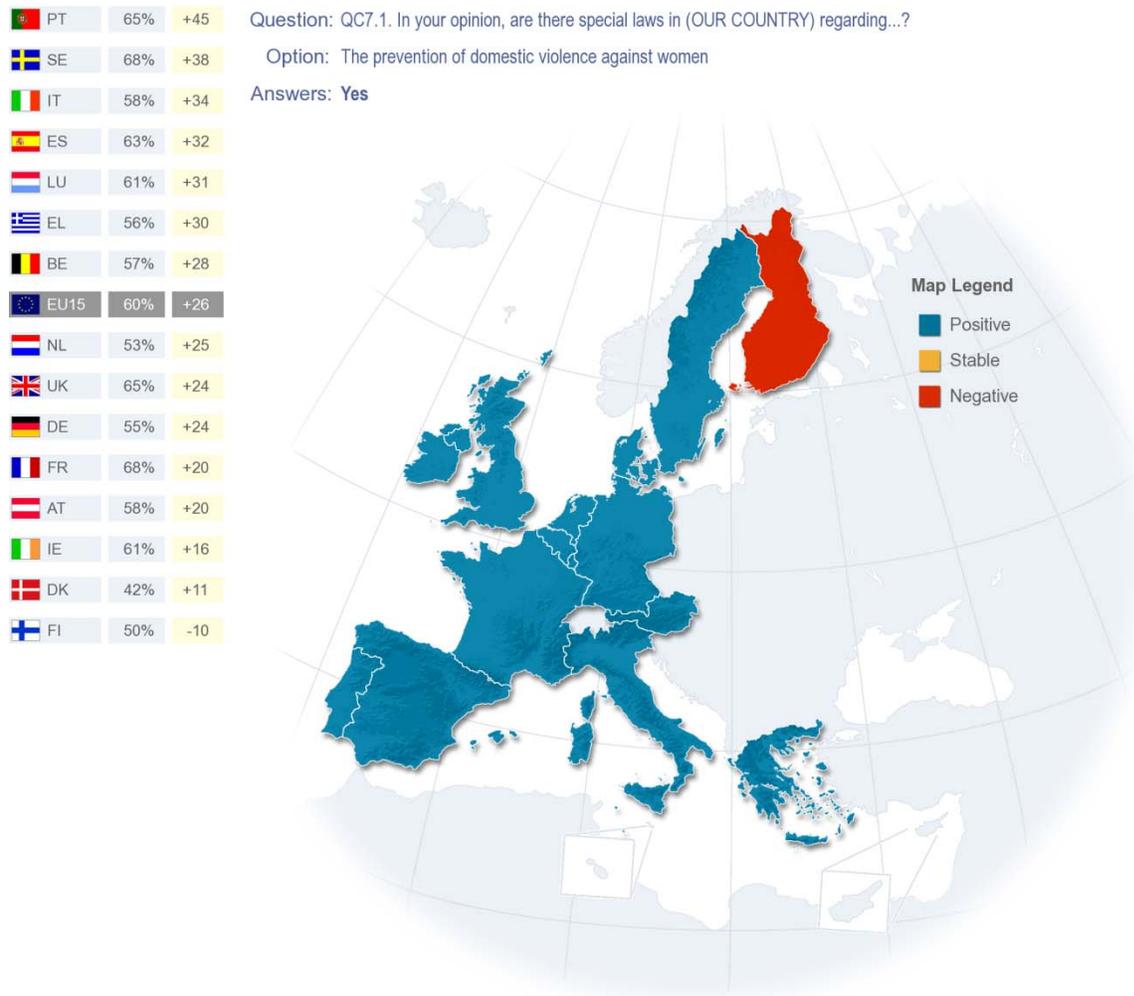
Answers: Yes



In France, Slovenia and Sweden, 68% of respondents say that their country has legislation aimed at preventing domestic violence. However, in Estonia only 28% of people think this, as do 34% of people in Bulgaria and 40% in Latvia. The results from the newer Member States – which seem to indicate a lack of knowledge about the various kinds of laws concerning domestic violence – may point either to a relative lack of legislation in those countries or to a lack of awareness, and thus to a need for awareness campaigns.

Among the EU15 countries, **only one Member State – Finland – has witnessed a reduction** in the number of people who think that their country has this kind of legislation. However, Finland, where 50% think that such laws exist (down from 60% a decade ago), is an unusual case in that it has measures concerning domestic violence in general, rather than violence against women specifically²⁰. This could explain the country's anomalous results in this section of the report, with Finland recording a fall in all five categories of legislation under discussion here (while all the other EU15 countries saw rises in all five categories).

²⁰ The UN Secretary-General's database on violence against women :
<http://webapps01.un.org/vawdatabase/searchDetail.action?measureId=10267&baseHREF=country&baseHREFId=514>



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

Some of the EU15 in fact witnessed very substantial rises, with 65% of people in Portugal saying that their country has laws concerning domestic violence against women (up from 20% in 1999), and 68% of people in Sweden (up from 30%) and 58% in Italy (up from 24%) saying the same. Even the smallest rises were still fairly significant, with 42% of people in Denmark now saying these laws exist (up from 31%), followed by 61% in Ireland (up from 45%).

Portugal has seen significant shifts in awareness of the laws concerning domestic violence over the past decade or so, and this is no doubt a reflection of government initiatives to raise public awareness and improve the legislation. Recent measures have included a new law providing free health care for victims of domestic violence, introduced in 2007, and changes in the same year to the Portuguese Criminal Code making domestic violence punishable by up to five years in prison. Another country which has seen marked shifts is Italy, and this too has seen some important government initiatives over the last few years. These have included a tightening of the laws concerning sexual violence in 2009 and the initiation of a range of regional projects targeting violence against women in 2007²¹. The positive change in awareness of the legal situation in these two countries demonstrates that government projects do translate into improved awareness among ordinary people.

²¹ Source: The UN Secretary-General's Database on Violence Against Women.
<http://webapps01.un.org/vawdatabase/home.action>

QC7.1 In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?

The prevention of domestic violence against women

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	59%	24%	17%
Sex			
 Male	60%	24%	16%
 Female	58%	25%	17%
Age			
 15-24	59%	24%	17%
25-39	62%	24%	14%
40-54	59%	26%	15%
55 +	56%	24%	20%
Education (End of)			
 15-	56%	23%	21%
16-19	59%	25%	16%
20+	62%	25%	13%
Still studying	60%	24%	16%
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	52%	28%	20%
From time to time	58%	26%	16%
Almost never	60%	24%	16%
Proximity of violence to women*			
Yes	61%	26%	13%
No	58%	23%	19%

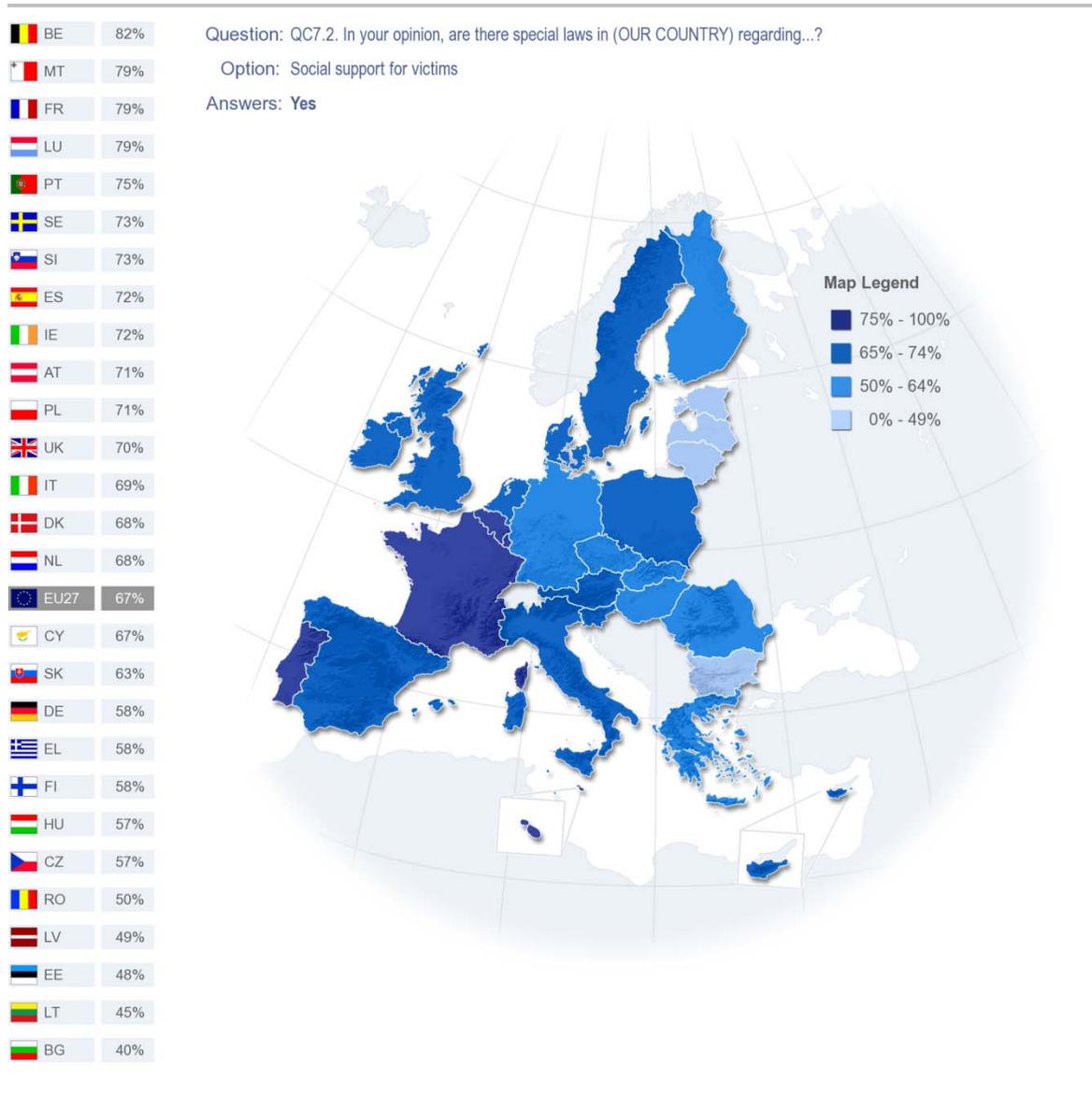
* This variable is based on the answers to QC11 and QC12. The respondents who answered "no" to the six items are classified in the "no" category, those who answered "yes" to at least one item are classified in the "yes" category.

Socio-demographic analysis shows slight variations on this point, with 62% of 25-39 year-olds saying that they believe there are special laws covering domestic violence against women, but only 56% of those in the 55+ group saying the same. Similarly, 62% of people who left education at 20 or over think that these laws exist, compared with 56% who left education at 15 or under. People's financial situation also appears to have an effect: 60% of people who never have trouble paying their bills say that these laws are in place, as opposed to only 52% who have trouble paying their bills most of the time. However, gender appears to have little impact on respondents' perception of the law.

The most telling facts here perhaps come from the number of people who say they 'don't know' about the laws governing domestic violence, a 'don't know' response indicating a lack of awareness. 20% of people aged 55 or over say they don't know the legal situation, more than in other age groups. 21% of people who left education at 15 or under say they don't know, more than those who left education later in life. 20% of people who have difficulty paying their bills say they don't know about the laws, more than those who have less or no difficulty. And 19% of people who have no proximity to domestic violence say they don't know the legal situation versus 13% of those who do have some proximity to domestic violence against women.

4.2 Laws regarding the support for victims

- Some Member States have recorded very large increases in the number of people who think that their country has laws providing social and legal support to victims -



A majority of respondents in all but four of the EU Member States believe that there are laws covering social support for the victims of domestic violence.

82% of people in Belgium say that their country has legislated for this, followed by 79% in Malta, France and Luxembourg. However, only 40% in Bulgaria say the same, as do 45% in Lithuania, 48% in Estonia and 49% in Latvia.

There are again **large increases in the number of people in the EU15** who think their country has laws covering social support for victims, with Finland being the only exception for the specific reason previously mentioned. 75% of people in Portugal, up from 26%, think that such laws are in force, followed by 69% in Italy (up from 31%) and 79% in Luxembourg (up from 41%).

 PT	75%	+49
 IT	69%	+38
 LU	79%	+38
 SE	73%	+36
 BE	82%	+35
 ES	72%	+30
 AT	71%	+26
 EU15	69%	+25
 NL	68%	+22
 DE	58%	+22
 IE	72%	+21
 EL	58%	+18
 UK	70%	+15
 FR	79%	+15
 DK	68%	+8
 FI	58%	-1

Question: QC7.2. In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?

Option: Social support for victims

Answers: Yes



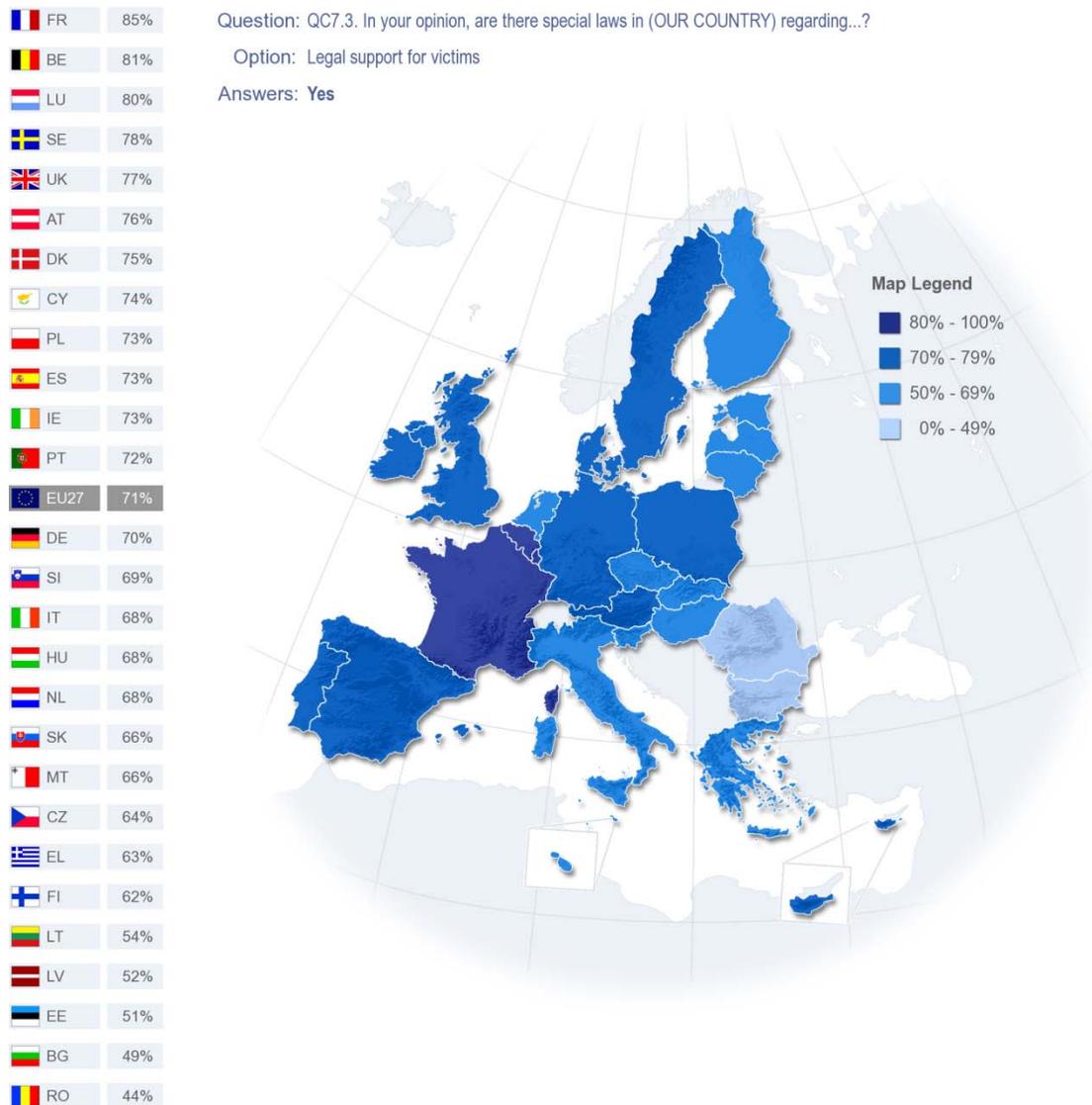
Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows narrow variations, with 70% of 25-39 year-olds saying that they believe there are specific laws covering social support for women who are victims of domestic violence, but only 65% of those in the 55+ group saying the same. Meanwhile, 72% of white-collar workers think that such laws exist, but only 64% of retired people say the same, as do 65% of students and house persons. Otherwise, there appear to be relatively few socio-demographic variations.

**QC7.2 In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?
Social support for victims**

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	67%	17%	16%
Age			
 15-24	67%	18%	15%
25-39	70%	18%	12%
40-54	68%	18%	14%
55 +	65%	16%	19%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	67%	19%	14%
Managers	70%	17%	13%
Other white collars	72%	18%	10%
Manual workers	70%	17%	13%
House persons	65%	18%	17%
Unemployed	67%	18%	15%
Retired	64%	16%	20%
Students	65%	18%	17%

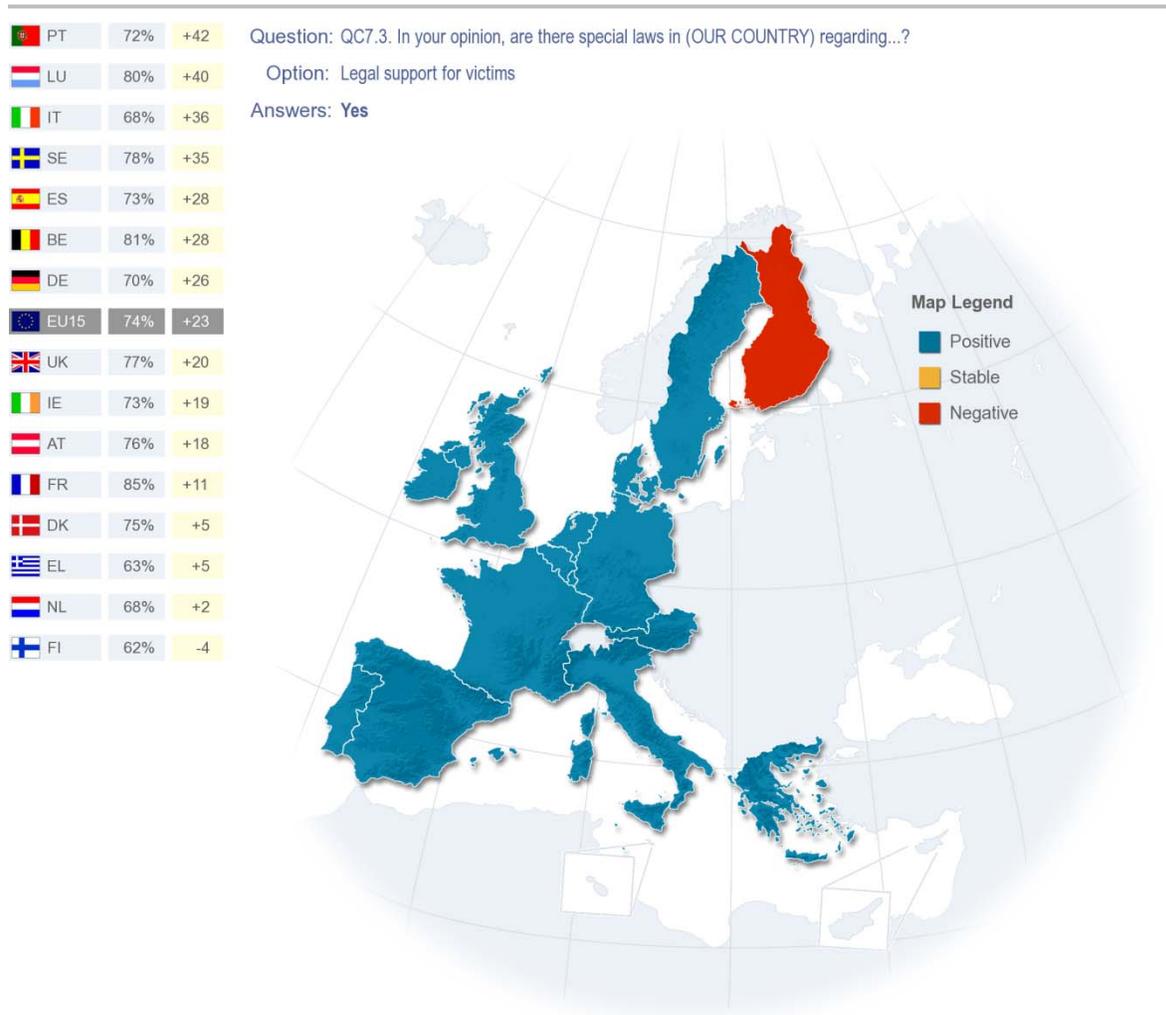
Turning to **laws covering legal support** for the victims of domestic violence, there is again **an overwhelming majority of EU citizens that believes that this kind of legislation exists in their country**. In fact, such a majority exists in all but two EU Member States.



In France, 85% of respondents believe that their country has laws covering legal support for victims, as do 81% of people in Belgium and 80% in Luxembourg. However, only 44% of respondents in Romania think that such laws exist in their country, as do 49% in Bulgaria and 51% in Estonia.

All EU15 countries except Finland recorded an increase in the number of people who believe such laws exist, although **the rises were far larger in some countries than in others.**

72% of people in Portugal now think their country has laws governing legal support for victims, up from 30% a decade earlier; meanwhile, 80% of people in Luxembourg now say this, up from 40%, and 68% in Italy, up from 32%. The changes in Greece (63%, up from 58%) and Denmark (75%, up from 70%) were far slighter and non-significant in the Netherlands (68%, up from 66%).



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

At the socio-demographic level, **slight variations can be seen depending on the age of respondents**. 74% of people in the 40-54 age group think that legal support for victims is legislated for in their country, but this falls to 69% in the 55+ category. Similarly, 76% of those who left education at the age of 20 or over think that such laws are in force in their country, compared with only 68% who left at age 15 or under. Meanwhile, 74% of respondents who classify themselves as 'high' on the social scale believe these laws exist where they live, more than the 66% who classify themselves as 'low'²².

**QC7.3 In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?
Legal support for victims**

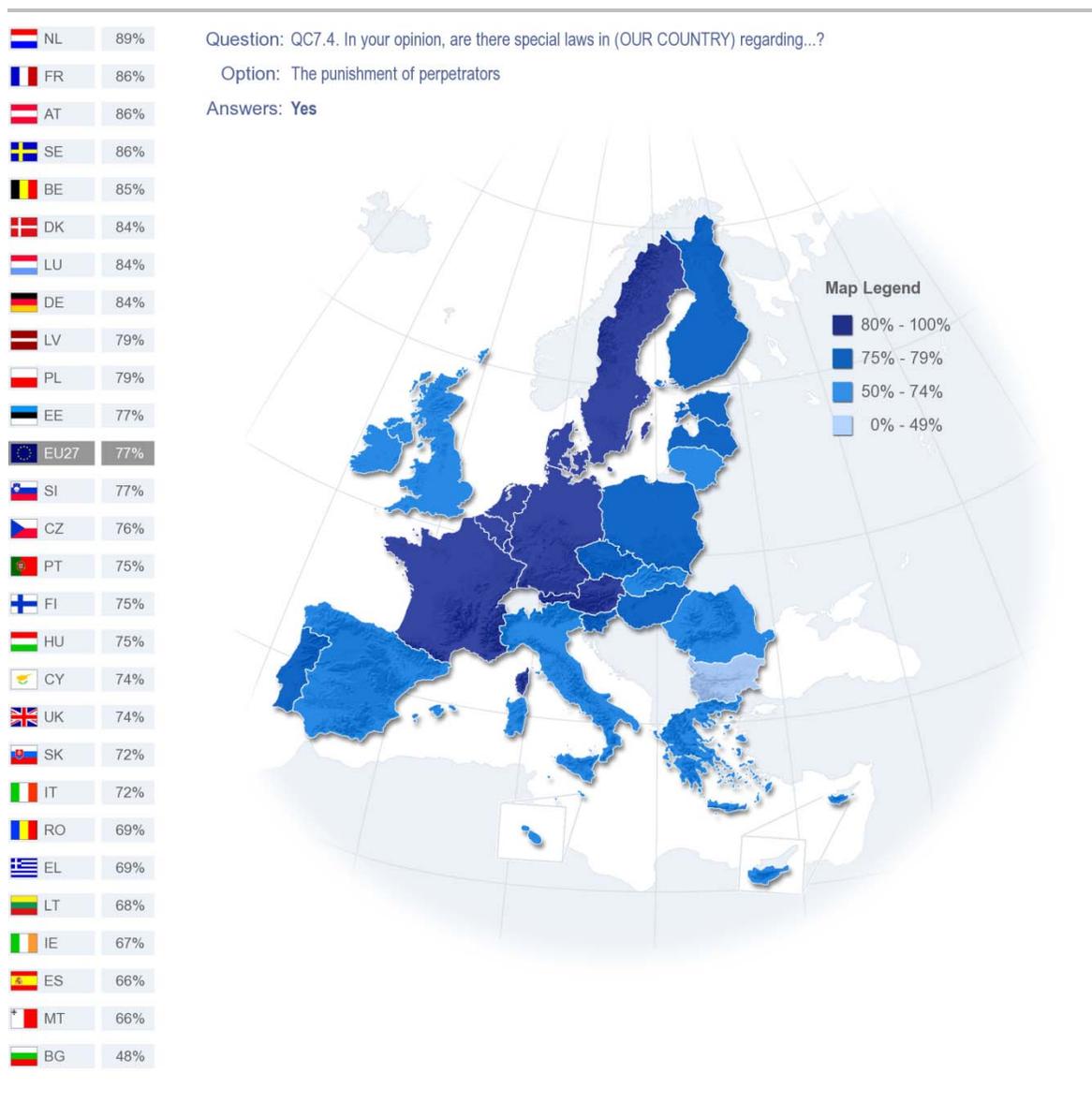
	Yes	No	DK
EU27	71%	14%	15%
Age			
 15-24	70%	15%	15%
25-39	73%	14%	13%
40-54	74%	14%	12%
55 +	69%	14%	17%
Education (End of)			
 15-	68%	14%	18%
16-19	71%	15%	14%
20+	76%	13%	11%
Still studying	71%	14%	15%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low(1-4)	66%	16%	18%
Medium(5-6)	73%	13%	14%
High(7-10)	74%	15%	11%

²² This variable is based on question D61 : On the following scale, step '1' corresponds to "the lowest level in the society"; step '10' corresponds to "the highest level in the society". Could you tell me on which step you would place yourself? The respondents that answer 1 to 4 are considered as "low", those who say 5 to 6 are "medium" and those who say "7 to 10" are high.

4.3 Laws regarding the perpetrators

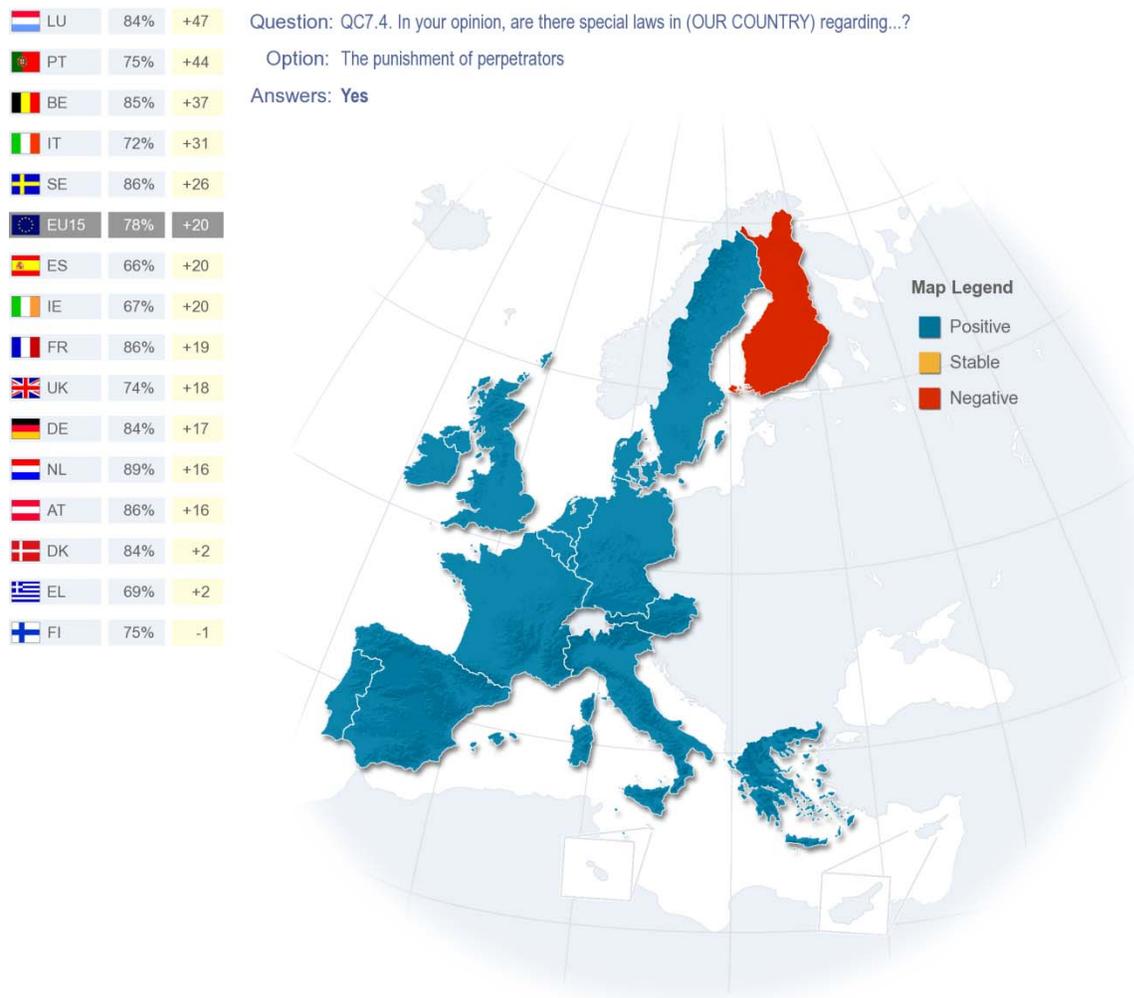
- Dramatic shifts in the awareness of laws designed to punish people who commit domestic violence have been recorded in a number of Member States -

Over 80% of respondents in eight EU Member States think that their country has laws covering **the punishment of people who commit domestic violence**; but less than 70% of respondents in seven countries say the same.



In the Netherlands, 89% of respondents think that their country has laws to punish perpetrators of violence, as do 86% of those in France, Austria and Sweden. However, just 48% of people in Bulgaria believe that such laws are in place, while a relatively low 66% of people in both Malta and Spain think this.

Very large shifts in perceptions of the law were again seen in some EU15 countries, though not everywhere. 84% of respondents in Luxembourg now think that their country has laws to punish those who commit domestic violence against women, up from 37% a decade earlier; similarly, 75% of people in Portugal (up from 31%) say the same, as do 85% in Belgium (up from 48%). However, Finland again experienced a slight dip (75%, down from 76%), while there were negligible rises in Greece (69%, up from 67%) and Denmark (84%, up from 82%).



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

Awareness of laws concerning punishment revealed wider socio-demographic differences than seen previously, especially in terms of the **level of respondents' education**. 82% of those who left education at the age of 20 or over think that this kind of legislation is in force in their country, compared with 73% who left at age 15 or under. In the same way, 82% of managers think their country has laws to punish perpetrators of violence versus 73% of housepersons and unemployed people.

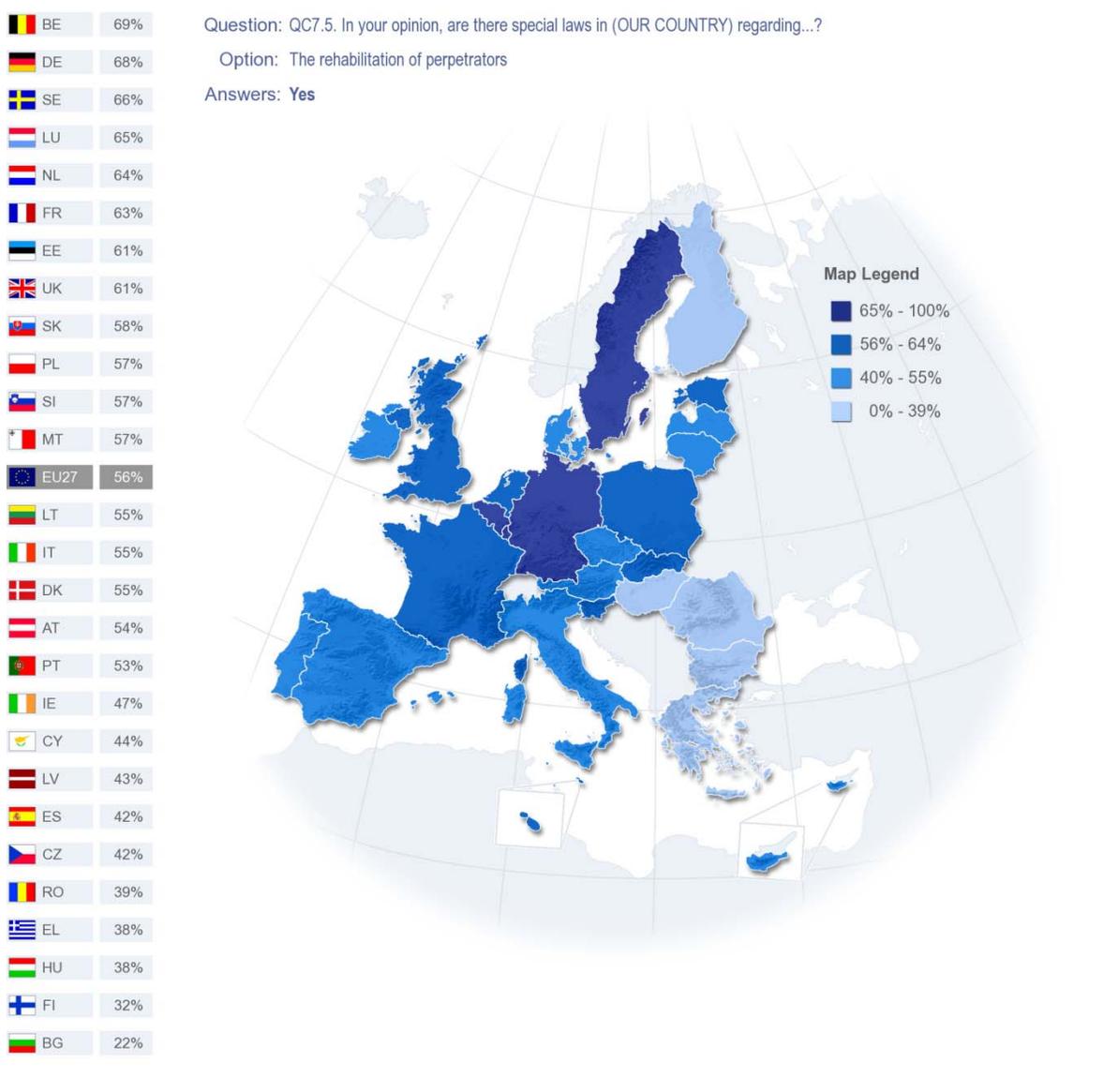
**QC7.4 In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY)
regarding...?**

The punishment of perpetrators

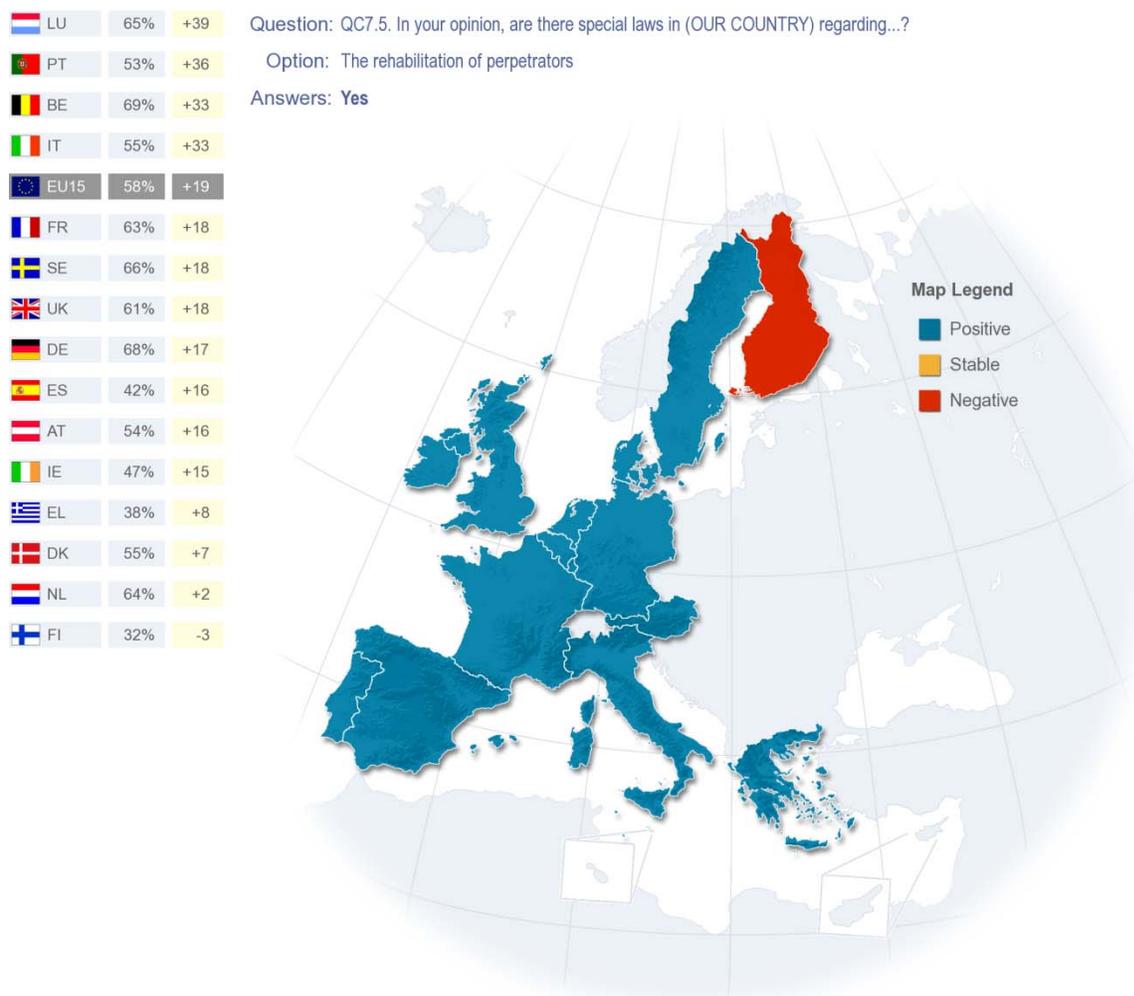
	Yes	No	DK
EU27	77%	15%	8%
Education (End of)			
 15-	73%	17%	10%
16-19	77%	15%	8%
20+	82%	12%	6%
Still studying	78%	15%	7%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	77%	15%	8%
Managers	82%	12%	6%
Other white collars	78%	16%	6%
Manual workers	78%	16%	6%
House persons	73%	18%	9%
Unemployed	73%	18%	9%
Retired	76%	13%	11%
Students	78%	15%	7%

When it comes to legislation concerning the **rehabilitation** of people who commit domestic violence against women, over two-thirds of respondents in two Member States say that their country has such laws; but less than half of people in 10 Member States believe the same thing.

In Belgium, 69% of respondents say their country covers the rehabilitation of such offenders in law, as do 68% in Germany and 66% in Sweden. In Bulgaria, though, only 22% think that perpetrators of domestic violence are rehabilitated by law, followed by 32% in Finland, and 38% in Greece and Hungary.



Variations over time in the EU15 reveal the same kind of trends seen for the other kinds of legislation under consideration, and the same Member States showing the greatest increases in the number of people who think their country has laws to rehabilitate offenders. In Luxembourg, 65% of people (up from 26%) think their country has such laws, as do 53% in Portugal (up from 17%) and 68% in Belgium (up from 36%). Finland again saw a slight fall (32%, down from 35%), while the Netherlands (64%, up from 62%) shows no significant changes since 1999.



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

Socio-demographic analysis reveals a significant distinction depending on where people place themselves on the social scale. 61% of respondents who place themselves 'high' on the social scale say their country has laws to rehabilitate people who commit domestic violence against women, but only 49% of those who see themselves as being 'low' on the social scale think that such laws exist. Perceptions of the law concerning the rehabilitation of offenders also depend on the respondent's level of education. 59% of people who leave education aged 20 or over say they think these laws are in place, whereas only 54% of those who left at age 15 or under say the same.

QC7.5 In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?

The rehabilitation of perpetrators

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	56%	25%	19%
Education (End of)			
 15-	54%	23%	23%
16-19	56%	25%	19%
20+	59%	25%	16%
Still studying	56%	26%	18%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low(1-4)	49%	26%	25%
Medium(5-6)	57%	25%	18%
High(7-10)	61%	24%	15%

5. FIGHTING THE PROBLEM

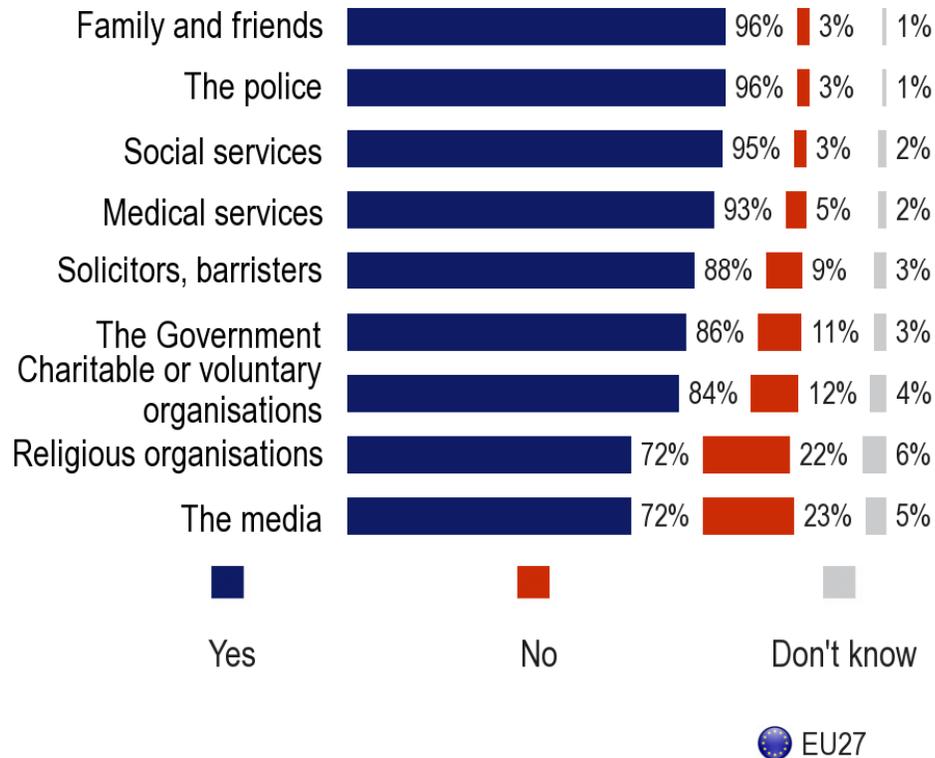
5.1 The role of institutions/groups of people

- Many different groups within society have a duty to help women who experience violence, most people say -

When asked whether nine different groups of institutions, organisations or people should help women who are or could be the victims of domestic violence²³, **a clear majority of EU respondents think that all nine of those groups have a responsibility to help**. 96% of respondents believe that family and friends should be able to help the victims of domestic violence, with the same number saying that the police ought to help. 95% see social services as a source of help for the victims of domestic violence, followed by 93% who mention medical services and 88% who think that solicitors or barristers have an obligation to help. The government should also be helping victims, according to 86% of respondents, as should charitable or voluntary organisations, in the view of 84% of respondents. Finally, 72% believe that both religious organisations and the media have a duty to help woman suffering from domestic violence.

²³ QC6: I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think these could help: the government; the police; solicitors/barristers; medical services; social services; religious organisations; charitable or voluntary organisations; the media; family and friends.

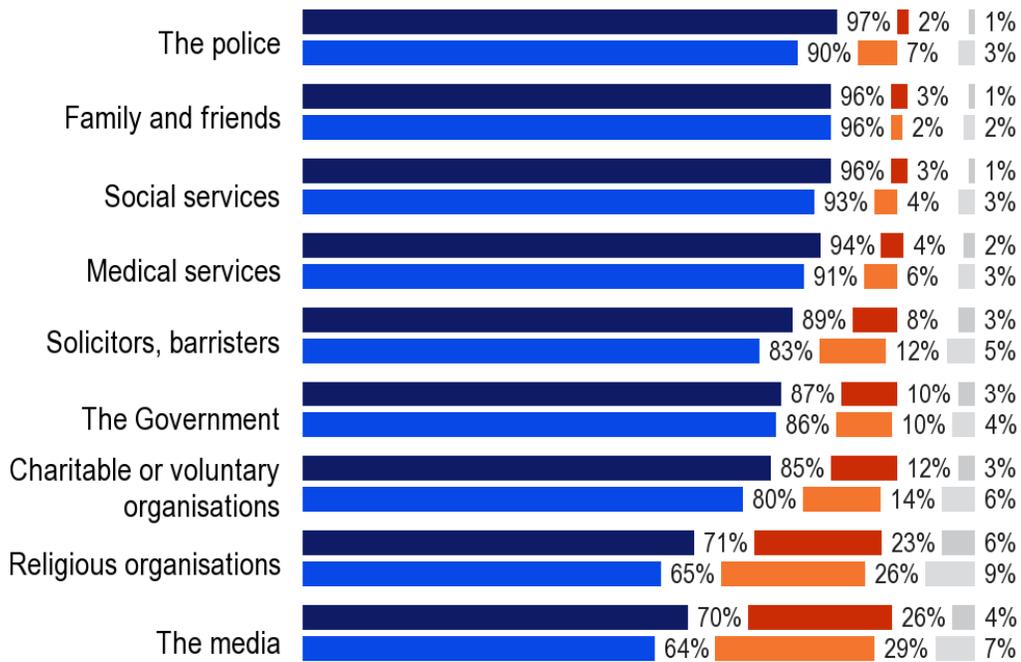
QC6. I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not?



The comparative results at EU15 level reveal that **people are now more likely to think that many of these groups have a responsibility to help** the victims of domestic violence than they were a decade earlier. 97% of EU15 respondents now think that the police have a responsibility to help these women, up from 90% in the earlier survey. The number of people who believe family and friends should help has remained flat at 96%, while the number saying that social services should help has risen from 93% to 96%. 94% of people in the EU15 consider that medical services have a duty to help (up from 91% in 1999), followed by 89% who see solicitors and barristers as having a role to play (up from 83%).

No significant changes are noted for the view that government should help the victims of domestic violence (87%, up from 86%), but there is now more support for the idea that charitable or voluntary organisations (85%, up from 80%), religious organisations (71%, up from 65%) and the media (70%, up from 64%) should help women who have suffered violence.

QC6. I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not?



EB73.2 Feb. - Mar. 2010

EB51.0 Mar. - May 1999

Yes No Don't know



At country level, **the vast majority of people believe that family and friends have a responsibility to help women** in this regard, with near-unanimity on this in Greece (99%) and several other Member States. Romania is the only country where less than nine out of ten people (89%) believe that family and friends have a duty to help the victims of this sort of violence.

QC6.1-9 I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not? - Yes

	Family and friends	The police	Social services	Medical services	Solicitors, barristers	The Government	Charitable or voluntary organisations	Religious organisations	The media	
 EU27	96%	96%	95%	93%	88%	86%	84%	72%	72%	
 BE	93%	94%	97%	95%	85%	84%	77%	52%	58%	
 BG	94%	96%	93%	86%	82%	76%	72%	51%	68%	
 CZ	98%	99%	96%	91%	91%	81%	87%	62%	86%	
 DK	95%	94%	97%	85%	75%	71%	70%	37%	48%	
 DE	96%	98%	97%	91%	89%	81%	84%	75%	65%	
 EE	98%	96%	95%	94%	92%	83%	89%	72%	79%	
 IE	98%	97%	96%	96%	89%	92%	86%	72%	71%	
 EL	99%	94%	98%	98%	93%	94%	92%	84%	82%	
 ES	98%	98%	98%	98%	97%	98%	92%	81%	89%	
 FR	95%	96%	96%	96%	87%	79%	80%	43%	55%	
 IT	95%	96%	95%	93%	87%	92%	86%	85%	80%	
 CY	96%	92%	97%	94%	77%	95%	84%	82%	79%	
 LV	96%	96%	95%	97%	90%	82%	83%	68%	71%	
 LT	94%	87%	87%	82%	79%	68%	63%	57%	63%	
 LU	93%	96%	95%	94%	82%	73%	71%	41%	51%	
 HU	96%	95%	91%	90%	85%	83%	84%	75%	75%	
 MT	95%	96%	96%	93%	87%	92%	91%	88%	71%	
 NL	95%	96%	88%	96%	84%	85%	63%	67%	56%	
 AT	94%	95%	93%	89%	84%	83%	83%	70%	70%	
 PL	97%	98%	95%	94%	92%	93%	87%	84%	84%	
 PT	97%	96%	97%	96%	88%	95%	92%	88%	85%	
 RO	89%	90%	85%	79%	71%	71%	68%	66%	65%	
 SI	95%	95%	96%	93%	83%	78%	86%	65%	73%	
 SK	98%	99%	95%	93%	95%	87%	93%	83%	84%	
 FI	94%	90%	95%	94%	77%	67%	81%	71%	65%	
 SE	98%	97%	97%	96%	91%	78%	87%	69%	68%	
 UK	98%	98%	96%	96%	90%	94%	89%	75%	70%	
	Highest percentage per country					<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>				
	Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item				

There is also **a very broad consensus that the police should be helping women** who have suffered violence, with 99% of respondents in the Czech Republic and Slovakia holding this view, along with similarly high numbers of people in other Member States. There is slightly less agreement on this point in Lithuania (87%), Finland (90%) and Romania (90%), however.

98% of people in Greece and Spain believe that **social services** have an obligation to help these women, but in a few Member States the consensus is somewhat lower. In Romania, for example, only 85% see a role for social services, followed by 87% in Lithuania.

98% of respondents in Greece and Spain also feel that **medical services** should be providing help in domestic violence cases, as do 97% of people in Latvia. Yet only 79% of respondents in Romania believe this, as do 82% in Lithuania, 85% in Denmark, 86% in Bulgaria and 89% in Austria.

Solicitors and barristers ought to provide assistance to the victims of domestic violence, according to 97% of people in Spain and 95% in Slovakia. Just 71% of respondents in Romania see a role for legal professionals, however, alongside 75% in Denmark, 77% in Cyprus and Finland, and 79% in Lithuania.

Respondents in Spain, who assign more responsibility to many of these groups than people in other countries, almost unanimously (98%) think that the **government** ought to be helping the victims of domestic violence, as do 95% of people in Cyprus and 94% in Greece. But here again in Finland, percentages are among the lowest with only 67% of people thinking that this is the government's job.

This seems consistent with the previous results explained by the fact that the Finnish government legislates concerning violence in general and not concerning domestic violence in particular²⁴; as a result the perceived role of the government to tackle this problem would seem to be diminished. Then, 68% of people in Lithuania and 71% in Denmark and Romania agree that the government should provide help to victims. The Spanish results, which stand out here, no doubt reflect particular concerns in that Member State about domestic violence – concerns also reflected by Spain's decision to use its EU Presidency to tackle the problem.

A very large proportion of people in Slovakia (93%) think that **charitable or voluntary organisations** have a role to play in helping women who have suffered violence, closely followed by 92% of people in Greece, Portugal and Spain. In the Netherlands and Lithuania, however, only 63% of people see a role for these organisations.

The question of whether **religious organisations** have a duty to help the victims of domestic violence produced very wide differences between Member States, no doubt reflecting the religious make-up of the individual countries (the more religious societies being more likely to answer 'yes'). 88% of people in Malta and Portugal think that religious organisations should be helping these women, as do 85% in Italy, 84% in Greece and Poland. Yet just 37% of people in Denmark think that religious organisations should provide help, followed by 41% in Luxembourg and 43% in France.

The role of the **media** is also widely disputed, with respondents in some Member States – especially Spain (89%), the Czech Republic (86%) and Portugal (85%) – arguing strongly that the media has a role to play.

²⁴ cf. Chapter 4

However, others are less convinced that the media should be helping the victims of domestic violence, including Denmark (48%), Luxembourg (51%) and France (55%).

5.2 Concrete ways of combating domestic violence

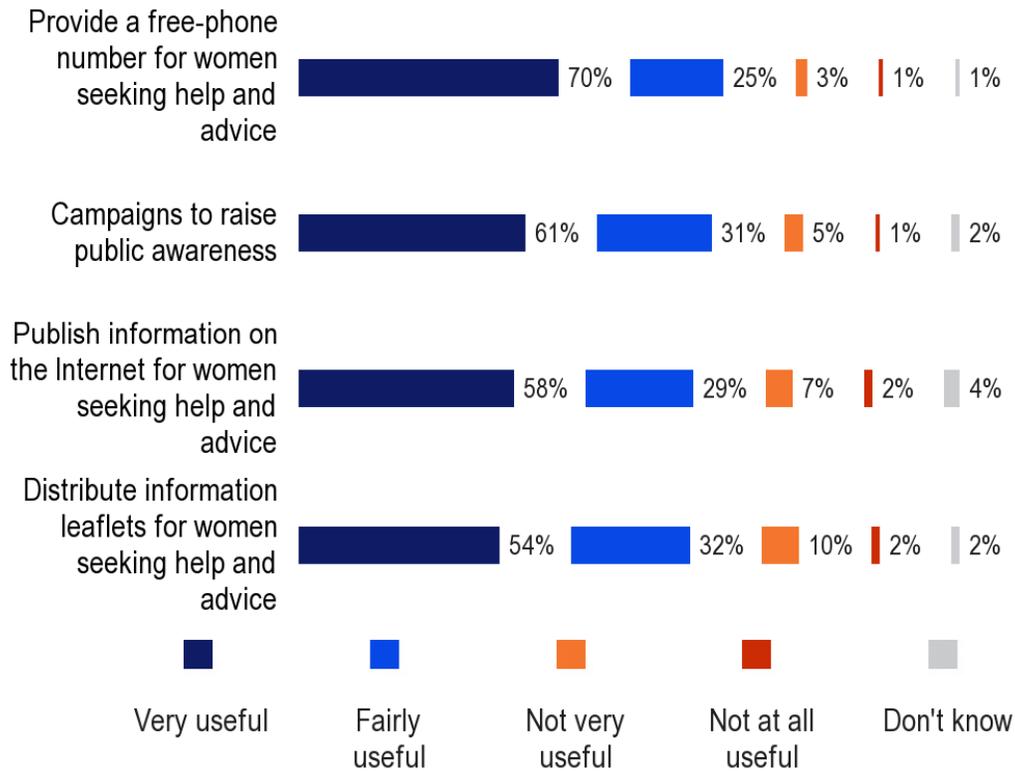
5.2.1 Information

- Most people believe that providing more information would help to reduce the levels of violence, with a free-phone number for women generally seen as the most useful approach -

A clear majority of EU citizens believe that providing information to the victims of domestic violence and to the public as a whole is **a good way of tackling the problem**, although some forms of information are considered more effective than others²⁵.

²⁵ QC8: 'I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not: provide a free-phone number for women seeking help and advice; publish information on the internet for women seeking help; distribute information leaflets for women seeking help and advice; tougher laws; proper enforcement of existing laws; laws to prevent sexual discrimination; teaching police officers about women's rights; campaigns to raise public awareness; punishing perpetrators; rehabilitating perpetrators; teaching young people about mutual respect.' Possible answers: very useful; fairly useful; not very useful; not at all useful; don't know.

QC8. I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?



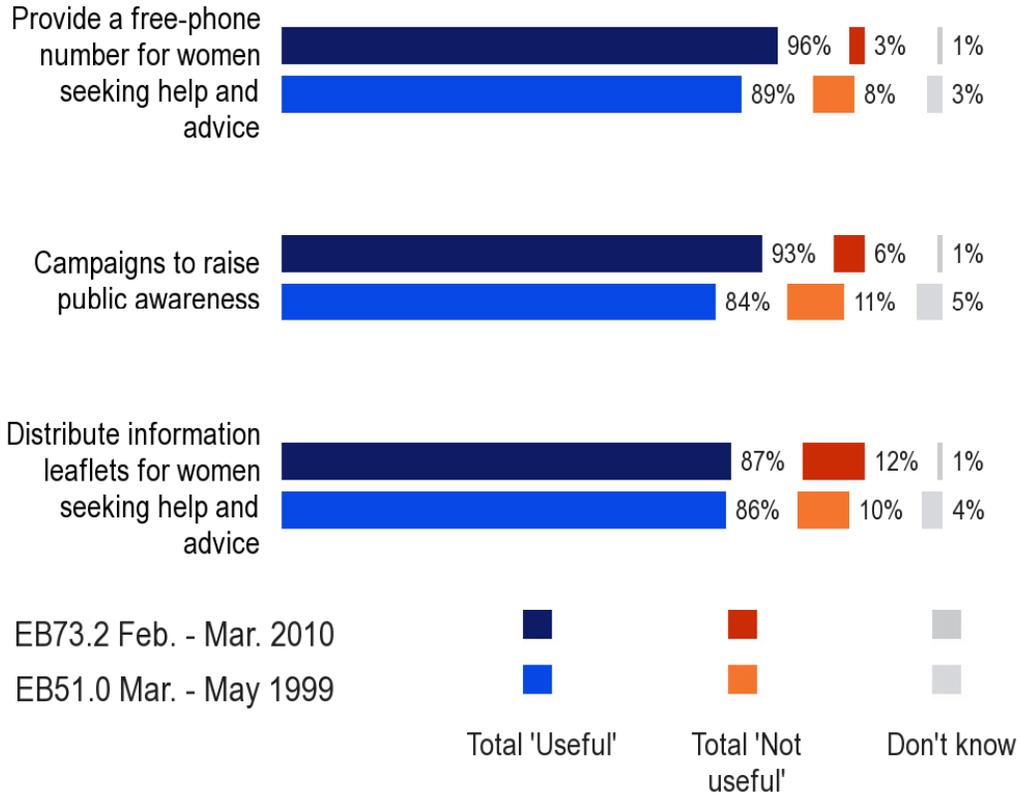
 EU27

70% of people think that providing a **free-phone number** for women seeking help and advice is a very useful way of combating violence, with a further 25% saying that this is fairly useful. 61% regard **campaigns to raise public awareness** as very useful, compared with 31% who see them as being fairly useful. **Publishing information on the internet** for women seeking help and advice is very useful according to 58% of respondents, and fairly useful according to a further 29%. And 54% of people say that **distributing information leaflets** for women seeking help and advice is very useful, although 32% only consider it fairly useful and 10% say it is not very useful.

Respondents in the EU15 are now more likely than a decade earlier to consider that a free-phone number and campaigns are useful²⁶. 96% of people now think that a free-phone number is either very useful or fairly useful compared with 89% in 1999. 93% of people now believe that campaigns to raise public awareness are useful, up from 84% in the previous survey.

²⁶ Except for the category concerning information on the internet, which was not included in the earlier survey.

QC8. I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?



EU15

At country level, **over 90% of people in the vast majority of EU Member States consider free-phone numbers to be useful**, with three exceptions: Lithuania (86%), Romania (86%) and Hungary (89%). Elsewhere, this kind of option is almost unanimously considered a good idea, for example in Malta (99%), Italy (98%) and the UK (98%).

QC8.1.2.3.8 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women.

For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

'Total Useful'

		Provide a free-phone number for women seeking help and advice	Campaigns to raise public awareness	Publish information on the Internet for women seeking help and advice	Distribute information leaflets for women seeking help and advice
	EU27	95%	92%	87%	86%
	BE	97%	93%	87%	88%
	BG	97%	87%	77%	83%
	CZ	96%	92%	91%	89%
	DK	91%	84%	83%	78%
	DE	94%	89%	87%	84%
	EE	94%	87%	90%	82%
	IE	96%	94%	92%	90%
	EL	96%	99%	88%	95%
	ES	97%	95%	90%	94%
	FR	97%	92%	87%	84%
	IT	98%	96%	92%	92%
	CY	96%	97%	79%	90%
	LV	93%	84%	81%	72%
	LT	86%	82%	74%	69%
	LU	93%	86%	78%	81%
	HU	89%	87%	78%	82%
	MT	99%	98%	87%	93%
	NL	92%	86%	91%	75%
	AT	94%	89%	84%	88%
	PL	91%	90%	85%	85%
	PT	96%	96%	87%	92%
	RO	86%	80%	63%	77%
	SI	95%	89%	85%	81%
	SK	97%	94%	88%	91%
	FI	97%	88%	89%	73%
	SE	95%	92%	91%	82%
	UK	98%	95%	93%	88%
		Highest percentage per country		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>	
		Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item	

Campaigns to raise public awareness are also generally seen to be useful, although less than 85% of respondents in four Member States agree: Romania (80%), Lithuania (82%), Latvia (84%) and Denmark (84%). In other countries, campaigns are seen as far more useful, however, with 99% of people in Greece, 98% in Malta and 97% in Cyprus finding them beneficial.

There are more variations when it comes to the **provision of information on the internet**, perhaps reflecting differing levels of internet penetration around the EU. In the UK, 93% of people say that online information is useful to women who suffer domestic violence, as do 92% in Ireland and Italy. However, in Romania only 63% regard online information as useful, followed by 74% in Lithuania and 77% in Bulgaria.

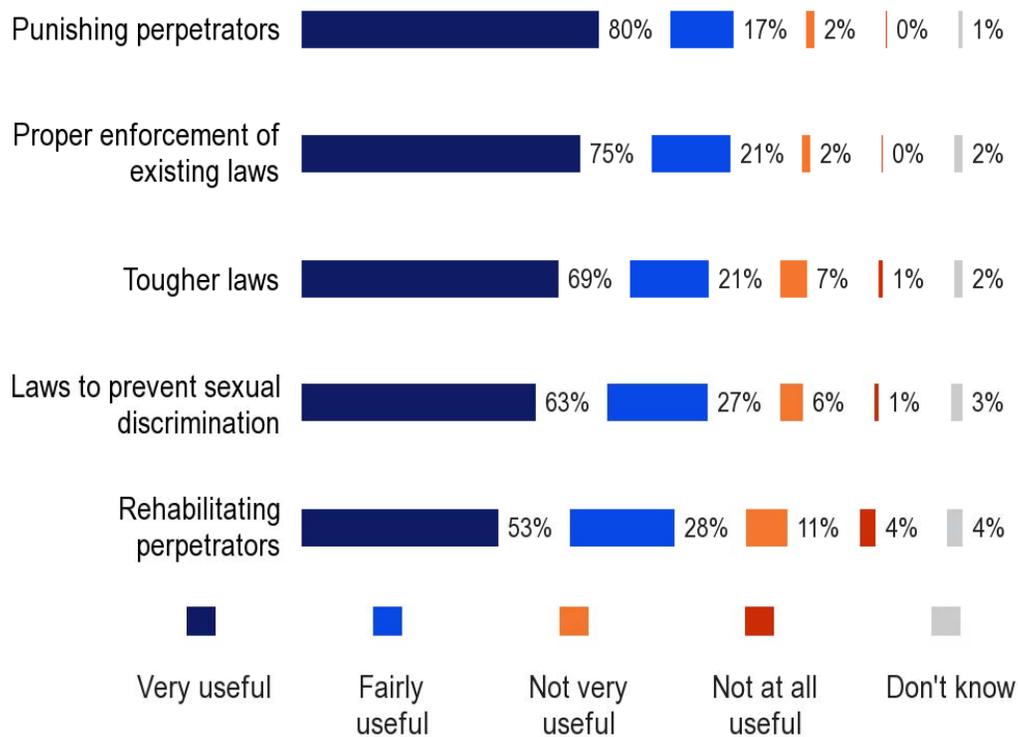
The distribution of leaflets is regarded as a worthwhile activity by 95% of respondents in Greece, and by 94% of people in Spain and 93% in Malta, compared with only 69% of people in Lithuania, and 72% in Latvia and 73% in Finland.

5.2.2 Legal measures

- The punishment of those who commit domestic violence is very widely supported in the EU, as are other legal options-

There is also general agreement at EU level that **laws are useful** in combating domestic violence against women, although some legal approaches are considered far more effective than others.

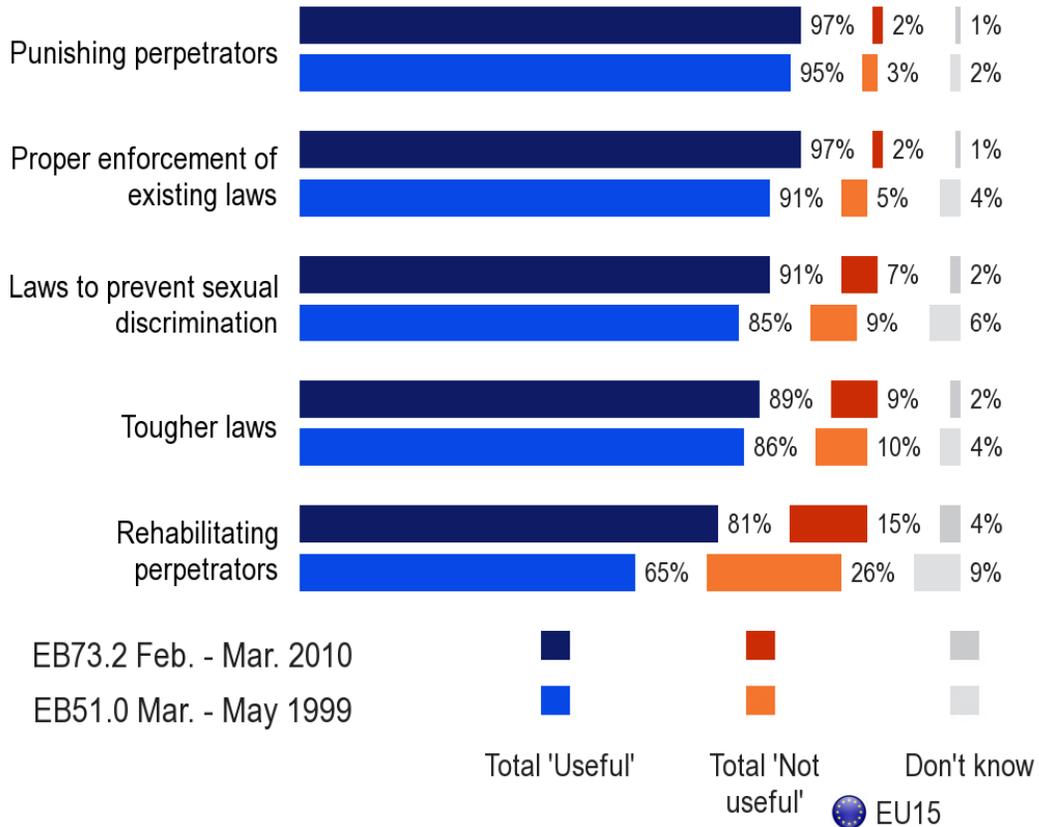
QC8. I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?



 EU27

Punishing the perpetrators of domestic violence is very useful, according to 80% of people in the EU, with another 17% saying it is fairly useful. **Proper enforcement of existing laws** is also very useful, according to 75% of respondents (21% think it is fairly useful). 69% of respondents believe that it would be very useful to have **tougher laws** concerning domestic violence, something 21% of people see as being fairly useful. **Laws to prevent sexual discrimination** are very useful in the view of 63% of respondents, with 27% seeing such laws as only being fairly useful. 53% think that **rehabilitating** those who commit violence is very useful, as opposed to 28% who think it is fairly useful and 11% who see it as being not very useful.

QC8. I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?



Respondents in the EU15 are **now more likely than in the 1999 survey** to consider that the legal approaches under discussion here are useful. Support for the view that perpetrators should be punished now stands at 97% and was already high in 1999 (95%). 97% think that the proper enforcement of existing laws would be useful, an increase on the 91% who said so previously. 91% believe that laws to prevent sexual discrimination would be useful, up from 85%. 89% say that tougher laws would be beneficial, up from 86% in 1999.

And, in by far the most significant change, 81% of people now think that rehabilitating perpetrators is useful, up from 65% who thought so a decade ago. These figures show a significant shift in European public opinion: tackling domestic violence by rehabilitation of perpetrators is now almost as widely seen as useful as the other legal ways of combating domestic violence.

QC8.4.5.6.9.10 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women.

For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

'Total Useful'

		Punishing perpetrators	Proper enforcement of existing laws	Tougher laws	Laws to prevent sexual discrimination	Rehabilitating perpetrators	
	EU27	97%	96%	90%	90%	81%	
	BE	98%	97%	90%	93%	90%	
	BG	99%	94%	98%	91%	80%	
	CZ	98%	96%	98%	93%	64%	
	DK	88%	93%	71%	68%	87%	
	DE	96%	96%	78%	86%	66%	
	EE	95%	95%	85%	80%	67%	
	IE	96%	96%	94%	92%	92%	
	EL	100%	100%	98%	96%	96%	
	ES	97%	96%	94%	95%	78%	
	FR	98%	97%	87%	90%	90%	
	IT	98%	97%	99%	95%	82%	
	CY	98%	99%	98%	94%	88%	
	LV	96%	93%	81%	81%	72%	
	LT	94%	90%	92%	84%	87%	
	LU	96%	92%	81%	81%	84%	
	HU	97%	96%	96%	88%	70%	
	MT	98%	97%	98%	94%	97%	
	NL	98%	95%	75%	85%	82%	
	AT	95%	97%	90%	87%	61%	
	PL	97%	93%	92%	86%	86%	
	PT	98%	98%	98%	93%	87%	
	RO	92%	87%	88%	82%	78%	
	SI	95%	94%	88%	87%	90%	
	SK	99%	96%	96%	92%	87%	
	FI	93%	91%	84%	78%	86%	
	SE	93%	93%	74%	87%	95%	
	UK	97%	98%	92%	93%	88%	
	Highest percentage per country				<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>		
		Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item		

The punishment of perpetrators is overwhelmingly seen as a good idea and is supported by more than 90% of people in all EU Member States, except for Denmark (88%). Elsewhere, making domestic violence punishable has strong support, especially in Greece (100%), Bulgaria (99%) and Slovakia (99%).

Those results are in line with those obtained for QC5 where 84% of the respondents declared that domestic violence is unacceptable and should always be punishable by law²⁷.

The proper enforcement of existing laws is again considered useful by 100% of respondents in Greece, with 99% of people in Cyprus and 98% in Portugal and the UK agreeing. Romania is the only country where less than nine in ten people (87%) see this as a useful way of fighting domestic violence.

The idea of introducing tougher laws produces wider variations between Member States, with at least 95% of people in nine countries saying that this would be useful, but less than 80% in four others agreeing. 99% of people in Italy would like to see tougher laws, as would 98% in Malta, Greece, Portugal, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Cyprus. In Denmark, however, only 71% of people think tougher laws would be useful, with 74% in Sweden, 75% in the Netherlands, and 78% in Germany saying the same thing.

Laws aimed at preventing sexual discrimination are useful, according to at least 90% of respondents in 13 Member States; but less than 80% of people in two Member States see it this way. In Greece, 96% of people believe that laws designed to prevent sexual discrimination are useful, as do 95 % of people in Italy and Spain. However, only 68% of respondents in Denmark think that this kind of law has a useful impact, with a relatively low proportion of respondents in Finland (78%) also agreeing.

²⁷ See chapter 3

The **rehabilitation** of those who commit domestic violence is the least supported measure among EU respondents, but at least 90% of people in seven Member States think it is useful. However, in the same number of countries less than 80% of respondents see rehabilitation as a useful exercise. The measure is most popular in Malta, where 97% of people say it is useful, as do 96% of people in Greece and 95% in Sweden. In contrast, only 61% of people in Austria believe that rehabilitating offenders is useful, alongside 64% in Czech Republic, 66% in Germany and 67% in Estonia.

The question of rehabilitation also throws up some **interesting results among the EU15 countries** in terms of the evolution of opinions since 1999. In 13 EU15 countries, people are more likely now than a decade ago to think that rehabilitation is useful, with very significant changes in opinion in Germany (66%, up from 36%), Belgium (90%, up from 62%) and Italy (82%, up from 54%). The Netherlands is the only EU15 country that witnessed a drop (82%, down from 88%). It should be noted, though, that a relatively high number of Dutch respondents already backed rehabilitation as a useful option in the previous survey.

QC8.10 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not? - Rehabilitating perpetrators - Total 'Useful'

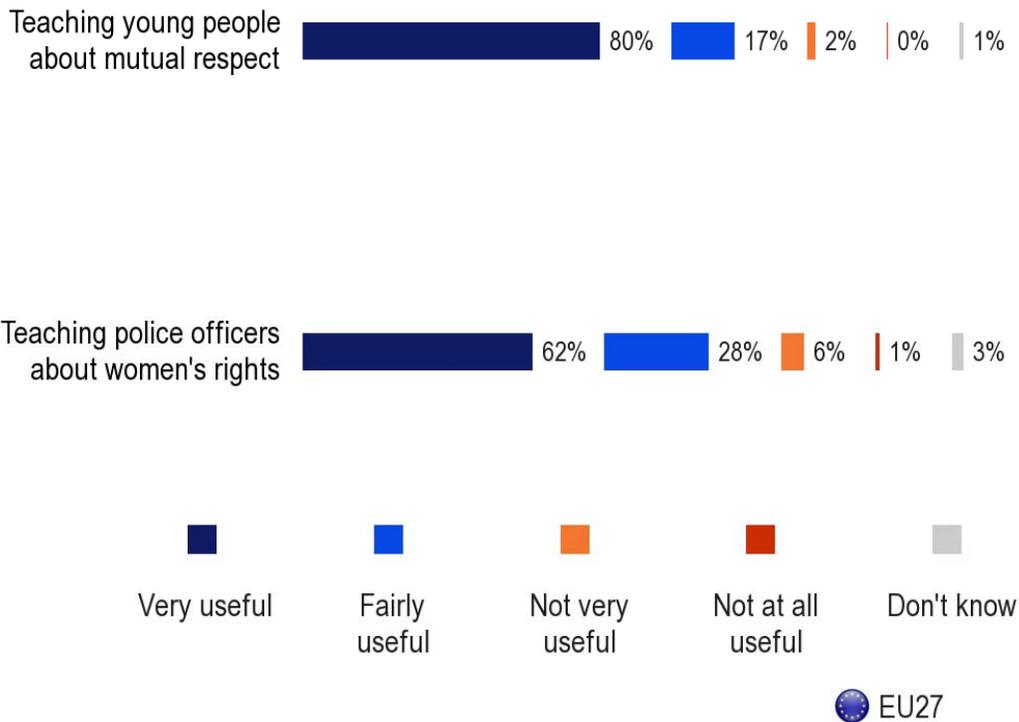
		EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010	EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999	Diff.
	EU15	81%	65%	+16
	DE	66%	36%	+30
	BE	90%	62%	+28
	IT	82%	54%	+28
	EL	96%	79%	+17
	AT	61%	45%	+16
	DK	87%	74%	+13
	SE	95%	82%	+13
	LU	84%	72%	+12
	FI	86%	75%	+11
	FR	90%	80%	+10
	UK	88%	78%	+10
	IE	92%	87%	+5
	NL	82%	88%	-6

5.2.3 Education

- Teaching young people the value of mutual respect is seen as a positive exercise, but educating police officers about women's rights less so -

The two ways of educating society about domestic violence against women are seen as having contrasting levels of utility by respondents across the EU. 80% of people think that **teaching young people about mutual respect** is very useful, with a further 17% seeing this as fairly useful. In comparison, only 62% of people describe **teaching police officers about women's rights** as being very useful, with 28% considering this approach to be fairly useful.

QC8. I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?



Both approaches are considered to be useful by more EU15 respondents than in the previous survey. 98% of people in the EU15 now think that teaching young people about mutual respect is either very useful or fairly useful, up from 91% a decade earlier. And 91% believe that teaching police officers about women's rights is useful, an increase on the 78% who said so previously.

QC8. I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?



EB73.2 Feb. - Mar. 2010

EB51.0 Mar. - May 1999



The idea of **teaching young people about mutual respect** is generally strongly supported in the EU, with 100% of respondents in Cyprus and Greece considering it useful. However, only 89% of respondents in Romania and 94% in Lithuania think that educating young people in this way is a useful approach.

Teaching police officers about women's rights is not quite so well supported, but it is still seen as a useful option by 98% of people in Greece and by 97% of people in Cyprus and Malta. In contrast, only 72% of respondents in Finland and 74% in Denmark consider it a useful approach.

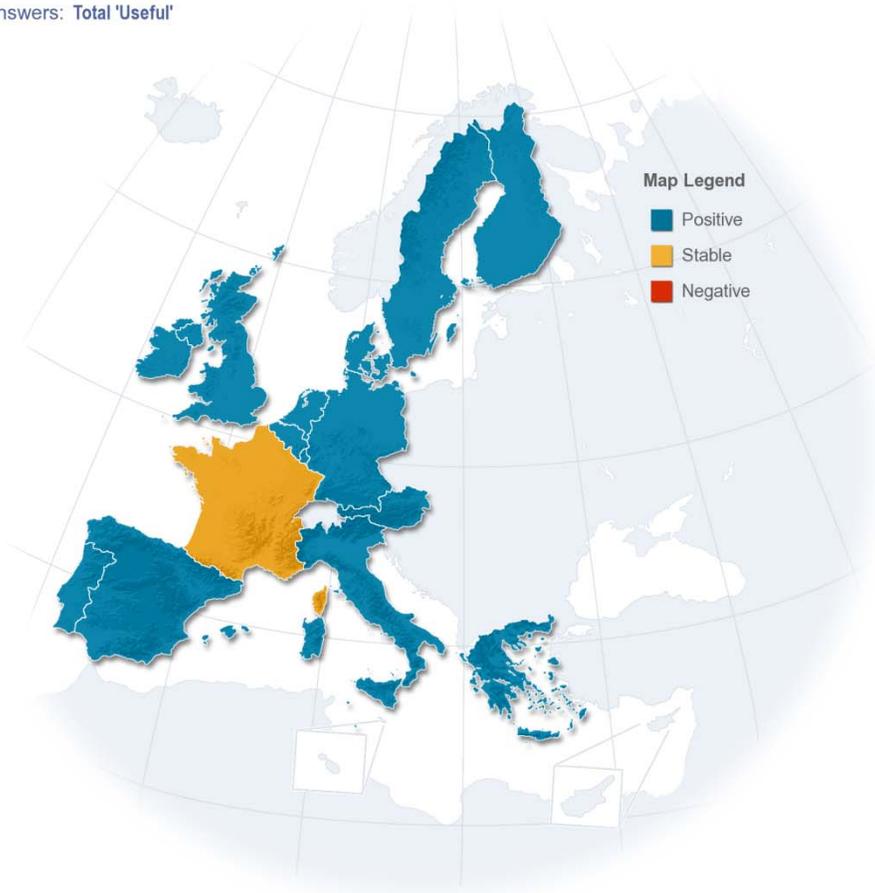
The idea of educating the police is nonetheless more popular now than it was a decade ago in every EU15 country except France, where support is stable at 87%. Other countries, where the idea was perhaps less popular in the previous survey, have recorded large increases, especially Germany (88%, up from 60%), Austria (89%, up from 67%) and Italy (94%, up from 76%).

	DE	88%	+28
	AT	89%	+22
	IT	94%	+18
	SE	93%	+15
	EU15	91%	+13
	EL	98%	+8
	LU	87%	+8
	UK	95%	+7
	BE	90%	+6
	ES	96%	+6
	DK	74%	+6
	FI	72%	+6
	PT	96%	+5
	IE	93%	+3
	NL	84%	+3
	FR	87%	=

Question: QC8.7. I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Option: Teaching police officers about women's rights

Answers: Total 'Useful'



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

6. THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

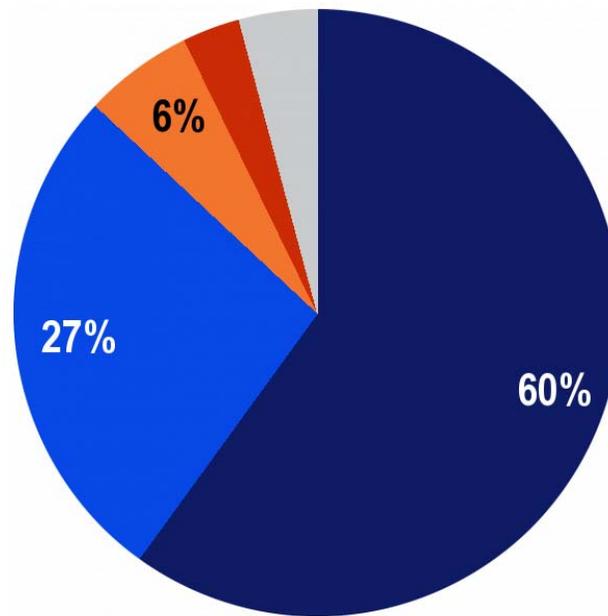
6.1 Should the European Union get involved in fighting this issue?

- Most people want the EU to be involved in tackling domestic violence, although support for this is stronger in some Member States than in others -

A clear majority of EU citizens strongly believe **that the EU should get involved** in combating domestic violence²⁸. 60% of respondents say that the EU should definitely get involved, followed by 27% who think it should probably get involved. Only 6% think that the EU should probably not get involved, with 3% saying it definitely should not be involved.

²⁸ QC10: 'In your opinion, should the European Union get involved in combating domestic violence against women?' Possible answers: yes, definitely; yes, probably; no, probably not; no, definitely not; don't know.

QC10. In your opinion, should the European Union get involved in combating domestic violence against women?



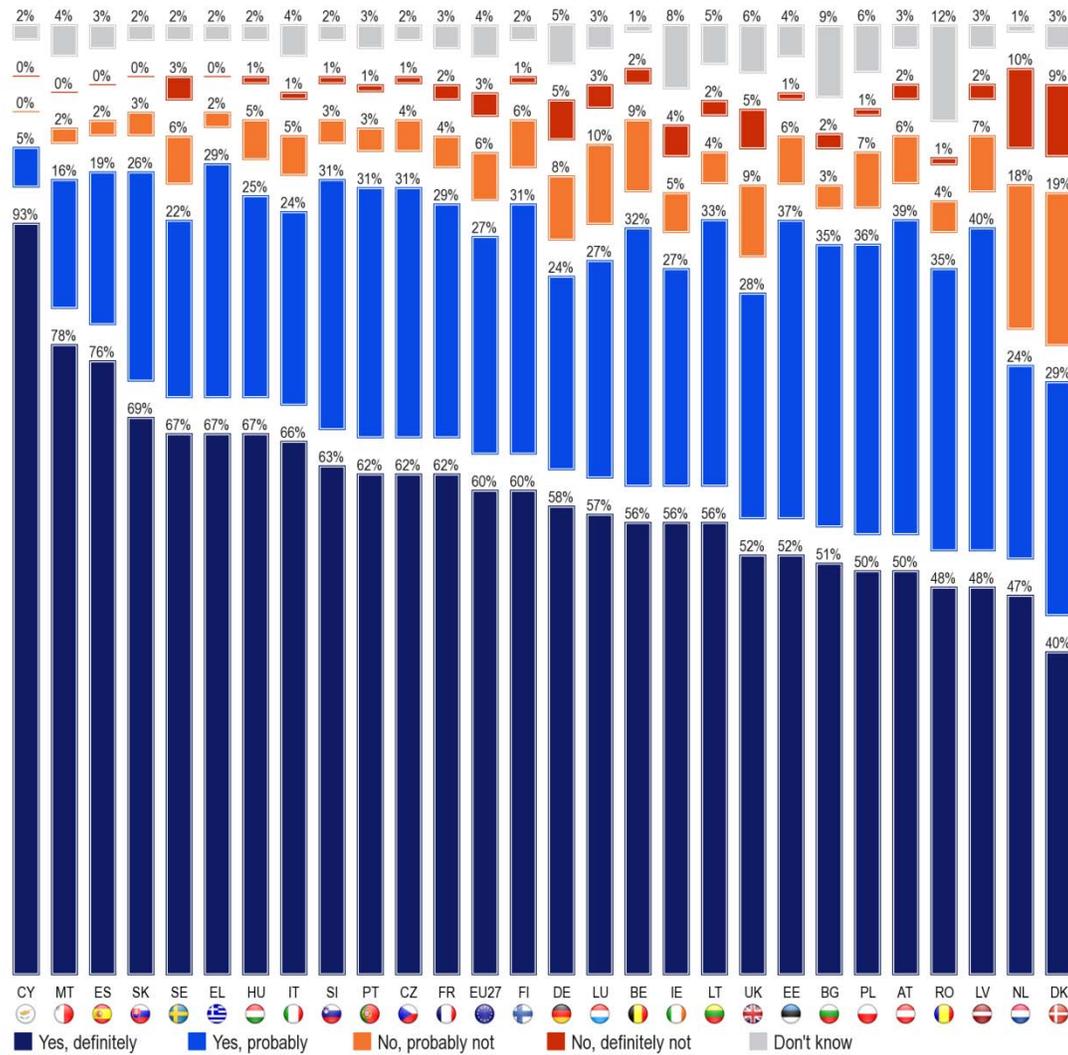
- Yes, definitely
- Yes, probably
- No, probably not
- No, definitely not
- Don't know



At individual country level, EU involvement receives by far the most support in Cyprus, where 93% say the EU should definitely be involved in combating domestic violence. This is followed by Malta, where 78% of people definitely support EU action, and by Spain (76%). Yet in other countries, EU involvement is not so popular. In Denmark, only 40% of people think the EU should definitely concern itself with domestic violence, with 29% saying it probably should; a further 19% say it probably should not and 9% think it definitely should not.

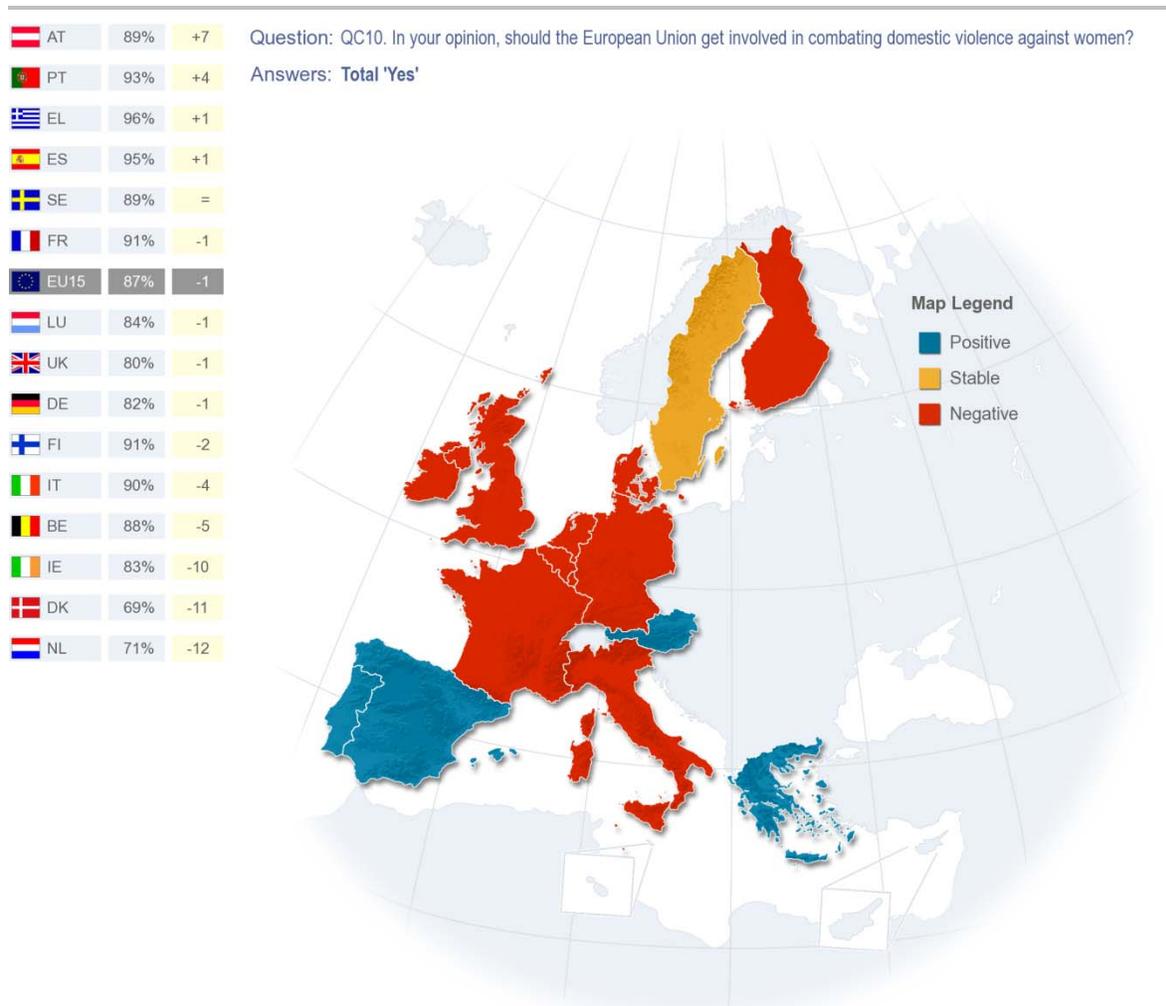
This is followed by the Netherlands, where 47% of people think the EU should definitely get involved (24% think it probably should), and by Latvia and Romania, where 48% of people think the EU should definitely get involved.

QC10. In your opinion, should the European Union get involved in combating domestic violence against women?



Across the EU15, the proportion of respondents who think the EU should either **definitely or probably get involved** has remained stable (88% in the previous survey vs. 87% now). Austria and Portugal are the only Member States that saw significant rises in the number of people who support EU involvement. Austria has gone from 82% to 89% and Portugal noted an increase from 89% to 93%.

However, support fell substantially in several other countries, including the Netherlands (71%, down from 83%), Denmark (69%, down from 80%) and Ireland (83%, down from 93%).



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

The socio-demographic data reveal more support for EU involvement among female respondents than among male respondents, with 62% of women saying the EU should definitely be involved, as opposed to 57% of men. Respondents in the 25-39 and 40-54 age groups are also more likely to support EU involvement, with 62% in both categories saying it should definitely be involved.

By comparison only 57% of people in the 55+ group and 58% of people in the 15-24 group say the same. Having proximity or not with domestic violence is an important factor, since 64% of people who have already encountered this problem definitely advocate a role for the EU compared to 57% of people who have never been concerned by domestic violence.

QC10 In your opinion, should the European Union get involved in combating domestic violence against women?					
	Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	DK
EU27	60%	27%	6%	3%	4%
Sex					
 Male	57%	28%	7%	3%	5%
 Female	62%	26%	5%	2%	5%
Age					
 15-24	58%	30%	5%	2%	5%
25-39	62%	28%	5%	2%	3%
40-54	62%	26%	6%	2%	4%
55 +	57%	27%	7%	3%	6%
Proximity of violence to women*					
Yes	64%	25%	6%	2%	3%
No	57%	29%	6%	3%	5%

* This variable is based on the answers to QC11 and QC12. The respondents who answered "no" to the six items are classified in the "no" category, those who answered "yes" to at least one item are classified in the "yes" category.

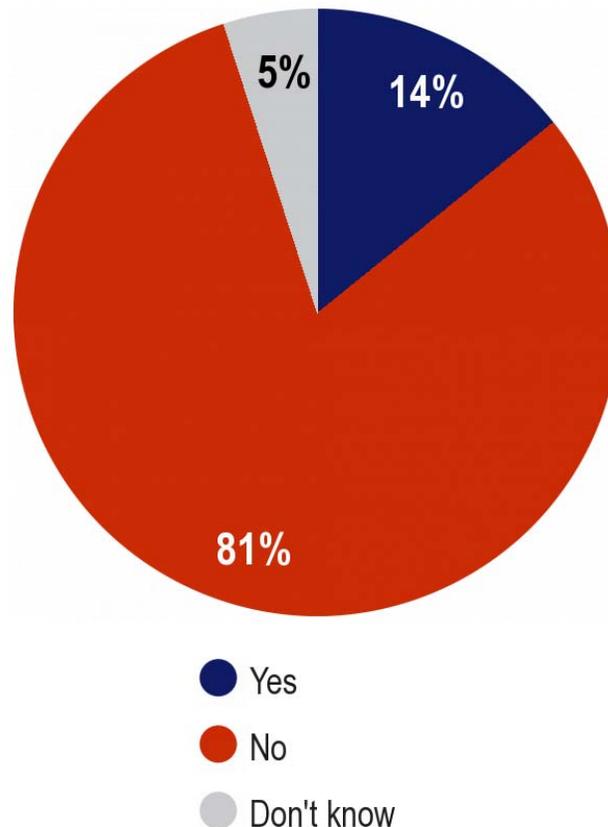
6.2 Awareness of the policies or measures put forward

- Citizens are mostly unaware of EU policies and measures in this area, although awareness has grown over the last decade -

General awareness of EU policies or measures designed to combat domestic violence against women is very low, with 81% of respondents saying they are unaware of any such measures²⁹. Only 14% say they are aware of EU policies on this issue.

²⁹ QC9: 'Are you aware or not of any policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat domestic violence against women?' Possible answers: yes; no; don't know.

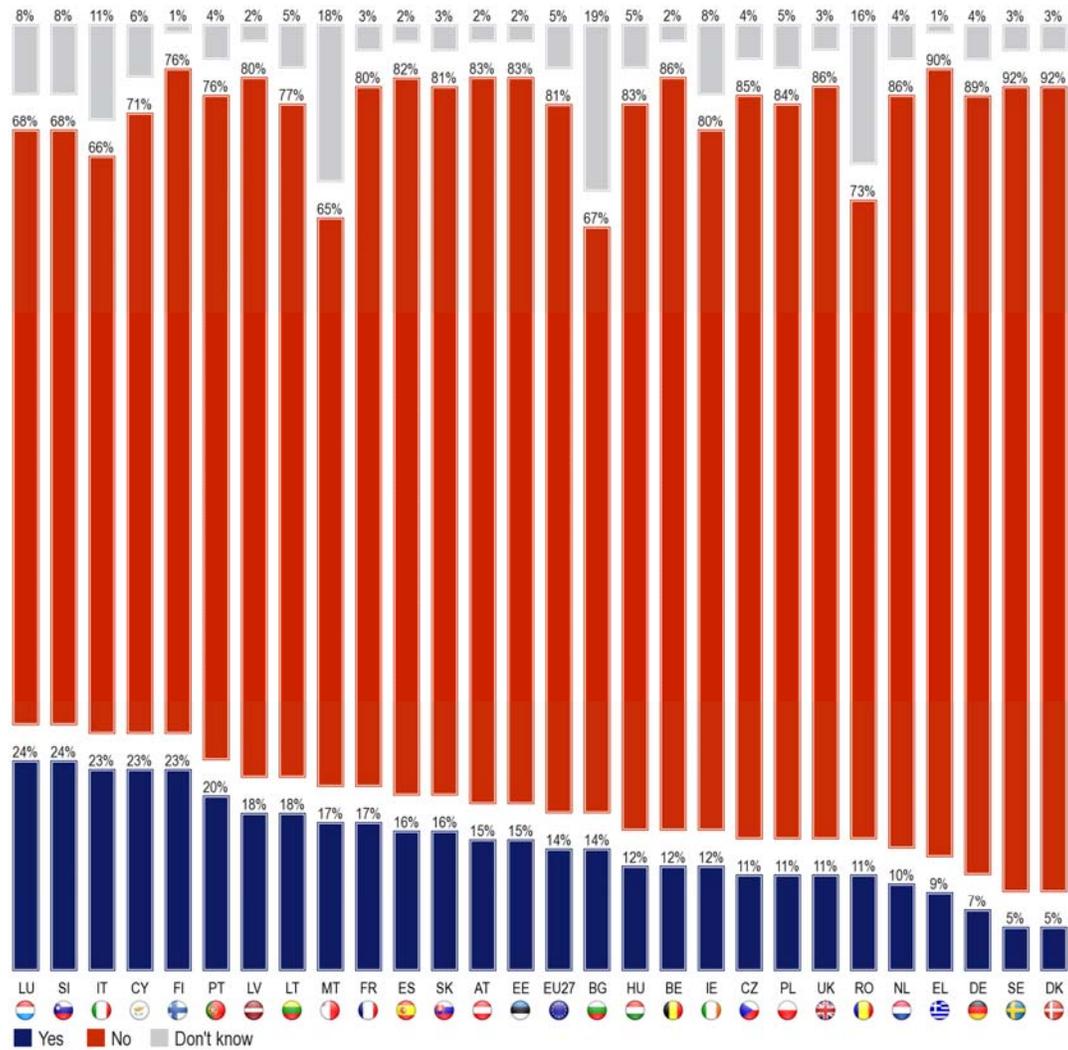
QC9. Are you aware or not of any policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat domestic violence against women?



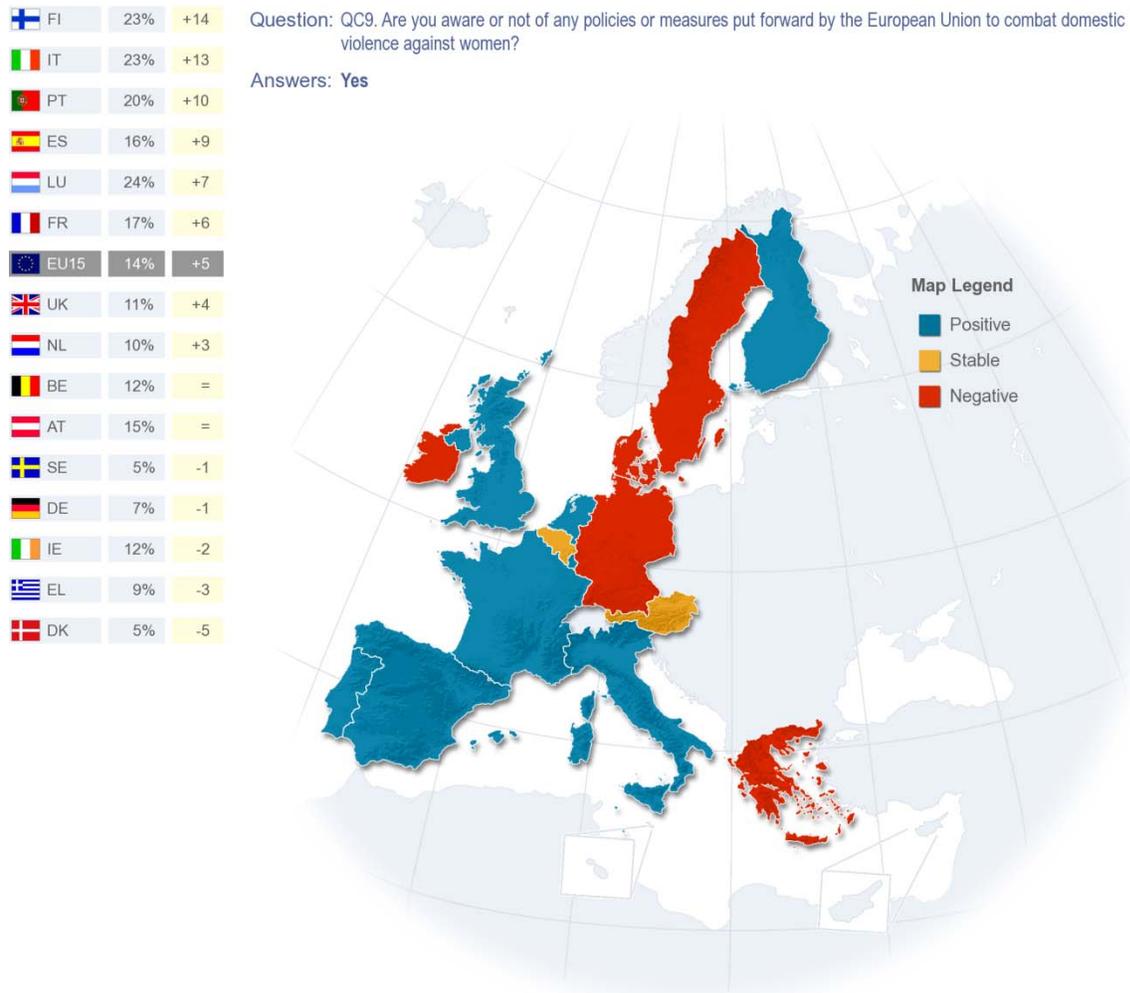
 EU27

However, the public in some Member States are much more aware of EU policy than people in other EU countries. 24% of people in Luxembourg and Slovenia say they are aware of EU policies or measures in this area, as do 23% of people in Italy, Cyprus and Finland. But at the other end of the scale, only 5% of people in Denmark and Sweden, 7% in Germany and 9% in Greece claim to be aware of the EU's domestic violence measures.

QC9. Are you aware or not of any policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat domestic violence against women?



Despite these seemingly low levels of awareness, **knowledge of EU policy has risen in the EU15 over the last decade**, with 14% people in the EU15 countries now claiming to be aware of EU measures, up from 9% in the previous survey. Moreover, awareness has risen significantly in certain countries, in particular Finland, where 23% are now aware of EU policy (up from 9% in 1999) and Italy (23%, up from 10%). However, levels of awareness fell in Denmark (5%, down from 10%) and Greece (9%, down from 12%).



Diff. EB73.2 Feb. – Mar. 2010 – EB51.0 Mar. – May 1999

The socio-demographic data reveal that **levels of education play a role in boosting awareness of EU policy**. 15% of respondents who completed their education at the age of 20 or over say they are aware of EU measures in this area, but this falls to 10% among people who left education at 15 or under. Similarly, 16% of people who consider themselves 'high' up on the social scale say they are aware of EU policy, but this falls to 11% among people who see themselves as being 'low' on this scale.

People who declare not having a proximity with domestic violence are among the least likely to be aware of the European Union's commitment to this problem. 84% of them have not heard of the EU's policies, against 78% of the people who have proximity with domestic violence.

QC9 Are you aware or not of any policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat domestic violence against women?

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	14%	81%	5%
Sex			
 Male	13%	82%	5%
 Female	14%	80%	6%
Age			
 15-24	14%	80%	6%
25-39	15%	81%	4%
40-54	14%	81%	5%
55 +	11%	83%	6%
Education (End of)			
 15-	10%	84%	6%
16-19	14%	81%	5%
20+	15%	81%	4%
Still studying	14%	80%	6%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low(1-4)	11%	82%	7%
Medium(5-6)	13%	82%	5%
High(7-10)	16%	80%	4%
Proximity of violence to women*			
Yes	17%	78%	5%
No	11%	84%	5%

* This variable is based on the answers to QC11 and QC12. The respondents who answered "no" to the six items are classified in the "no" category, those who answered "yes" to at least one item are classified in the "yes" category.

CONCLUSION

The most encouraging finding of this report is that, in general, clear progress has been made among the EU15 countries since the time of the previous survey a little over a decade ago. Awareness of the issue has grown, tolerance of domestic violence has fallen and support for strong measures against perpetrators has risen.

The survey also shows that more and more people hear about domestic violence in the media which may be a sign that this issue is now less of a 'taboo'. There is no doubt that the debate launched by the European Commission has had an impact on people's awareness of domestic violence. We can also assume from the survey's results that initiatives such as information campaigns have contributed to the increased awareness of the issue.

However, this does not mask the fact that the problem remains rife in European society, with large numbers of people confirming that they personally know women who suffer from violence, and that they also know people who are committing such violence. These findings prove beyond any doubt that the European Commission's initiative to address the issue is relevant.

The disparities between different Member States show that there is considerable scope for an EU-level initiative to make an impact in countries where national governments, for whatever reason, have so far struggled to change popular attitudes and perceptions at the same speed as their counterparts elsewhere in Europe. While European society as a whole has matured over the last decade in terms of its rejection of violent behavior towards women, it is clear that more education is needed, with 20% of people in the EU, for example, only considering sexual violence to be 'fairly serious', rather than the extremely serious crime which it is by law.

Socio-demographic data also reveal the need for more information, with overall awareness higher among women than among men; this means that measures are needed to raise men's awareness regarding the problem. The finding that young people are systematically more informed and more sensitive to the issue seems to at least point to a change in people's mentality. The young generation is more likely than the older generations to consider each type of domestic violence as serious. The challenge for the European Union is to ensure that endeavors to spread information about the issue continue in order to raise awareness among all segments of European societies. The fact that people who have a proximity to domestic violence are also more sensitive to the problem means that knowing about the subject strengthens awareness and sensitivity to domestic violence.

In terms of the ways in which gender-based violence can be combated the survey shows that people generally support various initiatives such as providing a free phone number to women victims of domestic violence and campaigns to raise public awareness. An interesting shift occurred in the European public opinion with a greater support for laws and programs dedicated to the rehabilitation of perpetrators, which is another way of combating effectively domestic violence towards women.

Finally, this report highlights that domestic violence is often related to other social ills, such as alcoholism and drug abuse. There must therefore be an appreciation that domestic violence can probably only be reduced using methods which target the problem directly – eradication can only be achieved by addressing the underlying social problems which drive people to violence.

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 344

“Domestic violence against women”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 26th of February and the 17th of March 2010, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 73.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Speechwriting”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°344 is part of wave 73.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the “administrative regional units”, after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the “closest birthday rule”). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1032	26/02	14/03	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1005	26/02	08/03	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1022	02/03	14/03	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1004	26/02	16/03	4.533.420
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1573	26/02	14/03	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1000	26/02	14/03	916.000
IE	Ireland	MRBI	1014	26/02	14/03	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1000	26/02	13/03	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1006	27/02	14/03	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1053	27/02	14/03	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1044	26/02	14/03	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	26/02	14/03	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1008	27/02	14/03	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1016	26/02	14/03	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	505	26/02	12/03	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1040	26/02	14/03	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	26/02	14/03	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1010	26/02	14/03	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1009	26/02	14/03	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1000	27/02	14/03	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1032	27/02	15/03	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1054	26/02	10/03	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1005	26/02	14/03	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1032	26/02	12/03	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1005	27/02	17/03	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1004	26/02	14/03	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1322	26/02	15/03	51.081.866
TOTAL EU27			26800	26/02	17/03	406.834.359

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

QUESTIONNAIRE

Now let's talk about another topic

The next few questions are just about domestic violence against women though there could be other forms of domestic violence.

QC1 Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(504-516)
No, you have never heard about it	1,
Yes, on television	2,
Yes, in magazines, newspapers	3,
Yes, on the radio	4,
Yes, in books	5,
Yes, at the cinema	6,
Yes, through your friends	7,
Yes, through your family circle	8,
Yes, at school	9,
Yes, at your workplace	10,
Yes, on the Internet (M)	11,
Yes, elsewhere/ in another way (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

EB51.0 Q52 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QC2 In general, how common do you think that domestic violence against women is in (OUR COUNTRY)? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(517)
Very common	1
Fairly common	2
Not very common	3
Not at all common	4
DK	5

EB51.0 Q53 TREND MODIFIED

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet

Les questions suivantes parlent uniquement de violence domestique envers les femmes, même s'il existe d'autres formes de violence domestique.

QC1 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ? (SI OUI) Où en avez-vous entendu parler ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

	(504-516)
Non, vous n'en avez jamais entendu parler	1,
Oui, à la télévision	2,
Oui, dans la presse écrite	3,
Oui, à la radio	4,
Oui, dans les livres	5,
Oui, au cinéma	6,
Oui, par vos amis	7,
Oui, dans votre entourage familial	8,
Oui, à l'école	9,
Oui, sur votre lieu de travail	10,
Oui, sur Internet (M)	11,
Oui, ailleurs, par un autre moyen (SPONTANE)	12,
NSP	13,

EB51.0 Q52 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QC2 En général, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes est répandue en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (M)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(517)
Très répandue	1
Assez répandue	2
Assez peu répandue	3
Pas du tout répandue	4
NSP	5

EB51.0 Q53 TREND MODIFIED

QC3 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

QC3 Pour chacune des formes suivantes de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous la considérez comme très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	DK
--	------------	--------------	----------------	------------------	--------------------	----

	(LIRE)	Très grave	Assez grave	Pas très grave	Pas grave du tout	NSP
--	--------	------------	-------------	----------------	-------------------	-----

(518)	1	Psychological violence	1	2	3	4	5
(519)	2	Physical violence	1	2	3	4	5
(520)	3	Sexual violence	1	2	3	4	5
(521)	4	Threats of violence	1	2	3	4	5
(522)	5	Restricted freedom	1	2	3	4	5

(518)	1	La violence psychologique	1	2	3	4	5
(519)	2	La violence physique	1	2	3	4	5
(520)	3	La violence sexuelle	1	2	3	4	5
(521)	4	Les menaces d'actes de violence	1	2	3	4	5
(522)	5	La restriction de liberté	1	2	3	4	5

EB51.0 Q54

EB51.0 Q54

QC4 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

QC4 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT) Yes No DK

(LIRE) Oui Non NSP

		1	2	3	
(523)	1	Alcoholism	1	2	3
(524)	2	Drug addiction	1	2	3
(525)	3	Unemployment	1	2	3
(526)	4	Poverty/ social exclusion	1	2	3
(527)	5	The media	1	2	3
(528)	6	Religious beliefs	1	2	3
(529)	7	A low level of education	1	2	3
(530)	8	Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence	1	2	3
(531)	9	The way power is shared between sexes	1	2	3
(532)	10	The way women are viewed by men	1	2	3
(533)	11	The provocative behaviour of women	1	2	3
(534)	12	Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour	1	2	3

		1	2	3	
(523)	1	L'alcoolisme	1	2	3
(524)	2	La toxicomanie	1	2	3
(525)	3	Le chômage	1	2	3
(526)	4	La pauvreté/ l'exclusion sociale	1	2	3
(527)	5	Les médias	1	2	3
(528)	6	Les croyances religieuses	1	2	3
(529)	7	Un faible niveau d'éducation	1	2	3
(530)	8	Avoir été soi-même victime d'une forme de violence domestique	1	2	3
(531)	9	La façon dont le pouvoir est partagé entre les sexes	1	2	3
(532)	10	La façon dont les femmes sont considérées par les hommes	1	2	3
(533)	11	Le comportement provocateur des femmes	1	2	3
(534)	12	Etre prédisposé(e) génétiquement au comportement violent	1	2	3

EB51.0 Q55

EB51.0 Q55

QC5 In your opinion, is domestic violence against women...?

QC5 A votre avis, la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes est-elle ... ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(535)
Acceptable in all circumstances	1
Acceptable in certain circumstances	2
Unacceptable but should not always be punishable by law (M)	3
Unacceptable and should always be punishable by law (M)	4
DK	5

	(535)
Acceptable dans toutes les circonstances	1
Acceptable dans certaines circonstances	2
Inacceptable mais ne doit pas toujours être puni par la loi (M)	3
Inacceptable et doit être toujours puni par la loi (M)	4
NSP	5

EB51.0 Q56 TREND MODIFIED

EB51.0 Q56 TREND MODIFIED

QC6 I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not? (M)

QC6 Je vais vous citer une liste d'institutions, d'organisations ou de personnes qui peuvent venir en aide aux femmes qui sont ou qui pourraient être victimes de violence domestique. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle devrait venir en aide à ces femmes ou pas. (M)

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT) Yes No DK

(LIRE) Oui Non NSP

		Yes	No	DK
(536)	1 The Government (M)	1	2	3
(537)	2 The police	1	2	3
(538)	3 Solicitors, barristers	1	2	3
(539)	4 Medical services	1	2	3
(540)	5 Social services	1	2	3
(541)	6 Religious organisations (M)	1	2	3
(542)	7 Charitable or voluntary organisations	1	2	3
(543)	8 The media	1	2	3
(544)	9 Family and friends	1	2	3

		1	2	3
(536)	1 Le Gouvernement (M)	1	2	3
(537)	2 La police	1	2	3
(538)	3 Les avocats	1	2	3
(539)	4 Les services médicaux	1	2	3
(540)	5 Les services sociaux	1	2	3
(541)	6 Les organisations religieuses (M)	1	2	3
(542)	7 Les associations bénévoles ou caritatives	1	2	3
(543)	8 Les médias	1	2	3
(544)	9 La famille et les amis	1	2	3

EB51.0 Q57 TREND MODIFIED

EB51.0 Q57 TREND MODIFIED

QC7 In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?

QC7 Selon vous, existe-t-il en (NOTRE PAYS) une législation spéciale concernant ... ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT) Yes No DK

(LIRE) Oui Non NSP

		Yes	No	DK
(545)	1 The prevention of domestic violence against women	1	2	3
(546)	2 Social support for victims	1	2	3
(547)	3 Legal support for victims	1	2	3
(548)	4 The punishment of perpetrators	1	2	3
(549)	5 The rehabilitation of perpetrators	1	2	3

		1	2	3
(545)	1 La prévention de la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes	1	2	3
(546)	2 L'aide sociale aux victimes	1	2	3
(547)	3 L'aide juridique aux victimes	1	2	3
(548)	4 La condamnation des coupables	1	2	3
(549)	5 La rééducation et la réinsertion des coupables	1	2	3

EB51.0 Q58

EB51.0 Q58

QC8 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

QC8 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT)	Very useful	Fairly useful	Not very useful	Not at all useful	DK
------------	-------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------	----

(LIRE)	Très utile	Assez utile	Pas très utile	Pas du tout utile	NSP
--------	------------	-------------	----------------	-------------------	-----

(550)	1	Provide a free-phone number for women seeking help and advice (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(551)	2	Publish information on the Internet for women seeking help and advice (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(552)	3	Distribute information leaflets for women seeking help and advice (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(553)	4	Tougher laws	1	2	3	4	5
(554)	5	Proper enforcement of existing laws (PROMPT IF NEEDED: It includes legal measures such as punishment of perpetrators but also other measures such as shelters for women who have been victims of violence, divorce mechanisms, restraining orders) (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(555)	6	Laws to prevent sexual discrimination	1	2	3	4	5
(556)	7	Teaching police officers about women's rights (M)	1	2	3	4	5

(550)	1	Mettre un numéro de téléphone gratuit à disposition des femmes cherchant de l'aide et des conseils (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(551)	2	Publier des informations sur Internet pour les femmes cherchant de l'aide et des conseils (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(552)	3	Distribuer des dépliants d'information pour les femmes cherchant de l'aide et des conseils (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(553)	4	Des lois plus sévères	1	2	3	4	5
(554)	5	Une application adéquate des lois existantes (LIRE SI NECESSAIRE : Cela comprend des mesures légales comme la punition des coupables mais également d'autres mesures comme par exemple les refuges pour les femmes qui ont été victimes de violence, les mécanismes de divorce, les ordonnances restrictives) (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(555)	6	Des lois pour éviter la discrimination sexuelle	1	2	3	4	5
(556)	7	Enseigner les droits des femmes aux agents de police (M)	1	2	3	4	5

(557)	8	Campaigns to raise public awareness	1	2	3	4	5
(558)	9	Punishing perpetrators	1	2	3	4	5
(559)	10	Rehabilitating perpetrators	1	2	3	4	5
(560)	11	Teaching young people about mutual respect (M)	1	2	3	4	5

EB51.0 Q59 TREND MODIFIED

(557)	8	Des campagnes de sensibilisation de l'opinion publique	1	2	3	4	5
(558)	9	La condamnation des coupables	1	2	3	4	5
(559)	10	La rééducation et la réinsertion des coupables	1	2	3	4	5
(560)	11	Enseigner le respect mutuel aux jeunes (M)	1	2	3	4	5

EB51.0 Q59 TREND MODIFIED

QC9 Are you aware or not of any policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat domestic violence against women?

(561)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB51.0 Q60

QC9 Avez-vous connaissance de politiques ou de mesures proposées par l'Union européenne pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

(561)

Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

EB51.0 Q60

QC10 In your opinion, should the European Union get involved in combating domestic violence against women?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(562)

Yes, definitely	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, definitely not	4
DK	5

EB51.0 Q61

QC10 Selon vous, l'Union européenne devrait-elle s'impliquer dans la lutte contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(562)

Oui, certainement	1
Oui, probablement	2
Non, probablement pas	3
Non, certainement pas	4
NSP	5

EB51.0 Q61

QC11 Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...? (M)

QC11 Avez-vous connaissance de femmes victime d'une forme de violence domestique ... ? (M)

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT) Yes No DK

(LIRE) Oui Non NSP

(563)	1	In your circle of friends and family (M)	1	2	3
(564)	2	In your immediate area/ neighbourhood (M)	1	2	3
(565)	3	Where you work or study (M)	1	2	3

(563)	1	Dans votre entourage, votre famille (M)	1	2	3
(564)	2	Dans votre quartier/ voisinage (M)	1	2	3
(565)	3	Où vous travaillez ou étudiez (M)	1	2	3

EB51.0 Q62 TREND MODIFIED

EB51.0 Q62 TREND MODIFIED

QC12 Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...? (M)

QC12 Avez-vous connaissance de quelqu'un qui a fait subir une forme de violence domestique à une femme ... ? (M)

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT) Yes No DK

(LIRE) Oui Non NSP

(566)	1	In your circle of friends and family (M)	1	2	3
(567)	2	In your immediate area/ neighbourhood (M)	1	2	3
(568)	3	Where you work or study (M)	1	2	3

(566)	1	Dans votre entourage, votre famille (M)	1	2	3
(567)	2	Dans votre quartier/ voisinage (M)	1	2	3
(568)	3	Où vous travaillez ou étudiez (M)	1	2	3

EB51.0 Q62 TREND MODIFIED

EB51.0 Q62 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QD IN EU27

POSER QD EN UE27

TABLES

Special Eurobarometer 344 – Domestic Violence against Women



QC1 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ? (SI OUI)

Où en avez-vous entendu parler ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

QC1 Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC1 Haben Sie schon einmal von häuslicher Gewalt gegen Frauen gehört? (FALLS JA) Wo haben Sie

davon gehört? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

1/2	%	Non, vous n'en avez jamais entendu parler No, you have never heard about it Nein, Sie haben noch nie davon gehört		Oui, à la télévision Yes, on television Ja, im Fernsehen		Oui, dans la presse écrite Yes, in magazines, newspapers Ja, in Zeitschriften, Zeitungen		Oui, à la radio Yes, on the radio Ja, im Radio		Oui, dans les livres Yes, in books Ja, in Büchern		Oui, au cinéma Yes, at the cinema Ja, im Kino		Oui, par vos amis Yes, through your friends Ja, von meinen Freunden	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0
	EU 27	2		92		59		41		16		13		29	
	BE	4	-3	85	5	64	0	50	5	23	5	17	1	33	1
	BG	2		93		26		16		6		8		33	
	CZ	3		93		49		24		10		5		29	
	DK	1	0	97	3	84	-5	72	1	35	2	25	1	48	2
	D-W	2	-7	90	10	76	10	43	5	17	4	12	0	22	-3
	DE	2	-7	91	11	72	6	42	3	17	4	12	0	21	-4
	D-E	2	-7	92	9	59	-11	37	-7	17	2	12	0	19	-6
	EE	3		89		65		50		18		17		31	
	IE	2	-1	85	4	57	-10	56	6	17	1	10	1	29	0
	EL	1	-1	95	-1	37	-3	20	-5	13	6	11	3	45	10
	ES	1	1	97	0	57	7	58	6	10	0	13	-3	41	6
	FR	1	-2	94	4	62	-3	58	3	22	-7	21	-6	29	-4
	IT	2	-1	96	3	52	-13	23	-10	10	-3	13	-5	20	-4
	CY	1		96		52		35		11		9		44	
	LV	2		93		60		38		18		28		36	
	LT	3		94		59		47		15		20		39	
	LU	1	-2	93	3	80	8	62	-5	28	0	24	0	40	-6
	HU	2		93		45		36		7		4		24	
	MT	2		84		50		46		20		19		29	
	NL	1	-4	91	7	78	6	51	2	31	7	14	1	28	1
	AT	2	-3	86	-1	77	-5	45	-14	19	3	14	1	26	-1
	PL	2		94		47		35		7		5		31	
	PT	1	-2	96	5	33	-3	16	-8	5	-2	5	-2	33	-3
	RO	4		91		33		24		6		4		26	
	SI	0		95		80		57		29		21		41	
	SK	1		94		56		33		8		5		36	
	FI	0	-1	90	0	90	1	54	-3	34	0	39	2	40	-11
	SE	0	-1	95	-3	94	0	74	-4	58	13	45	3	47	-10
	UK	2	-2	85	-3	63	-5	38	-3	22	0	13	-2	24	-11

QC1 Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ? (SI OUI) Où en avez-vous entendu parler ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE)

QC1 Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC1 Haben Sie schon einmal von häuslicher Gewalt gegen Frauen gehört? (FALLS JA) Wo haben Sie davon gehört? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

2/2		Oui, dans votre entourage Yes, through your family circle Ja, im Familienkreis		Oui, à l'école Yes, at school Ja, in der Schule		Oui, sur votre lieu de travail Yes, at your workplace Ja, an meinem Arbeitsplatz		Oui, sur Internet Yes, on the Internet Ja, im Internet		Oui, ailleurs, par un autre moyen (SPONTANE) Yes, elsewhere/ in another way (SPONTANEOUS) Spontan: Ja, woanders		NSP DK WN		Total 'oui' Total 'yes' Gesamt 'ja'			
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0
	EU 27	17		9		15		15		3		0		98			
	BE	21	-2	11	1	18	1	16	15	3	0	0	-2	95	4		
	BG	3		2		6		7		4		1		97			
	CZ	11		5		14		16		0		1		96			
	DK	36	0	23	3	39	2	38	34	2	0	0	0	99	0		
	D-W	12	0	9	2	16	1	14	12	2	0	1	-2	98	11		
	DE	12	0	9	2	14	-1	14	13	1	-1	1	-2	98	11		
	D-E	9	-4	8	2	10	-6	13	12	0	-2	1	-2	98	10		
	EE	16		10		13		30		1		1		97			
	IE	17	-3	6	0	10	-1	7	6	6	2	1	-1	98	3		
	EL	16	-5	3	-1	6	-4	5	4	1	-1	0	0	99	1		
	ES	30	6	6	2	16	1	9	8	9	8	0	0	99	0		
	FR	22	-2	13	4	19	3	21	20	2	0	0	-1	99	3		
	IT	9	-4	5	-2	9	-2	7	6	3	0	0	-1	98	2		
	CY	22		14		14		6		1		1		98			
	LV	17		10		17		29		1		1		97			
	LT	15		12		14		20		2		1		97			
	LU	29	-2	18	4	25	-2	19	15	3	1	0	-1	99	3		
	HU	14		5		14		10		5		0		97			
	MT	25		13		17		13		2		0		98			
	NL	19	-3	14	3	23	4	27	23	2	1	0	-2	99	6		
	AT	11	-5	7	-1	15	-4	9	7	4	2	1	0	97	3		
	PL	18		8		9		19		1		1		97			
	PT	13	-10	4	-3	8	-4	3	1	1	-3	0	-1	99	3		
	RO	12		6		11		10		2		2		94			
	SI	24		15		23		27		2		0		99			
	SK	13		6		21		16		1		0		99			
	FI	21	-12	16	-1	28	-4	35	29	2	-1	0	-1	100	2		
	SE	32	-6	26	-4	43	2	48	35	2	-5	0	0	100	1		
	UK	17	-2	9	-1	18	-3	15	13	4	0	1	0	97	2		

Special Eurobarometer 344 – Domestic Violence against Women



QC2 En général, dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes est répandue en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

QC2 In general, how common do you think that domestic violence against women is in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QC2 Allgemein gesehen: Was denken Sie, wie verbreitet häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen in (UNSEREM LAND) ist?

%		Très répandue		Assez répandue		Assez peu répandue		Pas du tout répandue		NSP		Total 'Répandue'		Total 'Pas répandue'	
		Very common		Fairly common		Not very common		Not at all common		DK		Total 'Common'		Total 'Not common'	
		Sehr verbreitet		Ziemlich verbreitet		Nicht sehr verbreitet		Überhaupt nicht verbreitet		WN		Gesamt 'Verbreitet'		Gesamt 'Nicht verbreitet'	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB
			51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0
	EU 27	27		51		17		1		4		78		18	
	BE	24	-3	53	11	21	0	1	0	1	-8	77	8	22	0
	BG	16		40		30		3		11		56		33	
	CZ	9		41		39		8		3		50		47	
	DK	19	8	53	17	26	-21	1	-2	1	-2	72	25	27	-23
	D-W	14	-1	49	0	27	1	2	1	8	-1	63	-1	29	2
	DE	16	1	48	0	27	0	2	0	7	-1	64	1	29	0
	D-E	20	4	46	4	27	-4	3	0	4	-4	66	8	30	-4
	EE	13		54		27		2		4		67		29	
	IE	30	-7	45	1	14	5	1	0	10	1	75	-6	15	5
	EL	23	3	51	-4	23	1	2	1	1	-1	74	-1	25	2
	ES	29	1	49	-5	19	6	1	0	2	-2	78	-4	20	6
	FR	32	8	57	8	9	-7	0	-2	2	-7	89	16	9	-9
	IT	38	10	53	0	7	-6	0	0	2	-4	91	10	7	-6
	CY	18		51		27		1		3		69		28	
	LV	18		55		21		1		5		73		22	
	LT	28		52		15		1		4		80		16	
	LU	16	-4	50	12	23	-5	1	-3	10	0	66	8	24	-8
	HU	21		54		21		1		3		75		22	
	MT	31		46		14		1		8		77		15	
	NL	21	-2	59	13	18	-6	0	0	2	-5	80	11	18	-6
	AT	14	-12	49	7	26	5	4	1	7	-1	63	-5	30	6
	PL	17		49		24		2		8		66		26	
	PT	36	9	50	-3	12	-1	0	-1	2	-4	86	6	12	-2
	RO	39		45		8		0		8		84		8	
	SI	28		54		13		1		4		82		14	
	SK	23		56		17		0		4		79		17	
	FI	11	3	62	7	25	-6	1	0	1	-4	73	10	26	-6
	SE	19	-3	54	3	24	0	1	0	2	0	73	0	25	0
	UK	38	6	49	0	10	-1	0	0	3	-5	87	6	10	-1

QC3.1 Pour chacune des formes suivantes de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous la considérez comme très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout.

La violence psychologique

QC3.1 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Psychological violence

QC3.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte, ob Sie die folgenden Formen von häuslicher Gewalt gegen Frauen für sehr schwerwiegend, für ziemlich schwerwiegend, für nicht sehr schwerwiegend oder für überhaupt nicht schwerwiegend halten.

Seelische Gewalt

%		Très grave		Assez grave		Pas très grave		Pas grave du tout		NSP		Total 'Grave'		Total 'Pas grave'	
		Very serious		Fairly serious		Not very serious		Not at all serious		DK		Total 'Serious'		Total 'Not serious'	
		sehr schwerwiegend		ziemlich schwerwiegend		nicht sehr schwerwiegend		überhaupt nicht schwerwiegend		WN		Gesamt 'Schwerwiegend'		Gesamt 'Nicht schwerwiegend'	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0
	EU 27	71	6	26	-3	2	-2	0	0	1	-1	97	3	2	-2
	BE	74	7	24	-3	2	-3	0	0	0	-1	98	4	2	-3
	BG	65		27		4		0		4		92		4	
	CZ	72		25		3		0		0		97		3	
	DK	86	21	12	-19	1	-2	0	0	1	0	98	2	1	-2
	D-W	68	9	29	-6	2	-2	0	0	1	-1	97	3	2	-2
	DE	68	11	29	-7	2	-2	0	0	1	-2	97	4	2	-2
	D-E	65	13	31	-7	3	-3	0	0	1	-3	96	6	3	-3
	EE	47		44		6		0		3		91		6	
	IE	82	0	15	-1	1	1	0	0	2	0	97	-1	1	1
	EL	80	5	19	-1	1	-2	0	0	0	-2	99	4	1	-2
	ES	73	-3	24	3	2	0	1	1	0	-1	97	0	3	1
	FR	79	13	21	-7	0	-4	0	-1	0	-1	100	6	0	-5
	IT	75	14	23	-8	1	-5	0	0	1	-1	98	6	1	-5
	CY	87		11		2		0		0		98		2	
	LV	48		44		6		0		2		92		6	
	LT	57		35		6		0		2		92		6	
	LU	72	6	26	-2	1	-3	0	0	1	-1	98	4	1	-3
	HU	56		38		4		1		1		94		5	
	MT	84		13		2		0		1		97		2	
	NL	74	0	24	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	98	0	1	0
	AT	55	-8	36	10	6	0	0	-1	3	-1	91	2	6	-1
	PL	59		34		4		0		3		93		4	
	PT	63	16	35	-8	1	-7	0	0	1	-1	98	8	1	-7
	RO	53		34		3		1		9		87		4	
	SI	74		23		2		0		1		97		2	
	SK	63		33		3		0		1		96		3	
	FI	68	15	30	-9	2	-5	0	0	0	-1	98	6	2	-5
	SE	86	10	13	-9	1	0	0	0	0	-1	99	1	1	0
	UK	79	12	18	-9	2	-1	0	0	1	-2	97	3	2	-1

QC3.2 Pour chacune des formes suivantes de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous la considérez comme très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout.

La violence physique

QC3.2 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Physical violence

QC3.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte, ob Sie die folgenden Formen von häuslicher Gewalt gegen Frauen für sehr schwerwiegend, für ziemlich schwerwiegend, für nicht sehr schwerwiegend oder für überhaupt nicht schwerwiegend halten.

Körperliche Gewalt

%		Très grave		Assez grave		Pas très grave		Pas grave du tout		NSP		Total 'Grave'		Total 'Pas grave'	
		Very serious		Fairly serious		Not very serious		Not at all serious		DK		Total 'Serious'		Total 'Not serious'	
		sehr schwerwiegend		ziemlich schwerwiegend		nicht sehr schwerwiegend		überhaupt nicht schwerwiegend		WN		Gesamt 'Schwerwiegend'		Gesamt 'Nicht schwerwiegend'	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0
	EU 27	85	-2	13	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	98	0	1	0
	BE	88	3	11	-2	1	0	0	0	0	-1	99	1	1	0
	BG	81		16		2		0		1		97		2	
	CZ	84		14		2		0		0		98		2	
	DK	89	10	10	-9	1	0	0	0	0	-1	99	1	1	0
	D-W	84	2	15	1	0	-2	0	0	1	-1	99	3	0	-2
	DE	84	3	15	0	1	-1	0	0	0	-2	99	3	1	-1
	D-E	86	9	12	-8	1	0	0	0	1	-1	98	1	1	0
	EE	72		23		4		0		1		95		4	
	IE	90	-3	8	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	98	-1	1	1
	EL	91	1	9	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	100	1	0	-1
	ES	83	-9	16	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	99	-1	1	1
	FR	93	3	7	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-1	100	1	0	0
	IT	87	-1	12	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	99	0	1	1
	CY	92		7		1		0		0		99		1	
	LV	67		29		3		0		1		96		3	
	LT	71		24		4		0		1		95		4	
	LU	87	8	13	-5	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	100	3	0	-1
	HU	75		21		4		0		0		96		4	
	MT	91		8		0		0		1		99		0	
	NL	89	5	10	-5	1	1	0	0	0	-1	99	0	1	1
	AT	76	-5	22	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	98	0	1	0
	PL	72		23		3		0		2		95		3	
	PT	78	8	22	-5	0	-2	0	0	0	-1	100	3	0	-2
	RO	73		21		2		0		4		94		2	
	SI	76		21		2		0		1		97		2	
	SK	80		19		1		0		0		99		1	
	FI	86	7	13	-4	1	-2	0	0	0	-1	99	3	1	-2
	SE	94	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	1	0
	UK	92	2	7	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	0	99	1	0	-1

QC3.3 Pour chacune des formes suivantes de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous la considérez comme très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout.

La violence sexuelle

QC3.3 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Sexual violence

QC3.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte, ob Sie die folgenden Formen von häuslicher Gewalt gegen Frauen für sehr schwerwiegend, für ziemlich schwerwiegend, für nicht sehr schwerwiegend oder für überhaupt nicht schwerwiegend halten.

Sexuelle Gewalt

%		Très grave		Assez grave		Pas très grave		Pas grave du tout		NSP		Total 'Grave'		Total 'Pas grave'	
		Very serious		Fairly serious		Not very serious		Not at all serious		DK		Total 'Serious'		Total 'Not serious'	
		sehr schwerwiegend		ziemlich schwerwiegend		nicht sehr schwerwiegend		überhaupt nicht schwerwiegend		WN		Gesamt 'Schwerwiegend'		Gesamt 'Nicht schwerwiegend'	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB
			51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0
	EU 27	85	-5	12	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	97	-1	2	1
	BE	90	-2	9	2	1	1	0	0	0	-1	99	0	1	1
	BG	75		18		3		1		3		93		4	
	CZ	84		13		2		1		0		97		3	
	DK	92	10	6	-10	1	0	0	0	1	0	98	0	1	0
	D-W	86	-1	13	3	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	99	2	0	-1
	DE	86	0	13	2	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	99	2	0	-1
	D-E	85	1	14	2	0	-2	0	0	1	-1	99	3	0	-2
	EE	71		21		4		1		3		92		5	
	IE	92	-4	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	98	-1	0	0
	EL	91	-2	9	3	0	-1	0	0	0	0	100	1	0	-1
	ES	84	-9	14	7	1	1	0	0	1	1	98	-2	1	1
	FR	94	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	100	1	0	0
	IT	88	-4	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	1	0
	CY	92		7		1		0		0		99		1	
	LV	65		24		6		1		4		89		7	
	LT	64		26		5		1		4		90		6	
	LU	90	0	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	-1	98	1	1	0
	HU	73		20		5		1		1		93		6	
	MT	90		8		1		0		1		98		1	
	NL	93	2	6	-2	1	1	0	0	0	-1	99	0	1	1
	AT	77	-6	20	8	2	0	0	-1	1	-1	97	2	2	-1
	PL	69		24		4		0		3		93		4	
	PT	72	-7	26	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	98	0	1	0
	RO	69		22		3		0		6		91		3	
	SI	73		22		3		0		2		95		3	
	SK	81		17		2		0		0		98		2	
	FI	85	6	13	-1	2	-3	0	-1	0	-1	98	5	2	-4
	SE	95	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	1	0
	UK	94	2	4	-2	1	1	0	0	1	-1	98	0	1	1

QC3.4 Pour chacune des formes suivantes de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous la considérez comme très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout.

Les menaces d'actes de violence

QC3.4 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Threats of violence

QC3.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte, ob Sie die folgenden Formen von häuslicher Gewalt gegen Frauen für sehr schwerwiegend, für ziemlich schwerwiegend, für nicht sehr schwerwiegend oder für überhaupt nicht schwerwiegend halten.

Die Androhung von Gewalt

%		Très grave		Assez grave		Pas très grave		Pas grave du tout		NSP		Total 'Grave'		Total 'Pas grave'	
		Very serious		Fairly serious		Not very serious		Not at all serious		DK		Total 'Serious'		Total 'Not serious'	
		sehr schwerwiegend		ziemlich schwerwiegend		nicht sehr schwerwiegend		überhaupt nicht schwerwiegend		WN		Gesamt 'Schwerwiegend'		Gesamt 'Nicht schwerwiegend'	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0
	EU 27	64		32		3		0		1		96		3	
	BE	62	3	34	1	4	-2	0	-1	0	-1	96	4	4	-3
	BG	52		35		8		1		4		87		9	
	CZ	65		30		4		1		0		95		5	
	DK	73	19	25	-15	2	-3	0	0	0	-1	98	4	2	-3
	D-W	55	15	40	-6	4	-7	0	-1	1	-1	95	9	4	-8
	DE	54	15	41	-5	4	-8	0	-1	1	-1	95	10	4	-9
	D-E	48	11	44	-2	7	-6	0	-1	1	-2	92	9	7	-7
	EE	39		51		7		1		2		90		8	
	IE	78	3	20	-2	1	-1	0	0	1	0	98	1	1	-1
	EL	80	14	18	-7	2	-6	0	0	0	-1	98	7	2	-6
	ES	69	0	29	2	2	-1	0	0	0	-1	98	2	2	-1
	FR	71	5	28	-2	1	-2	0	0	0	-1	99	3	1	-2
	IT	77	12	22	-8	1	-3	0	0	0	-1	99	4	1	-3
	CY	74		23		2		1		0		97		3	
	LV	33		52		11		1		3		85		12	
	LT	55		38		5		0		2		93		5	
	LU	65	-3	31	4	4	1	0	0	0	-2	96	1	4	1
	HU	48		42		9		1		0		90		10	
	MT	78		20		2		0		0		98		2	
	NL	51	-2	46	3	3	0	0	0	0	-1	97	1	3	0
	AT	49	-1	42	6	7	-3	1	0	1	-2	91	5	8	-3
	PL	53		39		5		0		3		92		5	
	PT	60	11	38	-5	2	-5	0	0	0	-1	98	6	2	-5
	RO	50		38		7		1		4		88		8	
	SI	66		29		4		0		1		95		4	
	SK	60		35		4		0		1		95		4	
	FI	55	14	42	-6	3	-6	0	-1	0	-1	97	8	3	-7
	SE	76	-2	23	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	1	0
	UK	73	12	24	-10	2	-1	0	0	1	-1	97	2	2	-1

QC3.5 Pour chacune des formes suivantes de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes, pouvez-vous me dire si vous la considérez comme très grave, assez grave, pas très grave ou pas grave du tout.

La restriction de liberté

QC3.5 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following forms of domestic violence against women to be very serious, fairly serious, not very serious or not at all serious.

Restricted freedom

QC3.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte, ob Sie die folgenden Formen von häuslicher Gewalt gegen Frauen für sehr schwerwiegend, für ziemlich schwerwiegend, für nicht sehr schwerwiegend oder für überhaupt nicht schwerwiegend halten.

eingeschränkte Freiheit

%		Très grave		Assez grave		Pas très grave		Pas grave du tout		NSP		Total 'Grave'		Total 'Pas grave'	
		Very serious		Fairly serious		Not very serious		Not at all serious		DK		Total 'Serious'		Total 'Not serious'	
		sehr schwerwiegend		ziemlich schwerwiegend		nicht sehr schwerwiegend		überhaupt nicht schwerwiegend		WN		Gesamt 'Schwerwiegend'		Gesamt 'Nicht schwerwiegend'	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0	73.2	51.0
	EU 27	69		26		3		0		2		95		3	
	BE	67	7	27	-5	5	0	1	0	0	-2	94	2	6	0
	BG	53		32		9		2		4		85		11	
	CZ	66		28		5		1		0		94		6	
	DK	82	16	15	-12	2	-3	0	0	1	-1	97	4	2	-3
	D-W	61	15	35	-3	2	-9	0	-1	2	-2	96	12	2	-10
	DE	60	14	35	-3	3	-8	0	-1	2	-2	95	11	3	-9
	D-E	55	8	37	0	5	-7	1	0	2	-1	92	8	6	-7
	EE	52		36		8		1		3		88		9	
	IE	79	4	16	-5	3	0	0	0	2	1	95	-1	3	0
	EL	78	11	20	-4	2	-6	0	0	0	-1	98	7	2	-6
	ES	74	-4	23	5	1	-1	0	0	2	0	97	1	1	-1
	FR	82	9	17	-5	1	-2	0	-1	0	-1	99	4	1	-3
	IT	77	6	21	-3	1	-3	0	0	1	0	98	3	1	-3
	CY	76		21		3		0		0		97		3	
	LV	38		42		15		2		3		80		17	
	LT	46		37		12		1		4		83		13	
	LU	73	3	22	-2	4	-1	0	0	1	0	95	1	4	-1
	HU	53		35		9		2		1		88		11	
	MT	75		19		4		0		2		94		4	
	NL	64	-7	31	5	4	2	0	0	1	0	95	-2	4	2
	AT	59	5	35	5	6	-3	0	-2	0	-5	94	10	6	-5
	PL	50		38		8		0		4		88		8	
	PT	61	11	35	-6	2	-4	0	-1	2	0	96	5	2	-5
	RO	60		28		4		1		7		88		5	
	SI	62		29		7		0		2		91		7	
	SK	59		36		4		1		0		95		5	
	FI	66	16	28	-9	6	-4	0	-1	0	-2	94	7	6	-5
	SE	85	3	14	-1	0	-2	0	0	1	0	99	2	0	-2
	UK	75	13	21	-9	3	-1	0	-1	1	-2	96	4	3	-2

QC4.1 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

L'alcoolisme

QC4.1 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

Alcoholism

QC4.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Alkoholismus

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		95		4		1	
 BE		92	-6	7	6	1	0
 BG		94		4		2	
 CZ		95		4		1	
 DK		100	1	0	-1	0	0
 D-W		97	3	2	0	1	-3
 DE		96	2	3	1	1	-3
 D-E		94	-2	4	2	2	0
 EE		94		5		1	
 IE		97	0	2	1	1	-1
 EL		97	1	3	-1	0	0
 ES		88	-10	9	8	3	2
 FR		96	-2	3	1	1	1
 IT		93	-2	5	2	2	0
 CY		98		2		0	
 LV		97		3		0	
 LT		98		1		1	
 LU		80	-16	19	16	1	0
 HU		96		3		1	
 MT		95		2		3	
 NL		93	-3	5	3	2	0
 AT		92	-3	5	4	3	-1
 PL		97		2		1	
 PT		94	-3	6	4	0	-1
 RO		96		2		2	
 SI		98		1		1	
 SK		97		3		0	
 FI		99	1	1	0	0	-1
 SE		98	-1	2	1	0	0
 UK		96	0	3	2	1	-2

QC4.2 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

La toxicomanie

QC4.2 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

Drug addiction

QC4.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Drogenabhängigkeit

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		92		5		3	
 BE		92	-5	7	5	1	0
 BG		88		5		7	
 CZ		93		6		1	
 DK		98	0	1	0	1	0
 D-W		94	5	4	-1	2	-4
 DE		94	5	4	-1	2	-4
 D-E		93	2	5	0	2	-2
 EE		93		4		3	
 IE		95	-2	2	0	3	2
 EL		97	3	2	-3	1	0
 ES		91	-7	7	6	2	1
 FR		93	-2	4	1	3	1
 IT		93	1	6	0	1	-1
 CY		100		0		0	
 LV		97		2		1	
 LT		96		2		2	
 LU		80	-15	17	13	3	2
 HU		85		11		4	
 MT		94		3		3	
 NL		93	-2	6	4	1	-2
 AT		88	1	8	3	4	-4
 PL		89		5		6	
 PT		94	-1	6	2	0	-1
 RO		82		10		8	
 SI		95		3		2	
 SK		92		6		2	
 FI		98	1	1	0	1	-1
 SE		99	1	1	0	0	-1
 UK		96	0	3	2	1	-2

QC4.3 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

Le chômage

QC4.3 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

Unemployment

QC4.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Arbeitslosigkeit

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		75		20		5	
 BE		67	-12	31	13	2	-1
 BG		62		30		8	
 CZ		66		29		5	
 DK		87	2	12	0	1	-2
D-W		81	2	12	-1	7	-1
 DE		82	3	12	-1	6	-2
D-E		85	2	13	2	2	-4
 EE		79		17		4	
 IE		70	-6	24	5	6	1
 EL		84	-4	15	4	1	0
 ES		62	-21	31	18	7	3
 FR		72	-7	25	8	3	-1
 IT		74	4	20	-4	6	0
 CY		81		16		3	
 LV		82		16		2	
 LT		82		14		4	
 LU		56	-28	40	26	4	2
 HU		74		24		2	
 MT		74		20		6	
 NL		76	-4	22	7	2	-3
 AT		69	-5	22	6	9	-1
 PL		79		16		5	
 PT		83	-1	15	1	2	0
 RO		64		25		11	
 SI		79		18		3	
 SK		75		23		2	
 FI		81	0	17	3	2	-3
 SE		83	1	14	1	3	-2
 UK		81	3	16	1	3	-4

QC4.4 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

La pauvreté/ l'exclusion sociale

QC4.4 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

Poverty/ social exclusion

QC4.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Armut/ soziale Ausgrenzung

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		77		19		4	
 BE		77	-1	22	4	1	-3
 BG		63		28		9	
 CZ		67		29		4	
 DK		89	10	10	-7	1	-3
D-W		80	10	14	-4	6	-6
 DE		79	8	16	-2	5	-6
D-E		77	2	20	2	3	-4
 EE		78		18		4	
 IE		73	-4	20	3	7	1
 EL		83	-2	16	3	1	-1
 ES		65	-14	30	14	5	0
 FR		75	-1	22	2	3	-1
 IT		78	8	18	-6	4	-2
 CY		78		20		2	
 LV		82		16		2	
 LT		87		10		3	
 LU		58	-18	38	18	4	0
 HU		73		24		3	
 MT		68		24		8	
 NL		81	4	17	0	2	-4
 AT		65	1	28	2	7	-3
 PL		79		15		6	
 PT		80	0	18	0	2	0
 RO		78		14		8	
 SI		83		15		2	
 SK		73		24		3	
 FI		83	10	15	-6	2	-4
 SE		87	9	11	-5	2	-4
 UK		83	7	13	-3	4	-4

QC4.5 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

Les médias

QC4.5 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

The media

QC4.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Die Medien

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		44		48		8	
 BE		39	-7	57	10	4	-3
 BG		20		62		18	
 CZ		25		71		4	
 DK		39	2	56	-1	5	-1
 D-W		47	-5	42	10	11	-5
 DE		48	-5	42	11	10	-6
 D-E		54	-5	39	10	7	-5
 EE		46		47		7	
 IE		32	-10	55	7	13	3
 EL		57	-9	40	9	3	0
 ES		44	-14	50	14	6	0
 FR		38	-12	56	12	6	0
 IT		49	4	40	-3	11	-1
 CY		43		52		5	
 LV		44		49		7	
 LT		41		48		11	
 LU		34	-12	59	11	7	1
 HU		44		51		5	
 MT		45		44		11	
 NL		41	3	53	0	6	-3
 AT		37	-6	53	11	10	-5
 PL		47		43		10	
 PT		39	-6	51	2	10	4
 RO		37		45		18	
 SI		57		36		7	
 SK		44		53		3	
 FI		34	-5	62	9	4	-4
 SE		42	-8	51	13	7	-5
 UK		48	6	46	-1	6	-5

QC4.6 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

Les croyances religieuses

QC4.6 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

Religious beliefs

QC4.6 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Religiöse Überzeugungen

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		60		33		7	
 BE		66	20	32	-13	2	-7
 BG		27		52		21	
 CZ		36		60		4	
 DK		84	23	12	-19	4	-4
 D-W		69	25	23	-15	8	-10
 DE		70	27	22	-16	8	-11
 D-E		72	31	22	-18	6	-13
 EE		50		41		9	
 IE		44	8	44	-11	12	3
 EL		52	4	46	-1	2	-3
 ES		52	5	41	-4	7	-1
 FR		66	12	28	-11	6	-1
 IT		67	24	27	-20	6	-4
 CY		45		51		4	
 LV		43		48		9	
 LT		45		45		10	
 LU		53	8	43	-6	4	-2
 HU		28		65		7	
 MT		48		44		8	
 NL		80	24	17	-18	3	-6
 AT		62	16	30	-8	8	-8
 PL		41		50		9	
 PT		43	7	49	-9	8	2
 RO		33		48		19	
 SI		63		31		6	
 SK		37		60		3	
 FI		73	18	24	-12	3	-6
 SE		88	13	10	-5	2	-8
 UK		70	26	26	-18	4	-8

QC4.7 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

Un faible niveau d'éducation

QC4.7 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

A low level of education

QC4.7 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Ein niedriger Bildungsstand

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		58		37		5	
 BE		55	<i>0</i>	43	<i>5</i>	2	<i>-5</i>
 BG		45		44		11	
 CZ		45		52		3	
 DK		59	<i>11</i>	38	<i>-9</i>	3	<i>-2</i>
 D-W		54	<i>1</i>	37	<i>4</i>	9	<i>-5</i>
 DE		55	<i>4</i>	37	<i>2</i>	8	<i>-6</i>
 D-E		57	<i>11</i>	37	<i>-5</i>	6	<i>-6</i>
 EE		60		36		4	
 IE		49	<i>-4</i>	43	<i>6</i>	8	<i>-2</i>
 EL		69	<i>-16</i>	30	<i>17</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
 ES		64	<i>-5</i>	32	<i>7</i>	4	<i>-2</i>
 FR		55	<i>-2</i>	42	<i>4</i>	3	<i>-2</i>
 IT		67	<i>7</i>	29	<i>-3</i>	4	<i>-4</i>
 CY		55		43		2	
 LV		57		40		3	
 LT		56		38		6	
 LU		51	<i>-9</i>	45	<i>10</i>	4	<i>-1</i>
 HU		63		34		3	
 MT		68		25		7	
 NL		45	<i>6</i>	52	<i>0</i>	3	<i>-6</i>
 AT		55	<i>9</i>	40	<i>1</i>	5	<i>-10</i>
 PL		50		43		7	
 PT		64	<i>-10</i>	33	<i>12</i>	3	<i>-2</i>
 RO		67		20		13	
 SI		47		47		6	
 SK		47		51		2	
 FI		40	<i>10</i>	57	<i>-5</i>	3	<i>-5</i>
 SE		42	<i>6</i>	54	<i>0</i>	4	<i>-6</i>
 UK		64	<i>6</i>	33	<i>1</i>	3	<i>-7</i>

QC4.8 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

Avoir été soi-même victime d'une forme de violence domestique

QC4.8 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence

QC4.8 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Selbst Opfer irgendeiner Form von häuslicher Gewalt gewesen zu sein

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		69		24		7	
 BE		64	-9	33	14	3	-5
 BG		69		14		17	
 CZ		68		26		6	
 DK		89	6	8	-4	3	-2
D-W		63	-4	29	9	8	-5
 DE		62	-2	30	8	8	-6
D-E		61	7	32	3	7	-10
 EE		63		29		8	
 IE		73	-12	18	9	9	3
 EL		84	1	13	-1	3	0
 ES		70	-7	22	9	8	-2
 FR		74	-6	21	6	5	0
 IT		74	2	21	2	5	-4
 CY		84		10		6	
 LV		79		15		6	
 LT		69		16		15	
 LU		50	-24	45	25	5	-1
 HU		66		27		7	
 MT		89		6		5	
 NL		71	-1	26	7	3	-6
 AT		62	-2	30	11	8	-9
 PL		74		20		6	
 PT		68	3	26	0	6	-3
 RO		55		22		23	
 SI		75		20		5	
 SK		79		17		4	
 FI		77	11	20	-6	3	-5
 SE		81	-2	17	4	2	-2
 UK		64	-12	31	16	5	-4

QC4.9 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

La façon dont le pouvoir est partagé entre les sexes

QC4.9 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

The way power is shared between sexes

QC4.9 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Die Art, wie die Macht zwischen den Geschlechtern aufgeteilt ist

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		58		33		9	
 BE		58	1	38	4	4	-5
 BG		35		46		19	
 CZ		60		33		7	
 DK		76	19	20	-12	4	-7
 D-W		51	-5	39	12	10	-7
 DE		50	-4	39	10	11	-6
 D-E		48	3	40	2	12	-5
 EE		65		27		8	
 IE		56	-2	32	4	12	-2
 EL		69	-12	29	15	2	-3
 ES		59	-4	32	7	9	-3
 FR		57	-4	35	5	8	-1
 IT		63	3	30	2	7	-5
 CY		57		35		8	
 LV		54		35		11	
 LT		72		18		10	
 LU		41	-20	51	22	8	-2
 HU		51		39		10	
 MT		66		21		13	
 NL		65	6	31	-1	4	-5
 AT		54	0	38	11	8	-11
 PL		48		40		12	
 PT		61	-1	25	-3	14	4
 RO		47		31		22	
 SI		68		25		7	
 SK		56		39		5	
 FI		65	9	30	-4	5	-5
 SE		76	9	18	-6	6	-3
 UK		64	8	28	-1	8	-7

QC4.10 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

La façon dont les femmes sont considérées par les hommes

QC4.10 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

The way women are viewed by men

QC4.10 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Die Art, wie Frauen von Männern gesehen werden

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		65		27		8	
 BE		64	<i>1</i>	32	<i>2</i>	4	<i>-3</i>
 BG		45		42		13	
 CZ		54		41		5	
 DK		83	<i>24</i>	14	<i>-19</i>	3	<i>-5</i>
 D-W		57	<i>-1</i>	34	<i>8</i>	9	<i>-7</i>
 DE		57	<i>1</i>	33	<i>5</i>	10	<i>-6</i>
 D-E		55	<i>7</i>	34	<i>-1</i>	11	<i>-6</i>
 EE		58		33		9	
 IE		65	<i>-3</i>	24	<i>2</i>	11	<i>1</i>
 EL		70	<i>-10</i>	29	<i>13</i>	1	<i>-3</i>
 ES		61	<i>-3</i>	32	<i>8</i>	7	<i>-5</i>
 FR		70	<i>2</i>	24	<i>-1</i>	6	<i>-1</i>
 IT		73	<i>9</i>	23	<i>-4</i>	4	<i>-5</i>
 CY		69		27		4	
 LV		56		33		11	
 LT		74		17		9	
 LU		48	<i>-17</i>	45	<i>18</i>	7	<i>-1</i>
 HU		47		46		7	
 MT		68		23		9	
 NL		68	<i>8</i>	27	<i>-4</i>	5	<i>-4</i>
 AT		55	<i>-5</i>	37	<i>14</i>	8	<i>-9</i>
 PL		61		28		11	
 PT		67	<i>7</i>	25	<i>-5</i>	8	<i>-2</i>
 RO		55		27		18	
 SI		68		25		7	
 SK		63		33		4	
 FI		61	<i>7</i>	32	<i>0</i>	7	<i>-7</i>
 SE		88	<i>13</i>	9	<i>-8</i>	3	<i>-5</i>
 UK		76	<i>6</i>	18	<i>-1</i>	6	<i>-5</i>

QC4.11 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

Le comportement provocateur des femmes

QC4.11 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

The provocative behaviour of women

QC4.11 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Das provokative Verhalten von Frauen

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		52		41		7	
 BE		52	2	45	2	3	-4
 BG		51		33		16	
 CZ		60		36		4	
 DK		71	7	26	-5	3	-2
D-W		43	0	46	6	11	-6
 DE		44	1	46	6	10	-7
D-E		49	6	44	5	7	-11
 EE		84		12		4	
 IE		46	3	42	-3	12	0
 EL		62	4	36	-2	2	-2
 ES		33	-7	60	10	7	-3
 FR		45	3	50	-1	5	-2
 IT		47	0	48	5	5	-5
 CY		80		16		4	
 LV		79		17		4	
 LT		86		11		3	
 LU		51	-9	43	10	6	-1
 HU		58		37		5	
 MT		79		15		6	
 NL		42	3	53	1	5	-4
 AT		44	-7	46	13	10	-6
 PL		69		25		6	
 PT		55	4	37	-5	8	1
 RO		58		26		16	
 SI		74		21		5	
 SK		69		28		3	
 FI		74	9	22	-5	4	-4
 SE		59	1	37	4	4	-5
 UK		63	12	32	-6	5	-6

QC4.12 Pour chacun des éléments suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous le considérez comme une cause de violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

Etre prédisposé(e) génétiquement au comportement violent

QC4.12 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour

QC4.12 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jeden der nachfolgenden Punkte, ob Sie darin eine Ursache für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen sehen oder nicht?

Die genetische Veranlagung zu gewalttätigem Verhalten

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU27		62		29		9	
 BE		60	-9	36	16	4	-7
 BG		73		11		16	
 CZ		79		17		4	
 DK		60	0	34	7	6	-7
 D-W		47	-7	40	14	13	-7
 DE		48	-5	40	13	12	-8
 D-E		51	3	41	8	8	-11
 EE		72		20		8	
 IE		65	-13	21	9	14	4
 EL		83	-5	15	5	2	0
 ES		54	-18	35	19	11	-1
 FR		48	-20	42	19	10	1
 IT		76	8	18	-5	6	-3
 CY		86		11		3	
 LV		78		15		7	
 LT		77		15		8	
 LU		44	-18	49	23	7	-5
 HU		57		33		10	
 MT		77		9		14	
 NL		65	5	28	-3	7	-2
 AT		53	-3	36	15	11	-12
 PL		81		12		7	
 PT		70	1	20	2	10	-3
 RO		56		24		20	
 SI		67		21		12	
 SK		77		17		6	
 FI		57	13	35	-7	8	-6
 SE		50	-17	44	23	6	-6
 UK		66	1	24	4	10	-5

Special Eurobarometer 344 – Domestic Violence against Women



QC5 A votre avis, la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes est-elle ... ?

QC5 In your opinion, is domestic violence against women...?

QC5 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen ...?

	%	Acceptable dans toutes les circonstances		Acceptable dans certaines circonstances		Inacceptable mais ne doit pas toujours être puni par la loi		Inacceptable et doit être toujours puni par la loi		NSP		Total 'Acceptable'		Total 'Inacceptable'	
		Acceptable in all circumstances		Acceptable in certain circumstances		Unacceptable but should not always be punishable by law		Unacceptable and should always be punishable by law		DK		Total 'Acceptable'		Total 'Unacceptable'	
		unter allen Umständen akzeptabel ist		unter bestimmten Umständen akzeptabel ist		nicht akzeptabel ist, aber dass sie nicht immer durch das Gesetz bestraft		nicht akzeptabel ist, und dass sie immer durch das Gesetz bestraft werden		WN		Total 'Akzeptabel'		Total 'Nicht akzeptabel'	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
EU 27		1		2		12		84		1		3		96	
BE		1	0	5	0	22	-11	72	12	0	-1	6	0	94	1
BG		1		1		8		83		7		2		91	
CZ		1		3		16		80		0		4		96	
DK		0	-1	0	-2	18	-25	81	28	1	0	0	-3	99	3
D-W		0	0	1	-4	11	-25	87	33	1	-4	1	-4	98	8
DE		0	0	1	-4	12	-26	86	33	1	-3	1	-4	98	7
D-E		1	1	1	-1	15	-29	83	33	0	-4	2	0	98	4
EE		0		3		22		73		2		3		95	
IE		1	1	1	0	10	-21	83	18	5	2	2	1	93	-3
EL		2	1	0	-3	5	-64	93	68	0	-2	2	-2	98	4
ES		1	0	2	2	6	-18	91	18	0	-2	3	2	97	0
FR		0	-1	1	-1	14	-18	84	20	1	0	1	-2	98	2
IT		3	2	2	1	7	-12	87	9	1	0	5	3	94	-3
CY		1		0		7		89		3		1		96	
LV		0		4		29		66		1		4		95	
LT		0		3		7		89		1		3		96	
LU		0	0	2	0	22	-8	75	10	1	-2	2	0	97	2
HU		0		3		14		83		0		3		97	
MT		1		1		12		84		2		2		96	
NL		0	-1	1	-1	18	-25	81	28	0	-1	1	-2	99	3
AT		1	0	3	0	16	-7	79	8	1	-1	4	0	95	1
PL		1		3		15		80		1		4		95	
PT		2	1	3	1	7	-37	88	42	0	-7	5	2	95	5
RO		2		4		21		68		5		6		89	
SI		0		2		13		84		1		2		97	
SK		2		3		20		75		0		5		95	
FI		0	-1	1	-1	32	-5	67	8	0	-1	1	-2	99	3
SE		1	-3	0	-2	10	-15	89	22	0	-2	1	-5	99	7
UK		0	-1	1	-1	12	-20	85	23	2	-1	1	-2	97	3

QC6.1 Je vais vous citer une liste d'institutions, d'organisations ou de personnes qui peuvent venir en aide aux femmes qui sont ou qui pourraient être victimes de violence domestique. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle devrait venir en aide à ces femmes ou pas.

Le Gouvernement

QC6.1 I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not?

The Government

QC6.1 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Institutionen, Organisationen oder Personen vor, die Frauen helfen können, die Opfer von häuslicher Gewalt sind oder sein könnten. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob diese Institutionen oder Personen Ihrer Meinung nach diesen Frauen helfen sollten oder nicht.

Die Bundesregierung

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		86	<i>0</i>	11	<i>1</i>	3	<i>-1</i>
 BE		84	<i>2</i>	14	<i>0</i>	2	<i>-2</i>
 BG		76		13		11	
 CZ		81		16		3	
 DK		71	<i>-3</i>	25	<i>4</i>	4	<i>-1</i>
 D-W		82	<i>2</i>	13	<i>1</i>	5	<i>-3</i>
 DE		81	<i>0</i>	15	<i>3</i>	4	<i>-3</i>
 D-E		75	<i>-8</i>	21	<i>9</i>	4	<i>-1</i>
 EE		83		14		3	
 IE		92	<i>-3</i>	5	<i>2</i>	3	<i>1</i>
 EL		94	<i>-3</i>	5	<i>3</i>	1	<i>0</i>
 ES		98	<i>1</i>	2	<i>0</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 FR		79	<i>-3</i>	18	<i>2</i>	3	<i>1</i>
 IT		92	<i>2</i>	6	<i>-2</i>	2	<i>0</i>
 CY		95		5		0	
 LV		82		15		3	
 LT		68		29		3	
 LU		73	<i>-16</i>	22	<i>13</i>	5	<i>3</i>
 HU		83		14		3	
 MT		92		5		3	
 NL		85	<i>3</i>	13	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>-2</i>
 AT		83	<i>0</i>	12	<i>3</i>	5	<i>-3</i>
 PL		93		4		3	
 PT		95	<i>0</i>	4	<i>1</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
 RO		71		17		12	
 SI		78		19		3	
 SK		87		10		3	
 FI		67	<i>-11</i>	30	<i>13</i>	3	<i>-2</i>
 SE		78	<i>3</i>	19	<i>1</i>	3	<i>-4</i>
 UK		94	<i>4</i>	5	<i>-1</i>	1	<i>-3</i>

QC6.2 Je vais vous citer une liste d'institutions, d'organisations ou de personnes qui peuvent venir en aide aux femmes qui sont ou qui pourraient être victimes de violence domestique. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle devrait venir en aide à ces femmes ou pas.

La police

QC6.2 I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not?

The police

QC6.2 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Institutionen, Organisationen oder Personen vor, die Frauen helfen können, die Opfer von häuslicher Gewalt sind oder sein könnten. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob diese Institutionen oder Personen Ihrer Meinung nach diesen Frauen helfen sollten oder nicht.

Die Polizei

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		96		3		1	
 BE		94	2	5	-1	1	-1
 BG		96		2		2	
 CZ		99		1		0	
 DK		94	6	5	-5	1	-1
D-W		98	17	1	-12	1	-5
 DE		98	17	1	-12	1	-5
D-E		98	12	1	-9	1	-3
 EE		96		3		1	
 IE		97	1	1	-2	2	1
 EL		94	4	5	-4	1	0
 ES		98	1	2	0	0	-1
 FR		96	2	3	-2	1	0
 IT		96	8	4	-4	0	-4
 CY		92		7		1	
 LV		96		3		1	
 LT		87		12		1	
 LU		96	7	3	-7	1	0
 HU		95		5		0	
 MT		96		3		1	
 NL		96	2	3	-1	1	-1
 AT		95	9	3	-6	2	-3
 PL		98		1		1	
 PT		96	2	3	-1	1	-1
 RO		90		5		5	
 SI		95		4		1	
 SK		99		1		0	
 FI		90	-5	7	4	3	1
 SE		97	2	1	-2	2	0
 UK		98	3	1	-2	1	-1

QC6.3 Je vais vous citer une liste d'institutions, d'organisations ou de personnes qui peuvent venir en aide aux femmes qui sont ou qui pourraient être victimes de violence domestique. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle devrait venir en aide à ces femmes ou pas.

Les avocats

QC6.3 I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not?

Solicitors, barristers

QC6.3 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Institutionen, Organisationen oder Personen vor, die Frauen helfen können, die Opfer von häuslicher Gewalt sind oder sein könnten. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob diese Institutionen oder Personen Ihrer Meinung nach diesen Frauen helfen sollten oder nicht.

Rechtsanwälte

%		Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
	 EU 27	88		9		3	
	 BE	85	1	13	0	2	-1
	 BG	82		9		9	
	 CZ	91		8		1	
	 DK	75	-4	21	4	4	0
	D-W	90	14	6	-10	4	-4
	 DE	89	12	7	-8	4	-4
	D-E	86	8	12	0	2	-8
	 EE	92		6		2	
	 IE	89	-3	6	0	5	3
	 EL	93	8	6	-5	1	-3
	 ES	97	3	2	-2	1	-1
	 FR	87	0	11	1	2	-1
	 IT	87	12	10	-10	3	-2
	 CY	77		21		2	
	 LV	90		7		3	
	 LT	79		17		4	
	 LU	82	0	16	1	2	-1
	 HU	85		13		2	
	 MT	87		10		3	
	 NL	84	-5	14	6	2	-1
	 AT	84	11	12	-5	4	-6
	 PL	92		3		5	
	 PT	88	-1	7	-2	5	3
	 RO	71		17		12	
	 SI	83		14		3	
	 SK	95		4		1	
	 FI	77	-8	18	7	5	1
	 SE	91	4	6	-3	3	-1
	 UK	90	4	7	-4	3	0

QC6.4 Je vais vous citer une liste d'institutions, d'organisations ou de personnes qui peuvent venir en aide aux femmes qui sont ou qui pourraient être victimes de violence domestique. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle devrait venir en aide à ces femmes ou pas.

Les services médicaux

QC6.4 I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not?

Medical services

QC6.4 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Institutionen, Organisationen oder Personen vor, die Frauen helfen können, die Opfer von häuslicher Gewalt sind oder sein könnten. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob diese Institutionen oder Personen Ihrer Meinung nach diesen Frauen helfen sollten oder nicht.

Medizinische Einrichtungen

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		93		5		2	
 BE		95	0	4	1	1	-1
 BG		86		8		6	
 CZ		91		8		1	
 DK		85	-3	14	6	1	-3
D-W		90	7	6	-3	4	-4
 DE		91	8	6	-3	3	-5
D-E		92	5	7	-1	1	-4
 EE		94		4		2	
 IE		96	-1	1	0	3	1
 EL		98	2	2	0	0	-2
 ES		98	1	2	0	0	-1
 FR		96	-2	3	1	1	1
 IT		93	8	5	-5	2	-3
 CY		94		6		0	
 LV		97		2		1	
 LT		82		16		2	
 LU		94	-1	4	0	2	1
 HU		90		9		1	
 MT		93		4		3	
 NL		96	5	3	-4	1	-1
 AT		89	5	8	-1	3	-4
 PL		94		3		3	
 PT		96	3	3	-3	1	0
 RO		79		11		10	
 SI		93		6		1	
 SK		93		6		1	
 FI		94	-2	5	2	1	0
 SE		96	1	3	1	1	-2
 UK		96	3	2	-3	2	0

QC6.5 Je vais vous citer une liste d'institutions, d'organisations ou de personnes qui peuvent venir en aide aux femmes qui sont ou qui pourraient être victimes de violence domestique. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle devrait venir en aide à ces femmes ou pas.

Les services sociaux

QC6.5 I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not?

Social services

QC6.5 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Institutionen, Organisationen oder Personen vor, die Frauen helfen können, die Opfer von häuslicher Gewalt sind oder sein könnten. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob diese Institutionen oder Personen Ihrer Meinung nach diesen Frauen helfen sollten oder nicht.

Soziale Einrichtungen

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		95		3		2	
 BE		97	2	3	0	0	-2
 BG		93		3		4	
 CZ		96		3		1	
 DK		97	0	2	1	1	-1
D-W		96	9	3	-2	1	-7
 DE		97	10	2	-4	1	-6
D-E		97	7	3	-4	0	-3
 EE		95		3		2	
 IE		96	-1	2	1	2	0
 EL		98	2	2	0	0	-2
 ES		98	-1	1	1	1	0
 FR		96	-1	3	1	1	0
 IT		95	2	4	0	1	-2
 CY		97		2		1	
 LV		95		3		2	
 LT		87		10		3	
 LU		95	1	3	-1	2	0
 HU		91		8		1	
 MT		96		3		1	
 NL		88	-6	10	6	2	0
 AT		93	8	5	-3	2	-5
 PL		95		3		2	
 PT		97	2	2	-2	1	0
 RO		85		5		10	
 SI		96		3		1	
 SK		95		4		1	
 FI		95	-1	4	2	1	-1
 SE		97	5	2	-3	1	-2
 UK		96	3	2	-3	2	0

QC6.6 Je vais vous citer une liste d'institutions, d'organisations ou de personnes qui peuvent venir en aide aux femmes qui sont ou qui pourraient être victimes de violence domestique. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle devrait venir en aide à ces femmes ou pas.

Les organisations religieuses

QC6.6 I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not?

Religious organisations

QC6.6 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Institutionen, Organisationen oder Personen vor, die Frauen helfen können, die Opfer von häuslicher Gewalt sind oder sein könnten. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob diese Institutionen oder Personen Ihrer Meinung nach diesen Frauen helfen sollten oder nicht.

Religiöse Organisationen

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		72		22		6	
 BE		52	-2	44	4	4	-2
 BG		51		28		21	
 CZ		62		33		5	
 DK		37	5	60	0	3	-5
D-W		76	14	17	-6	7	-8
 DE		75	13	18	-5	7	-8
D-E		71	12	21	-3	8	-9
 EE		72		21		7	
 IE		72	-5	21	3	7	2
 EL		84	2	15	2	1	-4
 ES		81	-1	14	1	5	0
 FR		43	-14	51	14	6	0
 IT		85	11	11	-10	4	-1
 CY		82		17		1	
 LV		68		24		8	
 LT		57		36		7	
 LU		41	-16	52	15	7	1
 HU		75		21		4	
 MT		88		8		4	
 NL		67	11	29	-8	4	-3
 AT		70	12	23	-5	7	-7
 PL		84		11		5	
 PT		88	0	9	-1	3	1
 RO		66		18		16	
 SI		65		30		5	
 SK		83		14		3	
 FI		71	16	23	-13	6	-3
 SE		69	25	26	-19	5	-6
 UK		75	11	19	-8	6	-3

QC6.7 Je vais vous citer une liste d'institutions, d'organisations ou de personnes qui peuvent venir en aide aux femmes qui sont ou qui pourraient être victimes de violence domestique. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle devrait venir en aide à ces femmes ou pas.

Les associations bénévoles ou caritatives

QC6.7 I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not?

Charitable or voluntary organisations

QC6.7 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Institutionen, Organisationen oder Personen vor, die Frauen helfen können, die Opfer von häuslicher Gewalt sind oder sein könnten. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob diese Institutionen oder Personen Ihrer Meinung nach diesen Frauen helfen sollten oder nicht.

Wohltätigkeitsorganisationen oder ehrenamtliche Organisationen

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		84		12		4	
 BE		77	1	21	2	2	-3
 BG		72		14		14	
 CZ		87		11		2	
 DK		70	-1	27	3	3	-2
D-W		84	15	13	-4	3	-11
 DE		84	15	12	-5	4	-10
D-E		84	13	12	-4	4	-9
 EE		89		8		3	
 IE		86	0	9	0	5	0
 EL		92	4	7	-2	1	-2
 ES		92	2	5	-2	3	0
 FR		80	-5	17	5	3	0
 IT		86	5	10	-5	4	0
 CY		84		15		1	
 LV		83		13		4	
 LT		63		31		6	
 LU		71	-4	23	6	6	-2
 HU		84		14		2	
 MT		91		7		2	
 NL		63	0	34	3	3	-3
 AT		83	13	12	-6	5	-7
 PL		87		9		4	
 PT		92	1	6	-1	2	0
 RO		68		15		17	
 SI		86		12		2	
 SK		93		6		1	
 FI		81	0	17	2	2	-2
 SE		87	12	10	-7	3	-5
 UK		89	4	8	-3	3	-1

QC6.8 Je vais vous citer une liste d'institutions, d'organisations ou de personnes qui peuvent venir en aide aux femmes qui sont ou qui pourraient être victimes de violence domestique. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle devrait venir en aide à ces femmes ou pas.

Les médias

QC6.8 I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not?

The media

QC6.8 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Institutionen, Organisationen oder Personen vor, die Frauen helfen können, die Opfer von häuslicher Gewalt sind oder sein könnten. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob diese Institutionen oder Personen Ihrer Meinung nach diesen Frauen helfen sollten oder nicht.

Die Medien

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		72		23		5	
 BE		58	-4	40	6	2	-2
 BG		68		20		12	
 CZ		86		12		2	
 DK		48	4	48	-3	4	-1
D-W		65	11	28	-6	7	-5
 DE		65	11	28	-6	7	-5
D-E		63	9	32	-4	5	-5
 EE		79		16		5	
 IE		71	-4	22	3	7	1
 EL		82	0	16	1	2	-1
 ES		89	0	8	1	3	-1
 FR		55	-9	41	8	4	1
 IT		80	14	15	-12	5	-2
 CY		79		19		2	
 LV		71		24		5	
 LT		63		32		5	
 LU		51	-2	44	2	5	0
 HU		75		22		3	
 MT		71		21		8	
 NL		56	7	42	-2	2	-5
 AT		70	16	24	-7	6	-9
 PL		84		11		5	
 PT		85	-3	10	0	5	3
 RO		65		20		15	
 SI		73		23		4	
 SK		84		12		4	
 FI		65	2	32	2	3	-4
 SE		68	16	27	-12	5	-4
 UK		70	8	27	-3	3	-5

QC6.9 Je vais vous citer une liste d'institutions, d'organisations ou de personnes qui peuvent venir en aide aux femmes qui sont ou qui pourraient être victimes de violence domestique. Pour chacune d'entre elles, pouvez-vous me dire si, à votre avis, elle devrait venir en aide à ces femmes ou pas.

La famille et les amis

QC6.9 I am going to read out a list of institutions, organisations or people that can help women who are or could be victims of domestic violence. For each of them, please tell me whether you think they should help these women, or not?

Family and friends

QC6.9 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Institutionen, Organisationen oder Personen vor, die Frauen helfen können, die Opfer von häuslicher Gewalt sind oder sein könnten. Sagen Sie mir bitte jeweils, ob diese Institutionen oder Personen Ihrer Meinung nach diesen Frauen helfen sollten oder nicht.

Die Familie und Freunde

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		96		3		1	
 BE		93	-3	6	4	1	-1
 BG		94		2		4	
 CZ		98		2		0	
 DK		95	-2	4	2	1	0
D-W		96	5	2	-2	2	-3
 DE		96	5	2	-2	2	-3
D-E		96	3	3	0	1	-3
 EE		98		1		1	
 IE		98	1	1	0	1	-1
 EL		99	1	1	0	0	-1
 ES		98	-1	1	1	1	0
 FR		95	-3	4	3	1	0
 IT		95	1	4	0	1	-1
 CY		96		3		1	
 LV		96		3		1	
 LT		94		5		1	
 LU		93	-3	5	2	2	1
 HU		96		3		1	
 MT		95		2		3	
 NL		95	0	4	1	1	-1
 AT		94	2	5	1	1	-3
 PL		97		2		1	
 PT		97	0	3	1	0	-1
 RO		89		3		8	
 SI		95		4		1	
 SK		98		1		1	
 FI		94	-3	5	4	1	-1
 SE		98	0	1	0	1	0
 UK		98	1	1	0	1	-1

Special Eurobarometer 344 – Domestic Violence against Women



QC7.1 Selon vous, existe-t-il en (NOTRE PAYS) une législation spéciale concernant ... ?
La prévention de la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes

QC7.1 In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?
The prevention of domestic violence against women

QC7.1 Gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach besondere Gesetze in (UNSEREM LAND) im Hinblick auf ...?
die Verhinderung von häuslicher Gewalt gegen Frauen

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
EU 27		59		24		17	
BE		57	<i>28</i>	32	<i>-11</i>	11	<i>-17</i>
BG		34		26		40	
CZ		52		37		11	
DK		42	<i>11</i>	39	<i>-4</i>	19	<i>-7</i>
D-W		55	<i>24</i>	24	<i>-21</i>	21	<i>-3</i>
DE		55	<i>24</i>	24	<i>-21</i>	21	<i>-3</i>
D-E		51	<i>21</i>	25	<i>-20</i>	24	<i>-1</i>
EE		28		50		22	
IE		61	<i>16</i>	14	<i>-18</i>	25	<i>2</i>
EL		56	<i>30</i>	36	<i>-20</i>	8	<i>-10</i>
ES		63	<i>32</i>	26	<i>-23</i>	11	<i>-9</i>
FR		68	<i>20</i>	16	<i>-19</i>	16	<i>-1</i>
IT		58	<i>34</i>	26	<i>-23</i>	16	<i>-11</i>
CY		60		22		18	
LV		40		41		19	
LT		46		28		26	
LU		61	<i>31</i>	15	<i>-26</i>	24	<i>-5</i>
HU		49		39		12	
MT		54		19		27	
NL		53	<i>25</i>	31	<i>-5</i>	16	<i>-20</i>
AT		58	<i>20</i>	29	<i>-8</i>	13	<i>-12</i>
PL		65		20		15	
PT		65	<i>45</i>	20	<i>-29</i>	15	<i>-16</i>
RO		45		21		34	
SI		68		20		12	
SK		50		38		12	
FI		50	<i>-10</i>	32	<i>8</i>	18	<i>2</i>
SE		68	<i>38</i>	23	<i>-24</i>	9	<i>-14</i>
UK		65	<i>24</i>	20	<i>-10</i>	15	<i>-14</i>

QC7.2 Selon vous, existe-t-il en (NOTRE PAYS) une législation spéciale concernant ... ?

L'aide sociale aux victimes

QC7.2 In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?

Social support for victims

QC7.2 Gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach besondere Gesetze in (UNSEREM LAND) im Hinblick auf ...?

die soziale Unterstützung von Opfern

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		67		17		16	
 BE		82	<i>35</i>	12	<i>-18</i>	6	<i>-17</i>
 BG		40		21		39	
 CZ		57		31		12	
 DK		68	<i>8</i>	23	<i>2</i>	9	<i>-10</i>
 D-W		60	<i>23</i>	20	<i>-19</i>	20	<i>-4</i>
 DE		58	<i>22</i>	22	<i>-17</i>	20	<i>-5</i>
 D-E		54	<i>23</i>	27	<i>-13</i>	19	<i>-10</i>
 EE		48		29		23	
 IE		72	<i>21</i>	9	<i>-18</i>	19	<i>-3</i>
 EL		58	<i>18</i>	33	<i>-10</i>	9	<i>-8</i>
 ES		72	<i>30</i>	18	<i>-19</i>	10	<i>-11</i>
 FR		79	<i>15</i>	7	<i>-15</i>	14	<i>0</i>
 IT		69	<i>38</i>	18	<i>-25</i>	13	<i>-13</i>
 CY		67		17		16	
 LV		49		28		23	
 LT		45		25		30	
 LU		79	<i>38</i>	5	<i>-26</i>	16	<i>-12</i>
 HU		57		30		13	
 MT		79		10		11	
 NL		68	<i>22</i>	18	<i>-2</i>	14	<i>-20</i>
 AT		71	<i>26</i>	17	<i>-14</i>	12	<i>-12</i>
 PL		71		15		14	
 PT		75	<i>49</i>	13	<i>-30</i>	12	<i>-19</i>
 RO		50		15		35	
 SI		73		15		12	
 SK		63		28		9	
 FI		58	<i>-1</i>	24	<i>4</i>	18	<i>-3</i>
 SE		73	<i>36</i>	16	<i>-24</i>	11	<i>-12</i>
 UK		70	<i>15</i>	15	<i>-5</i>	15	<i>-10</i>

QC7.3 Selon vous, existe-t-il en (NOTRE PAYS) une législation spéciale concernant ... ?

L'aide juridique aux victimes

QC7.3 In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?

Legal support for victims

QC7.3 Gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach besondere Gesetze in (UNSEREM LAND) im Hinblick auf ...?

die rechtliche Unterstützung von Opfern

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		71		14		15	
 BE		81	<i>28</i>	13	<i>-11</i>	6	<i>-17</i>
 BG		49		16		35	
 CZ		64		26		10	
 DK		75	<i>5</i>	16	<i>3</i>	9	<i>-8</i>
 D-W		71	<i>26</i>	13	<i>-19</i>	16	<i>-7</i>
 DE		70	<i>26</i>	14	<i>-19</i>	16	<i>-7</i>
 D-E		68	<i>28</i>	17	<i>-19</i>	15	<i>-9</i>
 EE		51		24		25	
 IE		73	<i>19</i>	7	<i>-15</i>	20	<i>-4</i>
 EL		63	<i>5</i>	29	<i>2</i>	8	<i>-7</i>
 ES		73	<i>28</i>	16	<i>-19</i>	11	<i>-9</i>
 FR		85	<i>11</i>	5	<i>-10</i>	10	<i>-1</i>
 IT		68	<i>36</i>	17	<i>-24</i>	15	<i>-12</i>
 CY		74		13		13	
 LV		52		23		25	
 LT		54		20		26	
 LU		80	<i>40</i>	5	<i>-28</i>	15	<i>-12</i>
 HU		68		21		11	
 MT		66		13		21	
 NL		68	<i>2</i>	18	<i>8</i>	14	<i>-10</i>
 AT		76	<i>18</i>	14	<i>-6</i>	10	<i>-12</i>
 PL		73		13		14	
 PT		72	<i>42</i>	14	<i>-26</i>	14	<i>-16</i>
 RO		44		18		38	
 SI		69		17		14	
 SK		66		24		10	
 FI		62	<i>-4</i>	23	<i>7</i>	15	<i>-3</i>
 SE		78	<i>35</i>	13	<i>-21</i>	9	<i>-14</i>
 UK		77	<i>20</i>	10	<i>-7</i>	13	<i>-13</i>

QC7.4 Selon vous, existe-t-il en (NOTRE PAYS) une législation spéciale concernant ... ?

La condamnation des coupables

QC7.4 In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?

The punishment of perpetrators

QC7.4 Gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach besondere Gesetze in (UNSEREM LAND) im Hinblick auf ...?

die Bestrafung der Täter

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		77		15		8	
 BE		85	37	11	-21	4	-16
 BG		48		24		28	
 CZ		76		21		3	
 DK		84	2	12	2	4	-4
 D-W		85	17	9	-11	6	-6
 DE		84	17	10	-10	6	-7
 D-E		81	15	12	-9	7	-6
 EE		77		11		12	
 IE		67	20	11	-20	22	0
 EL		69	2	27	3	4	-5
 ES		66	20	29	-11	5	-9
 FR		86	19	6	-18	8	-1
 IT		72	31	20	-21	8	-10
 CY		74		18		8	
 LV		79		11		10	
 LT		68		16		16	
 LU		84	47	5	-36	11	-11
 HU		75		20		5	
 MT		66		20		14	
 NL		89	16	8	-2	3	-14
 AT		86	16	10	-7	4	-9
 PL		79		12		9	
 PT		75	44	18	-25	7	-19
 RO		69		12		19	
 SI		77		15		8	
 SK		72		23		5	
 FI		75	-1	17	2	8	-1
 SE		86	26	11	-17	3	-9
 UK		74	18	14	-7	12	-11

QC7.5 Selon vous, existe-t-il en (NOTRE PAYS) une législation spéciale concernant ... ?
La rééducation et la réinsertion des coupables

QC7.5 In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?
The rehabilitation of perpetrators

QC7.5 Gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach besondere Gesetze in (UNSEREM LAND) im Hinblick auf ...?
die Therapie des Täters und seine Wiedereingliederung in die Gesellschaft

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		56		25		19	
 BE		69	<i>33</i>	25	<i>-9</i>	6	<i>-24</i>
 BG		22		26		52	
 CZ		42		39		19	
 DK		55	<i>7</i>	30	<i>4</i>	15	<i>-11</i>
 D-W		67	<i>15</i>	13	<i>-11</i>	20	<i>-4</i>
 DE		68	<i>17</i>	13	<i>-12</i>	19	<i>-5</i>
 D-E		71	<i>23</i>	14	<i>-13</i>	15	<i>-10</i>
 EE		61		18		21	
 IE		47	<i>15</i>	20	<i>-17</i>	33	<i>2</i>
 EL		38	<i>8</i>	51	<i>9</i>	11	<i>-17</i>
 ES		42	<i>16</i>	39	<i>-9</i>	19	<i>-7</i>
 FR		63	<i>18</i>	20	<i>-17</i>	17	<i>-1</i>
 IT		55	<i>33</i>	26	<i>-19</i>	19	<i>-14</i>
 CY		44		32		24	
 LV		43		31		26	
 LT		55		21		24	
 LU		65	<i>39</i>	12	<i>-29</i>	23	<i>-10</i>
 HU		38		39		23	
 MT		57		23		20	
 NL		64	<i>2</i>	21	<i>5</i>	15	<i>-7</i>
 AT		54	<i>16</i>	24	<i>-4</i>	22	<i>-12</i>
 PL		57		25		18	
 PT		53	<i>36</i>	24	<i>-24</i>	23	<i>-12</i>
 RO		39		21		40	
 SI		57		28		15	
 SK		58		32		10	
 FI		32	<i>-3</i>	48	<i>13</i>	20	<i>-10</i>
 SE		66	<i>18</i>	25	<i>-7</i>	9	<i>-11</i>
 UK		61	<i>18</i>	22	<i>-3</i>	17	<i>-15</i>

Special Eurobarometer 344 – Domestic Violence against Women



QC8.1 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

Mettre un numéro de téléphone gratuit à disposition des femmes cherchant de l'aide et des conseils

QC8.1 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Provide a free-phone number for women seeking help and advice

QC8.1 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Möglichkeiten vor, wie man häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen bekämpfen kann. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede Möglichkeit, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich ist oder nicht.

Bereitstellen einer gebührenfreie Telefonnummer für Frauen, die Hilfe und Rat suchen

	%	Total 'Utile'		Total 'Pas utile'		NSP	
		Total 'Useful'		Total 'Not useful'		DK	
		Gesamt 'Nützlich'		Gesamt 'Nicht nützlich'		WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
	EU 27	95		4		1	
	BE	97	0	3	1	0	-1
	BG	74		23		1	
	CZ	73		23		3	
	DK	91	2	8	0	1	-2
	D-W	94	21	5	-14	1	-7
	DE	94	20	5	-13	1	-7
	D-E	94	19	5	-12	1	-7
	EE	69		25		4	
	IE	96	0	1	-1	3	1
	EL	96	0	3	1	1	-1
	ES	97	0	2	0	1	0
	FR	97	1	3	0	0	-1
	IT	97	7	3	-4	0	-3
	CY	75		21		2	
	LV	59		34		5	
	LT	53		33		9	
	LU	93	-2	5	1	2	1
	HU	57		32		9	
	MT	82		17		1	
	NL	92	-3	7	3	1	0
	AT	94	25	4	-17	2	-8
	PL	58		33		5	
	PT	96	2	3	-1	1	-1
	RO	57		29		6	
	SI	76		19		3	
	SK	70		27		3	
	FI	96	2	3	-1	1	-1
	SE	95	1	4	0	1	-1
	UK	98	7	2	-3	0	-4

QC8.2 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

Publier des informations sur Internet pour les femmes cherchant de l'aide et des conseils

QC8.2 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Publish information on the Internet for women seeking help and advice

QC8.2 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Möglichkeiten vor, wie man häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen bekämpfen kann. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede Möglichkeit, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich ist oder nicht.

Die Veröffentlichung von Informationen im Internet für Frauen, die Hilfe und Rat suchen

		Très utile	Assez utile	Pas très utile	Pas du tout utile	NSP	Total 'Utile'	Total 'Pas utile'
		Very useful	Fairly useful	Not very useful	Not at all useful	DK	Total 'Useful'	Total 'Not useful'
		Sehr nützlich	Ziemlich nützlich	Nicht sehr nützlich	Überhaupt nicht nützlich	WN	Gesamt 'Nützlich'	Gesamt 'Nicht nützlich'
%		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2
	EU 27	58	29	7	2	4	87	9
	BE	51	36	10	2	1	87	12
	BG	49	28	7	2	14	77	9
	CZ	63	28	7	1	1	91	8
	DK	37	46	13	2	2	83	15
	D-W	58	30	7	2	3	88	9
	DE	57	30	8	2	3	87	10
	D-E	53	30	11	3	3	83	14
	EE	64	26	5	1	4	90	6
	IE	69	23	3	1	4	92	4
	EL	61	27	7	3	2	88	10
	ES	63	27	5	2	3	90	7
	FR	55	32	9	1	3	87	10
	IT	64	28	5	1	2	92	6
	CY	50	29	9	6	6	79	15
	LV	44	37	14	2	3	81	16
	LT	39	35	16	4	6	74	20
	LU	52	26	14	4	4	78	18
	HU	44	34	13	4	5	78	17
	MT	60	27	6	2	5	87	8
	NL	60	31	6	2	1	91	8
	AT	54	30	9	2	5	84	11
	PL	52	33	8	1	6	85	9
	PT	55	32	8	1	4	87	9
	RO	37	26	15	4	18	63	19
	SI	61	24	10	2	3	85	12
	SK	60	28	9	1	2	88	10
	FI	49	40	7	1	3	89	8
	SE	59	32	5	2	2	91	7
	UK	72	21	4	1	2	93	5

QC8.3 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

Distribuer des dépliants d'information pour les femmes cherchant de l'aide et des conseils

QC8.3 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Distribute information leaflets for women seeking help and advice

QC8.3 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Möglichkeiten vor, wie man häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen bekämpfen kann. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede Möglichkeit, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich ist oder nicht.

Verteilen von Informationsbroschüren für Frauen, die Hilfe und Rat suchen

	%	Total 'Utile'		Total 'Pas utile'		NSP	
		Total 'Useful'		Total 'Not useful'		DK	
		Gesamt 'Nützlich'		Gesamt 'Nicht nützlich'		WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		86		12		2	
 BE		88	-5	12	6	0	-1
 BG		50		33		7	
 CZ		56		33		9	
 DK		78	-9	21	11	1	-2
 D-W		84	10	15	-3	1	-7
 DE		84	10	15	-3	1	-7
 D-E		83	13	16	-5	1	-8
 EE		52		30		13	
 IE		90	-5	6	3	4	2
 EL		95	1	5	0	0	-1
 ES		94	-1	5	1	1	0
 FR		84	-7	15	9	1	-2
 IT		92	12	7	-9	1	-3
 CY		61		29		7	
 LV		36		36		21	
 LT		33		36		22	
 LU		80	-12	18	13	2	-1
 HU		45		37		14	
 MT		68		25		4	
 NL		75	-19	24	20	1	-1
 AT		87	16	11	-7	2	-9
 PL		52		33		10	
 PT		92	0	7	2	1	-2
 RO		43		34		11	
 SI		54		27		13	
 SK		59		32		7	
 FI		73	-12	25	15	2	-3
 SE		82	-5	16	7	2	-2
 UK		88	-6	11	7	1	-1

QC8.4 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

Des lois plus sévères

QC8.4 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Tougher laws

QC8.4 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Möglichkeiten vor, wie man häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen bekämpfen kann. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede Möglichkeit, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich ist oder nicht.

Härtere Gesetze

	%	Total 'Utile'		Total 'Pas utile'		NSP	
		Total 'Useful'		Total 'Not useful'		DK	
		Gesamt 'Nützlich'		Gesamt 'Nicht nützlich'		WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		89		9		2	
 BE		90	3	9	-1	1	-2
 BG		88		10		1	
 CZ		81		17		2	
 DK		71	10	27	-4	2	-6
 D-W		79	4	18	0	3	-4
 DE		78	2	19	2	3	-4
 D-E		75	-4	21	8	4	-4
 EE		61		24		10	
 IE		94	0	3	-1	3	1
 EL		98	6	2	-4	0	-2
 ES		94	-2	4	2	2	0
 FR		88	-2	8	0	4	2
 IT		99	11	1	-8	0	-3
 CY		90		8		2	
 LV		47		34		14	
 LT		65		27		4	
 LU		80	4	15	0	5	-4
 HU		77		19		4	
 MT		89		9		1	
 NL		76	0	22	5	2	-5
 AT		90	14	7	-9	3	-5
 PL		69		23		5	
 PT		98	2	2	0	0	-2
 RO		67		21		4	
 SI		70		18		7	
 SK		74		22		2	
 FI		84	7	14	-2	2	-5
 SE		74	1	23	4	3	-5
 UK		92	2	7	0	1	-2

QC8.5 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

Une application adéquate des lois existantes

QC8.5 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Proper enforcement of existing laws

QC8.5 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Möglichkeiten vor, wie man häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen bekämpfen kann. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede Möglichkeit, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich ist oder nicht.

Korrekte Anwendung von bestehenden Gesetzen

	%	Total 'Utile'		Total 'Pas utile'		NSP	
		Total 'Useful'		Total 'Not useful'		DK	
		Gesamt 'Nützlich'		Gesamt 'Nicht nützlich'		WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		96		2		2	
 BE		98	4	2	-1	0	-3
 BG		77		17		1	
 CZ		76		20		3	
 DK		93	10	6	-6	1	-4
 D-W		96	11	2	-6	2	-5
 DE		96	9	2	-5	2	-4
 D-E		96	4	2	-2	2	-2
 EE		73		22		2	
 IE		96	0	1	0	3	0
 EL		99	4	1	-2	0	-2
 ES		96	-1	3	2	1	-1
 FR		98	2	1	-2	1	0
 IT		97	8	2	-6	1	-2
 CY		91		8		0	
 LV		61		32		4	
 LT		61		29		3	
 LU		92	7	2	-4	6	-3
 HU		75		21		2	
 MT		87		10		1	
 NL		95	7	3	-4	2	-3
 AT		97	10	2	-5	1	-5
 PL		65		28		3	
 PT		98	4	1	-2	1	-2
 RO		67		20		4	
 SI		77		17		3	
 SK		74		22		2	
 FI		91	5	7	-1	2	-4
 SE		93	8	3	-4	4	-4
 UK		98	4	1	-2	1	-2

QC8.6 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

Des lois pour éviter la discrimination sexuelle

QC8.6 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Laws to prevent sexual discrimination

QC8.6 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Möglichkeiten vor, wie man häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen bekämpfen kann. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede Möglichkeit, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich ist oder nicht.

Gesetze, um sexuelle Diskriminierung zu verhindern

	%	Total 'Utile'		Total 'Pas utile'		NSP	
		Total 'Useful'		Total 'Not useful'		DK	
		Gesamt 'Nützlich'		Gesamt 'Nicht nützlich'		WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		90		7		3	
 BE		92	2	7	-1	1	-1
 BG		70		21		2	
 CZ		68		25		4	
 DK		68	-1	29	8	3	-7
 D-W		86	11	11	-3	3	-8
 DE		86	11	11	-3	3	-8
 D-E		85	10	13	-2	2	-8
 EE		47		33		10	
 IE		92	0	3	-1	5	1
 EL		95	1	4	0	1	-1
 ES		95	0	3	1	2	-1
 FR		90	0	8	1	2	-1
 IT		95	11	4	-7	1	-4
 CY		76		18		4	
 LV		43		38		9	
 LT		48		36		7	
 LU		81	-6	13	6	6	0
 HU		49		39		6	
 MT		78		16		2	
 NL		85	-1	13	3	2	-2
 AT		87	15	9	-6	4	-9
 PL		51		35		7	
 PT		94	1	4	1	2	-2
 RO		58		24		6	
 SI		65		22		7	
 SK		60		32		5	
 FI		78	2	18	2	4	-4
 SE		87	4	10	-1	3	-3
 UK		93	3	5	-1	2	-2

QC8.7 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

Enseigner les droits des femmes aux agents de police

QC8.7 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Teaching police officers about women's rights

QC8.7 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Möglichkeiten vor, wie man häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen bekämpfen kann. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede Möglichkeit, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich ist oder nicht.

Polizisten über die Rechte von Frauen unterrichten

	%	Total 'Utile'		Total 'Pas utile'		NSP	
		Total 'Useful'		Total 'Not useful'		DK	
		Gesamt 'Nützlich'		Gesamt 'Nicht nützlich'		WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		90		7		3	
 BE		90	6	9	-4	1	-2
 BG		58		32		3	
 CZ		66		27		4	
 DK		74	6	24	-1	2	-5
D-W		89	28	9	-18	2	-10
 DE		88	28	10	-17	2	-11
D-E		84	28	13	-14	3	-14
 EE		59		31		5	
 IE		93	3	3	-2	4	-1
 EL		97	7	3	-2	0	-5
 ES		96	6	3	-3	1	-3
 FR		87	0	10	1	3	-1
 IT		94	18	4	-12	2	-6
 CY		77		20		1	
 LV		48		40		7	
 LT		45		36		12	
 LU		87	8	11	-4	2	-4
 HU		59		33		5	
 MT		79		18		2	
 NL		84	3	15	1	1	-4
 AT		89	22	9	-11	2	-11
 PL		58		33		5	
 PT		97	6	3	-2	0	-4
 RO		52		30		6	
 SI		61		21		9	
 SK		60		32		7	
 FI		71	5	24	0	5	-5
 SE		93	15	5	-9	2	-6
 UK		95	7	3	-3	2	-4

QC8.8 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

Des campagnes de sensibilisation de l'opinion publique

QC8.8 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Campaigns to raise public awareness

QC8.8 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Möglichkeiten vor, wie man häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen bekämpfen kann. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede Möglichkeit, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich ist oder nicht.

Kampagnen, um das Bewusstsein in der Öffentlichkeit zu erhöhen

	%	Total 'Utile'		Total 'Pas utile'		NSP	
		Total 'Useful'		Total 'Not useful'		DK	
		Gesamt 'Nützlich'		Gesamt 'Nicht nützlich'		WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		92		6		2	
 BE		93	7	7	-4	0	-3
 BG		53		34		5	
 CZ		58		34		6	
 DK		84	9	15	-5	1	-4
 D-W		90	18	8	-10	2	-8
 DE		89	19	9	-10	2	-9
 D-E		86	23	12	-14	2	-9
 EE		55		32		7	
 IE		94	3	3	-1	3	-2
 EL		98	3	2	-1	0	-2
 ES		95	1	3	0	2	-1
 FR		92	4	7	-2	1	-2
 IT		96	12	3	-9	1	-3
 CY		74		23		2	
 LV		40		44		10	
 LT		43		39		11	
 LU		86	11	11	-5	3	-6
 HU		52		35		10	
 MT		77		21		2	
 NL		86	4	13	0	1	-4
 AT		89	14	9	-3	2	-11
 PL		55		35		5	
 PT		96	4	3	-1	1	-3
 RO		49		31		7	
 SI		64		25		7	
 SK		57		37		5	
 FI		88	3	11	0	1	-3
 SE		92	12	7	-6	1	-6
 UK		95	5	3	-3	2	-2

QC8.9 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

La condamnation des coupables

QC8.9 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Punishing perpetrators

QC8.9 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Möglichkeiten vor, wie man häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen bekämpfen kann. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede Möglichkeit, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich ist oder nicht.

Bestrafung der Täter

	%	Total 'Utile'		Total 'Pas utile'		NSP	
		Total 'Useful'		Total 'Not useful'		DK	
		Gesamt 'Nützlich'		Gesamt 'Nicht nützlich'		WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		97		2		1	
 BE		97	<i>1</i>	2	<i>0</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
 BG		91		8		0	
 CZ		87		11		1	
 DK		89	<i>-1</i>	10	<i>2</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
 D-W		96	<i>6</i>	3	<i>-3</i>	1	<i>-3</i>
 DE		96	<i>5</i>	3	<i>-2</i>	1	<i>-3</i>
 D-E		97	<i>4</i>	3	<i>0</i>	0	<i>-4</i>
 EE		81		14		3	
 IE		96	<i>0</i>	1	<i>0</i>	3	<i>0</i>
 EL		100	<i>2</i>	0	<i>-1</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 ES		98	<i>0</i>	2	<i>1</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
 FR		98	<i>0</i>	1	<i>0</i>	1	<i>0</i>
 IT		98	<i>3</i>	2	<i>-1</i>	0	<i>-2</i>
 CY		92		6		1	
 LV		66		30		2	
 LT		66		28		3	
 LU		96	<i>1</i>	1	<i>-1</i>	3	<i>0</i>
 HU		81		16		2	
 MT		86		12		1	
 NL		97	<i>1</i>	3	<i>1</i>	0	<i>-2</i>
 AT		95	<i>8</i>	4	<i>-3</i>	1	<i>-5</i>
 PL		77		20		1	
 PT		98	<i>1</i>	2	<i>1</i>	0	<i>-2</i>
 RO		75		17		2	
 SI		80		15		3	
 SK		82		17		1	
 FI		93	<i>-1</i>	6	<i>3</i>	1	<i>-2</i>
 SE		93	<i>5</i>	6	<i>-2</i>	1	<i>-3</i>
 UK		97	<i>0</i>	1	<i>0</i>	2	<i>0</i>

QC8.10 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

La rééducation et la réinsertion des coupables

QC8.10 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Rehabilitating perpetrators

QC8.10 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Möglichkeiten vor, wie man häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen bekämpfen kann. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede Möglichkeit, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich ist oder nicht.

Rehabilitation der Täter, d.h. Maßnahmen zur Therapie und Wiedereingliederung in die Gesellschaft

	%	Total 'Utile'		Total 'Pas utile'		NSP	
		Total 'Useful'		Total 'Not useful'		DK	
		Gesamt 'Nützlich'		Gesamt 'Nicht nützlich'		WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		81		15		4	
 BE		90	<i>28</i>	9	<i>-19</i>	1	<i>-9</i>
 BG		53		27		8	
 CZ		35		29		21	
 DK		86	<i>12</i>	12	<i>-5</i>	2	<i>-7</i>
D-W		68	<i>31</i>	26	<i>-20</i>	6	<i>-11</i>
 DE		66	<i>30</i>	28	<i>-19</i>	6	<i>-11</i>
D-E		59	<i>24</i>	36	<i>-13</i>	5	<i>-11</i>
 EE		42		25		16	
 IE		92	<i>5</i>	4	<i>-2</i>	4	<i>-3</i>
 EL		96	<i>17</i>	4	<i>-10</i>	0	<i>-7</i>
 ES		78	<i>2</i>	18	<i>2</i>	4	<i>-4</i>
 FR		89	<i>9</i>	9	<i>-8</i>	2	<i>-1</i>
 IT		82	<i>28</i>	15	<i>-21</i>	3	<i>-7</i>
 CY		71		17		5	
 LV		30		42		15	
 LT		53		34		8	
 LU		84	<i>12</i>	12	<i>-6</i>	4	<i>-6</i>
 HU		41		29		16	
 MT		87		10		1	
 NL		82	<i>-6</i>	15	<i>6</i>	3	<i>0</i>
 AT		61	<i>16</i>	28	<i>-7</i>	11	<i>-9</i>
 PL		53		33		9	
 PT		87	<i>0</i>	9	<i>2</i>	4	<i>-2</i>
 RO		50		28		6	
 SI		71		19		5	
 SK		61		26		9	
 FI		85	<i>10</i>	13	<i>-4</i>	2	<i>-6</i>
 SE		95	<i>13</i>	4	<i>-8</i>	1	<i>-5</i>
 UK		89	<i>11</i>	8	<i>-7</i>	3	<i>-4</i>

QC8.11 Je vais vous citer une liste de moyens qui peuvent être utilisés pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes. Pour chacun d'entre eux, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure ils sont utiles ou pas ?

Enseigner le respect mutuel aux jeunes

QC8.11 I am going to read out a list of ways that can be used to combat domestic violence against women. For each of them, please tell me to what extent you think it is useful or not?

Teaching young people about mutual respect

QC8.11 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt eine Liste mit Möglichkeiten vor, wie man häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen bekämpfen kann. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede Möglichkeit, ob sie Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich ist oder nicht.

Jungen Leuten gegenseitigen Respekt lehren

	%	Total 'Utile'		Total 'Pas utile'		NSP	
		Total 'Useful'		Total 'Not useful'		DK	
		Gesamt 'Nützlich'		Gesamt 'Nicht nützlich'		WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		97		2		1	
 BE		98	3	2	-2	0	-1
 BG		76		19		2	
 CZ		64		33		2	
 DK		98	1	1	-1	1	0
D-W		98	18	2	-8	0	-10
 DE		98	19	2	-9	0	-10
D-E		97	17	2	-9	1	-8
 EE		86		13		0	
 IE		97	12	1	-1	2	-11
 EL		100	3	0	-2	0	-1
 ES		99	2	1	-1	0	-1
 FR		99	2	1	-2	0	0
 IT		97	7	2	-5	1	-2
 CY		86		14		0	
 LV		79		18		2	
 LT		70		24		3	
 LU		97	5	2	-3	1	-2
 HU		79		19		2	
 MT		89		9		1	
 NL		95	-2	4	2	1	0
 AT		95	12	3	-4	2	-8
 PL		74		22		2	
 PT		99	3	1	-1	0	-2
 RO		71		18		4	
 SI		86		11		2	
 SK		73		24		2	
 FI		94	-1	5	3	1	-2
 SE		99	8	1	-2	0	-6
 UK		98	4	1	-2	1	-2

Special Eurobarometer 344 – Domestic Violence against Women



QC9 Avez-vous connaissance de politiques ou de mesures proposées par l'Union européenne pour lutter contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

QC9 Are you aware or not of any policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat domestic violence against women?

QC9 Kennen Sie irgendwelche Programme oder Maßnahmen, die von der Europäischen Union vorgeschlagen wurden, um häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen zu bekämpfen?

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		14		81		5	
 BE		12	0	86	6	2	-6
 BG		14		67		19	
 CZ		11		85		4	
 DK		5	-5	92	27	3	-22
D-W		7	-1	88	10	5	-9
 DE		7	-1	89	10	4	-9
D-E		8	-1	90	10	2	-9
 EE		15		83		2	
 IE		12	-2	80	3	8	-1
 EL		9	-3	90	6	1	-3
 ES		16	9	82	6	2	-15
 FR		17	6	80	-1	3	-5
 IT		23	13	66	-11	11	-2
 CY		23		71		6	
 LV		18		80		2	
 LT		18		77		5	
 LU		24	7	68	-6	8	-1
 HU		12		83		5	
 MT		17		65		18	
 NL		10	3	86	1	4	-4
 AT		15	0	83	10	2	-10
 PL		11		84		5	
 PT		20	10	76	7	4	-17
 RO		11		73		16	
 SI		24		68		8	
 SK		16		81		3	
 FI		23	14	76	-7	1	-7
 SE		5	-1	92	4	3	-3
 UK		11	4	86	3	3	-7

Special Eurobarometer 344 – Domestic Violence against Women



QC10 Selon vous, l'Union européenne devrait-elle s'impliquer dans la lutte contre la violence domestique à l'égard des femmes ?

QC10 In your opinion, should the European Union get involved in combating domestic violence against women?

QC10 Sollte sich die Europäische Union Ihrer Meinung nach an der Bekämpfung häuslicher Gewalt gegen Frauen beteiligen?

	%	Oui, certainement		Oui, probablement		Non, probablement pas		Non, certainement pas		NSP		Total 'Oui'		Total 'Non'	
		Yes, definitely		Yes, probably		No, probably not		No, definitely not		DK		Total 'Yes'		Total 'No'	
		Ja, sicher		Ja, wahrscheinlich		Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht		Nein, sicher nicht		WN		Gesamt 'Ja'		Gesamt 'Nein'	
		EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.	EB	Diff.
		73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB	73.2	EB
			51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0		51.0
EU 27		60		27		6		3		4		87		9	
BE		56	-10	32	5	9	7	2	2	1	-4	88	-5	11	9
BG		51		35		3		2		9		86		5	
CZ		62		31		4		1		2		93		5	
DK		40	-10	29	-1	19	10	9	1	3	0	69	-11	28	11
D-W		57	-4	25	4	8	4	4	1	6	-5	82	0	12	5
DE		58	-3	24	2	8	4	5	2	5	-5	82	-1	13	6
D-E		62	-2	20	-4	7	3	7	5	4	-2	82	-6	14	8
EE		52		37		6		1		4		89		7	
IE		56	-21	27	11	5	4	4	3	8	3	83	-10	9	7
EL		67	-7	29	8	2	0	0	0	2	-1	96	1	2	0
ES		76	-2	19	3	2	1	0	-1	3	-1	95	1	2	0
FR		62	-9	29	8	4	2	2	0	3	-1	91	-1	6	2
IT		66	-9	24	5	5	3	1	1	4	0	90	-4	6	4
CY		93		5		0		0		2		98		0	
LV		48		40		7		2		3		88		9	
LT		56		33		4		2		5		89		6	
LU		57	-2	27	1	10	4	3	0	3	-3	84	-1	13	4
HU		67		25		5		1		2		92		6	
MT		78		16		2		0		4		94		2	
NL		47	-13	24	1	18	9	10	6	1	-3	71	-12	28	15
AT		50	-15	39	22	6	-1	2	-1	3	-5	89	7	8	-2
PL		50		36		7		1		6		86		8	
PT		62	-10	31	14	3	1	1	1	3	-6	93	4	4	2
RO		48		35		4		1		12		83		5	
SI		63		31		3		1		2		94		4	
SK		69		26		3		0		2		95		3	
FI		60	-13	31	11	6	3	1	0	2	-1	91	-2	7	3
SE		67	-7	22	7	6	1	3	0	2	-1	89	0	9	1
UK		52	-2	28	1	9	3	5	1	6	-3	80	-1	14	4

QC11.1 Avez-vous connaissance de femmes victime d'une forme de violence domestique ... ?
 Dans votre entourage, votre famille

QC11.1 Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...?
 In your circle of friends and family

QC11.1 Kennen Sie eine Frau, die Opfer von irgendeiner Form häuslicher Gewalt geworden ist? Wenn ja: Ist das jemand...
 aus Ihrem Freundes- und Familienkreis

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		25		74		1	
 BE		34	12	66	-8	0	-4
 BG		11		84		5	
 CZ		17		82		1	
 DK		33	5	67	-1	0	-4
 D-W		17	5	82	3	1	-8
 DE		16	4	83	3	1	-7
 D-E		15	3	84	2	1	-5
 EE		39		60		1	
 IE		26	1	72	4	2	-5
 EL		25	5	75	-4	0	-1
 ES		23	8	76	-6	1	-2
 FR		25	5	75	-2	0	-3
 IT		16	4	81	-4	3	0
 CY		31		67		2	
 LV		39		60		1	
 LT		48		50		2	
 LU		31	13	68	-9	1	-4
 HU		20		79		1	
 MT		30		67		3	
 NL		35	5	64	-4	1	-1
 AT		20	6	78	-1	2	-5
 PL		36		63		1	
 PT		21	2	76	-3	3	1
 RO		22		69		9	
 SI		28		70		2	
 SK		17		82		1	
 FI		38	-1	62	5	0	-4
 SE		39	9	60	-7	1	-2
 UK		38	5	62	-1	0	-4

QC11.2 Avez-vous connaissance de femmes victime d'une forme de violence domestique ... ?

Dans votre quartier/ voisinage

QC11.2 Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...?

In your immediate area/ neighbourhood

QC11.2 Kennen Sie eine Frau, die Opfer von irgendeiner Form häuslicher Gewalt geworden ist? Wenn ja: Ist das jemand... aus Ihrer Nachbarschaft

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		21		77		2	
 BE		25	4	75	3	0	-7
 BG		23		69		8	
 CZ		19		80		1	
 DK		21	1	79	6	0	-7
D-W		10	-1	89	8	1	-7
 DE		9	-2	90	9	1	-7
D-E		7	-4	92	10	1	-6
 EE		32		67		1	
 IE		23	-8	73	11	4	-3
 EL		34	12	65	-12	1	0
 ES		21	2	78	1	1	-3
 FR		12	-11	87	13	1	-2
 IT		17	5	79	-5	4	0
 CY		25		73		2	
 LV		47		51		2	
 LT		43		55		2	
 LU		15	-1	82	5	3	-4
 HU		24		75		1	
 MT		19		77		4	
 NL		30	10	69	-9	1	-1
 AT		18	-1	79	4	3	-3
 PL		32		66		2	
 PT		23	-9	73	7	4	2
 RO		34		57		9	
 SI		33		64		3	
 SK		26		73		1	
 FI		22	1	77	5	1	-6
 SE		27	2	72	1	1	-3
 UK		23	-1	76	5	1	-4

QC11.3 Avez-vous connaissance de femmes victime d'une forme de violence domestique ... ?

Où vous travaillez ou étudiez

QC11.3 Do you know of any women who have been a victim of any form of domestic violence...?

Where you work or study

QC11.3 Kennen Sie eine Frau, die Opfer von irgendeiner Form häuslicher Gewalt geworden ist? Wenn ja: Ist das jemand... an Ihrem Arbeitsplatz oder Studienort

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		11		86		3	
 BE		16	<i>6</i>	80	<i>-3</i>	4	<i>-3</i>
 BG		6		81		13	
 CZ		6		91		3	
 DK		18	<i>1</i>	81	<i>5</i>	1	<i>-6</i>
 D-W		9	<i>2</i>	90	<i>5</i>	1	<i>-7</i>
 DE		9	<i>2</i>	90	<i>5</i>	1	<i>-7</i>
 D-E		9	<i>3</i>	91	<i>5</i>	0	<i>-8</i>
 EE		16		79		5	
 IE		8	<i>-3</i>	88	<i>9</i>	4	<i>-6</i>
 EL		9	<i>-3</i>	89	<i>2</i>	2	<i>1</i>
 ES		7	<i>1</i>	92	<i>2</i>	1	<i>-3</i>
 FR		12	<i>1</i>	83	<i>-1</i>	5	<i>0</i>
 IT		8	<i>2</i>	90	<i>0</i>	2	<i>-2</i>
 CY		14		82		4	
 LV		11		83		6	
 LT		17		78		5	
 LU		13	<i>0</i>	83	<i>3</i>	4	<i>-3</i>
 HU		13		85		2	
 MT		11		82		7	
 NL		20	<i>-6</i>	78	<i>8</i>	2	<i>-2</i>
 AT		11	<i>0</i>	86	<i>4</i>	3	<i>-4</i>
 PL		11		86		3	
 PT		7	<i>-3</i>	88	<i>1</i>	5	<i>2</i>
 RO		10		76		14	
 SI		14		82		4	
 SK		15		84		1	
 FI		21	<i>4</i>	77	<i>1</i>	2	<i>-5</i>
 SE		24	<i>1</i>	73	<i>2</i>	3	<i>-3</i>
 UK		15	<i>-1</i>	83	<i>6</i>	2	<i>-5</i>

QC12.1 Avez-vous connaissance de quelqu'un qui a fait subir une forme de violence domestique à une femme ... ?
 Dans votre entourage, votre famille

QC12.1 Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...?
 In your circle of friends and family

QC12.1 Kennen Sie jemanden, der einer Frau irgendeine Form häuslicher Gewalt angetan hat? Wenn ja: Ist das jemand...
 aus Ihrem Freundes- und Familienkreis

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		21		77		2	
 BE		28	7	71	-4	1	-3
 BG		10		85		5	
 CZ		14		86		0	
 DK		26	0	74	4	0	-4
 D-W		16	5	83	2	1	-7
 DE		15	5	84	2	1	-7
 D-E		13	4	86	2	1	-6
 EE		32		67		1	
 IE		21	-2	77	8	2	-6
 EL		21	3	78	-3	1	0
 ES		19	4	81	0	0	-4
 FR		26	9	74	-7	0	-2
 IT		12	4	86	-3	2	-1
 CY		27		71		2	
 LV		29		70		1	
 LT		45		54		1	
 LU		26	9	73	-5	1	-4
 HU		17		82		1	
 MT		19		79		2	
 NL		25	1	74	0	1	-1
 AT		18	5	80	-1	2	-4
 PL		31		68		1	
 PT		18	1	78	-2	4	1
 RO		20		71		9	
 SI		25		73		2	
 SK		14		86		0	
 FI		36	-4	64	8	0	-4
 SE		30	6	69	-4	1	-2
 UK		29	2	70	1	1	-3

QC12.2 Avez-vous connaissance de quelqu'un qui a fait subir une forme de violence domestique à une femme ... ?
 Dans votre quartier/ voisinage

QC12.2 Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...?
 In your immediate area/ neighbourhood

QC12.2 Kennen Sie jemanden, der einer Frau irgendeine Form häuslicher Gewalt angetan hat? Wenn ja: Ist das jemand...
 aus Ihrer Nachbarschaft

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		18		80		2	
 BE		22	3	77	2	1	-5
 BG		21		72		7	
 CZ		20		79		1	
 DK		19	2	81	5	0	-7
D-W		9	-1	89	8	2	-7
 DE		9	-1	89	7	2	-6
D-E		7	-3	92	9	1	-6
 EE		29		70		1	
 IE		19	-10	78	15	3	-5
 EL		31	12	68	-12	1	0
 ES		19	1	80	2	1	-3
 FR		13	-6	86	8	1	-2
 IT		14	5	82	-5	4	0
 CY		21		77		2	
 LV		39		59		2	
 LT		41		57		2	
 LU		13	0	85	6	2	-6
 HU		21		78		1	
 MT		15		82		3	
 NL		22	6	77	-5	1	-1
 AT		16	-1	81	5	3	-4
 PL		30		69		1	
 PT		21	-9	74	7	5	2
 RO		31		60		9	
 SI		33		64		3	
 SK		23		76		1	
 FI		20	-2	78	7	2	-5
 SE		23	3	76	0	1	-3
 UK		18	-1	81	4	1	-3

QC12.3 Avez-vous connaissance de quelqu'un qui a fait subir une forme de violence domestique à une femme ... ?
Où vous travaillez ou étudiez

QC12.3 Do you know of anyone who has subjected a woman to any form of domestic violence...?
Where you work or study

QC12.3 Kennen Sie jemanden, der einer Frau irgendeine Form häuslicher Gewalt angetan hat? Wenn ja: Ist das jemand...
an Ihrem Arbeitsplatz oder Studienort

	%	Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP DK WN	
		EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0	EB 73.2	Diff. EB 51.0
 EU 27		8		89		3	
 BE		11	3	85	0	4	-3
 BG		4		83		13	
 CZ		6		92		2	
 DK		11	0	89	8	0	-8
 D-W		7	3	92	5	1	-8
 DE		6	2	93	6	1	-8
 D-E		3	-1	96	8	1	-7
 EE		12		82		6	
 IE		6	-1	90	7	4	-6
 EL		7	-3	91	3	2	0
 ES		5	1	94	2	1	-3
 FR		10	2	86	-2	4	0
 IT		5	2	92	-1	3	-1
 CY		9		87		4	
 LV		9		86		5	
 LT		16		80		4	
 LU		10	2	87	2	3	-4
 HU		9		89		2	
 MT		6		88		6	
 NL		12	-1	86	2	2	-1
 AT		8	-1	88	4	4	-3
 PL		9		88		3	
 PT		6	-3	90	3	4	0
 RO		9		78		13	
 SI		12		84		4	
 SK		11		88		1	
 FI		15	4	82	1	3	-5
 SE		15	0	82	1	3	-1
 UK		10	0	89	4	1	-4