

EUROBAROMETER 51.0

EUROPEANS AND THEIR VIEWS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

**European Commission
Directorate-General X
“Information, Communication, Culture and
Audiovisual Media”**

June 1999

This opinion poll was conducted at the request of DG X "Information, Communication, Culture and Audiovisual Media" (Women's Information Sector). The Public Opinion Analysis Unit of the same Directorate General managed and organised it.

The data was collected from all Member States of the European Union between 12 March and 4 May 1999. INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office, in Brussels, was responsible for general coordination.

The questions and the names of the polling organisations are annexed.

The European Commission cannot be held liable in any way for the content of the report.

The original version of the report is in French. You may obtain copies of the report in English or French at the following address: Women's Information Sector, DG X

Fax: 322-299.38.91

e-mail: Infofemmes@dg10.cec.be

WEB site : http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/women/index_en.html

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	i
SUMMARY	1
1. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	1
2. HOW WIDESPREAD IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN?	6
3. SERIOUSNESS OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF VIOLENCE	8
3.1 Psychological violence	9
3.2 Physical violence	11
3.3 Sexual violence	13
3.4 Threats of violence	15
3.5 Restricted freedom	17
4. CAUSES OF VIOLENCE	19
4.1 Alcoholism	20
4.2 Drug addiction	22
4.3 Unemployment	24
4.4 Poverty and social exclusion	26
4.5 The media	28
4.6 Religious belief	30
4.7 A low level of education	32
4.8 Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence	34
4.9 The way power is shared between the sexes	36
4.10 The way women are viewed by men	38
4.11 The provocative behaviour of women	40
4.12 Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour	43
5. DOES THE UNACCEPTABILITY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEPEND ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES?	45
6. INSTITUTIONS/GROUPS THAT SHOULD HELP WOMEN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	49
6.1 The State	49
6.2 The police	51
6.3 Solicitors/barristers	53

6.4 Medical services	55
6.5 The social services	57
6.6 Religious organisations	59
6.7 Charitable or voluntary organisations	61
6.8 The media	53
6.9 Family and friends	65
7. LEGISLATION	67
7.1 Prevention of domestic violence against women	67
7.2 Social support for victims of domestic violence	69
7.3 Legal support for victims of domestic violence	71
7.4 Punishment of perpetrators	73
7.5 Rehabilitation of perpetrators	75
8. WAYS OF COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	77
8.1 Free-phone number for women seeking help and advice	78
8.2 A small card with emergency contact numbers for female victims of domestic violence	80
8.3 Information leaflets for women seeking help and advice	82
8.4 Tougher laws	84
8.5 Tougher enforcement of existing laws	86
8.6 Laws to prevent sexual discrimination	88
8.7 Teaching police officers about women's rights	90
8.8 Campaigns to raise public awareness	92
8.9 Punishing perpetrators	94
8.10 Rehabilitating perpetrators	96
8.11 Teaching young people about mutual respect	98
9. THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	100
9.1 Awareness of the policies or measures put forward	100

9.2 Is domestic violence against women an area in which the European Union ought to take action?	103
10. PROXIMITY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF WHICH WOMEN ARE VICTIMS	106
10.1 Is the place of work or study somewhere where specific cases of domestic violence against women are talked about?	106
10.2 In the neighbourhood, immediate area?	108
10.3 In the circle of friends and family?	110
10.4 Is the place of work or study somewhere where specific cases of attackers are talked about?	112
10.5 In the neighbourhood, immediate area?	114
10.6 In the circle of friends and family?	116

INTRODUCTION

The opinion poll discussed in this report was conducted between 12 March and 4 May 1999 as part of Eurobarometer 51.0. It was commissioned by Directorate-General X "Information, Communication, Culture and Audiovisual Media", and was managed and organised by that DG's Public Opinion Analysis Unit.

The report examines what Europeans think about issues relating to domestic violence against women. It is divided into a number of sections which examine how much Europeans know about the matter, what sources of information they are aware of, how widespread they imagine this sort of violence to be, how seriously they take it, what factors they think cause it, which organisations should help the women affected, what they know about the laws on a number of related issues, how useful they think various approaches are to combating domestic violence and whether the European Union has a part to play.

In each country, the questions were put to a representative sample of the national population aged fifteen and over. A total of 16 179 people were polled – an average of around 1000 per country, with three exceptions: 2000 people were interviewed in Germany (1000 in the new *Länder*, and 1000 in the old *Länder*), 1300 in the United Kingdom (1000 in Great Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland) and 600 in Luxembourg.

Figures for the European Union as a whole are weighted averages derived from the national figures. For each country, the weighting used is the proportion of the total Community population aged fifteen and over accounted for by the relevant country's population of that age.

Some of the percentages in the tables may, when added together, give a total of over 100%; this is where respondents were able to give more than one answer to a question. In other cases, the total may be just over or just under 100% (99% or 101%) owing to rounding.

Lastly, the questions are numbered from 52 to 63 because the survey on violence against women was part of a larger Eurobarometer covering other subjects too.

SUMMARY

The Eurobarometer survey shows that only 4% of Europeans had never heard of domestic violence against women. Of those that had, 89% had heard of it through television, 65% through the press and 44% through the radio.

One European in two (50%) thought that this type of violence was “fairly common”, one in four (24%) that it was “very common”, 18% “not very common” and 1% “not at all common”.

Sexual violence against women was considered “very serious” by 90% of Europeans, physical violence by 87%, psychological violence by 65%, restricted freedom by 64% and threats of violence by 58%.

As for the causes of domestic violence against women, 96% of Europeans cited alcoholism, 94% drug addiction, 79% unemployment, 75% poverty/social exclusion, 73% “having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence”, 64% the way women are viewed by men, 64% a genetic predisposition to violent behaviour, 59% the way power is shared between the sexes, 57% a low level of education, 49% the media, 47% religious beliefs and 46% the provocative behaviour of women.

62% of Europeans considered domestic violence against women to be “unacceptable in all circumstances and always punishable by law” against 32% who considered it “unacceptable in all circumstances *but not* always punishable by law”. Only 2% said it was “acceptable in certain circumstances” and 0.7% that it was “acceptable in all circumstances”.

96% of Europeans felt that family and friends should help women affected by domestic violence, 93% felt the social services should, 91% medical services, 90% the police, 86% the state, 83% solicitors and barristers, 80% charitable or voluntary organisations, 65% religious organisations and 64% the media.

While only 39% thought there were special laws in their country concerning “rehabilitation of perpetrators”, 42% thought there was no legislation on “prevention of domestic violence against women”. However, 45% thought there were laws on “social support for victims of domestic violence 51% on “legal support for victims” and 58% on punishment of perpetrators.

95% of people thought that punishing perpetrators served a useful purpose, 91% thought tougher enforcement of existing laws did, 91% teaching young people about mutual respect, 89% a free-phone number for women seeking help and advice, 86% information leaflets for them, 86% tougher laws, 85% laws to prevent sexual discrimination, 84% campaigns to raise public awareness, 81% a small card with emergency contact numbers, 78% teaching police officers about women’s rights and 65% rehabilitating perpetrators.

79% were unaware of any policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat domestic violence against women.

More than two out of three Europeans (67%) felt that the European Union should “definitely” get involved in combating domestic violence against women, 21% thought it “probably” should, against only 3% who replied “probably not” and 2% “definitely not”.

When asked whether they knew of any women who had been victims of some form of domestic violence 11% responded that knew of someone where they worked or studied, 18% in their neighbourhood or immediate area and 19% in their circle of friends and family.

7% of people claimed to know of someone who had subjected a woman to some form of violence where they worked or studied, 16% in their neighbourhood or immediate area and 17% in their circle of friends and family.

1. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

When asked “Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women?”, only 4% of Europeans answered “No”, though the rate was as high as 9% in Germany.

Almost nine out of ten Europeans (89%) had heard of domestic violence against women “on television”, the leading answer in every one of the fifteen Member States. 65% had become aware of it through magazines or newspapers and 44% on the radio. These were the most common responses, ahead of “through my friends” (31%), “through my family circle” (19%), “in books” (18%) and “at my workplace” (17%).

Breakdown by country

Q.52 Have you ever heard of domestic violence¹ against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it? (SHOW CARD – READ – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. No, I have never heard of it | 7. Yes, through my friends |
| 2. Yes, on television | 8. Yes, through my family circle |
| 3. Yes, in magazines, newspapers | 9. Yes, at school |
| 4. Yes, on the radio | 10. Yes, at my workplace |
| 5. Yes, in books | 11. Yes, on the Internet, the World Wide Web (WWW) |
| 6. Yes, at the cinema | 12. Yes, elsewhere/in another way (SPONTANEOUS) |

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	7.3	79.7	63.8	45.2	17.9	15.6	31.9	22.7
DK	0.8	94.1	89.2	71.5	33.1	23.9	45.8	35.8
WD	9.4	79.8	65.6	37.7	12.9	12.0	25.0	11.8
D	9.3	80.5	66.4	39.0	13.4	12.0	24.9	12.0
OD	8.9	83.2	69.5	44.1	15.3	12.0	24.8	12.6
GR	1.7	95.8	39.6	24.9	7.2	8.1	34.7	21.1
E	0.3	97.0	49.7	51.8	9.8	15.9	34.8	24.3
F	3.1	89.6	64.9	54.7	29.5	27.1	33.1	24.3
IRL	3.1	80.6	66.7	50.2	15.6	9.5	29.2	19.9
I	3.0	93.4	64.7	33.0	12.9	17.8	24.5	13.1
L	2.9	90.0	71.9	66.8	27.7	23.9	45.6	31.5
NL	4.6	84.4	72.2	49.4	24.0	13.3	27.0	22.4
A	5.1	87.2	81.8	58.5	15.7	13.4	26.9	15.7
P	3.4	91.5	35.7	24.1	7.1	7.4	35.9	23.4
FIN	1.2	89.7	89.5	57.2	33.9	36.6	51.2	32.7
S	0.6	97.5	94.2	77.7	44.9	41.9	57.2	38.2
UK	3.9	88.0	68.5	41.2	21.7	15.0	34.7	18.9
EU15	4.4	88.6	64.6	44.1	18.2	17.2	31.0	19.1

¹ The introduction to the questionnaire reads: “We’re now going to talk about domestic violence against women, that is to say, acts of psychological, physical or sexual violence.”

Breakdown by country (cont.)

Q.52 Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it? (SHOW CARD – READ – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. No, I have never heard of it | 7. Yes, through my friends |
| 2. Yes, on television | 8. Yes, through my family circle |
| 3. Yes, in magazines, newspapers | 9. Yes, at school |
| 4. Yes, on the radio | 10. Yes, at my workplace |
| 5. Yes, in books | 11. Yes, on the Internet, the World Wide Web (WWW) |
| 6. Yes, at the cinema | 12. Yes, elsewhere/in another way (SPONTANEOUS) |

Country	9	10	11	12	Don't know
B	9.6	17.2	1.5	2.6	2.0
DK	19.8	36.8	4.1	2.5	0.1
WD	7.4	15.2	1.6	2.1	3.3
D	7.1	15.4	1.4	2.0	3.2
OD	6.0	16.5	0.8	1.7	2.7
GR	4.0	10.2	0.7	1.9	0.1
E	4.2	14.6	0.8	0.6	0.2
F	9.3	15.5	0.9	1.9	0.5
IRL	6.1	10.8	1.4	4.0	1.6
I	7.3	10.8	1.4	2.8	0.7
L	13.5	26.8	4.0	1.6	1.1
NL	10.8	18.6	4.1	1.2	2.3
A	8.1	19.4	2.0	1.7	1.2
P	7.2	11.9	1.6	3.7	0.6
FIN	16.6	32.2	5.7	3.0	0.7
S	29.7	41.2	13.0	7.0	0.2
UK	9.7	20.6	2.4	4.1	1.4
EU15	8.6	16.5	1.9	2.5	1.4

The high score for television at European level is largely due to the results for Sweden (98%), Spain (97%), Greece (96%), Denmark (94%), Italy (93%), Portugal (92%) and Luxembourg (90%). In Belgium and western Germany, by contrast, “only” 80% mentioned television.

Also worth mentioning are the high scores for “in magazines, newspapers” in the Nordic countries: 94% in Sweden, 90% in Finland and 89% in Denmark, and the very low figure for the Internet/World Wide Web, cited by only 2% in the EU as a whole, in spite of the remarkable 13% score in Sweden.

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.52 Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it? (SHOW CARD – READ – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. No, I have never heard of it | 7. Yes, through my friends |
| 2. Yes, on television | 8. Yes, through my family circle |
| 3. Yes, in magazines, newspapers | 9. Yes, at school |
| 4. Yes, on the radio | 10. Yes, at my workplace |
| 5. Yes, in books | 11. Yes, on the Internet, the World Wide Web (WWW) |
| 6. Yes, at the cinema | 12. Yes, elsewhere/in another way (SPONTANEOUS) |

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gender								
Male	4.7	87.8	65.8	46.1	15.3	16.7	28.7	17.0
Female	4.0	89.3	63.5	42.2	20.9	17.6	33.2	21.1
Age								
15-24	3.6	89.1	61.4	43.7	20.2	23.4	34.7	23.9
25-39	4.2	89.5	70.0	50.3	22.6	23.6	37.1	22.2
40-54	3.4	89.8	71.3	47.5	19.8	17.5	32.3	19.4
55+	5.6	86.6	56.6	36.2	12.3	8.3	22.9	13.9
Terminal education age								
<= 15	5.5	87.6	51.3	33.8	9.5	8.0	24.5	16.1
16-19	4.3	88.3	69.1	46.1	18.1	16.5	33.4	18.5
20+	3.1	89.8	76.0	55.0	29.3	27.7	34.4	21.4
Occupation								
Self-employed	3.4	90.8	69.5	51.5	18.0	18.4	33.3	17.3
Manager	2.4	90.5	80.8	58.7	30.3	27.9	36.3	20.4
White-collar	4.1	88.9	72.4	49.9	22.1	23.4	34.0	18.8
Manual worker	4.5	87.9	65.8	46.5	17.6	17.0	33.4	20.7
House person	4.0	90.2	53.1	35.6	15.7	12.8	29.5	19.3
Unemployed	5.1	87.2	63.9	38.8	17.8	15.6	31.4	19.3
Retired	6.0	86.0	56.8	34.4	11.0	7.5	22.4	14.4
Student	3.5	90.3	65.3	46.0	23.3	28.0	35.2	26.5
Salary scale								
++	2.5	92.4	76.2	54.9	25.8	26.0	37.7	20.7
+	4.6	89.0	71.7	47.1	19.8	18.8	32.2	20.0
-	4.0	89.8	62.1	40.9	16.5	14.9	30.4	19.2
--	6.1	85.3	54.2	37.8	14.6	13.1	30.5	18.3
EU15	4.4	88.6	64.6	44.1	18.2	17.2	31.0	19.1

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables (cont.)

Q.52 Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it? (SHOW CARD – READ – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. No, I have never heard of it | 7. Yes, through my friends |
| 2. Yes, on television | 8. Yes, through my family circle |
| 3. Yes, in magazines, newspapers | 9. Yes, at school |
| 4. Yes, on the radio | 10. Yes, at my workplace |
| 5. Yes, in books | 11. Yes, on the Internet, the World Wide Web (WWW) |
| 6. Yes, at the cinema | 12. Yes, elsewhere/in another way (SPONTANEOUS) |

Variables	9	10	11	12	Don't know
Gender					
Male	7.3	16.7	2.3	2.3	1.8
Female	9.8	16.4	1.5	2.6	1.0
Age					
15-24	21.9	12.3	4.1	2.7	1.5
25-39	9.6	22.6	2.8	2.0	1.0
40-54	6.7	23.2	1.5	2.1	1.3
55+	2.4	8.4	0.3	3.0	1.6
Terminal education age					
<= 15	3.2	8.9	0.5	2.6	1.6
16-19	6.4	19.4	1.5	2.3	1.5
20+	11.6	25.8	3.1	2.4	0.8
Occupation					
Self-employed	5.8	20.7	1.4	2.1	0.9
Manager	12.6	33.4	4.0	1.7	0.8
White-collar	9.2	23.9	2.5	2.5	1.5
Manual worker	7.1	24.2	1.8	2.1	1.4
House person	6.0	6.9	0.7	2.8	1.0
Unemployed	7.8	10.9	1.3	2.9	2.1
Retired	1.9	5.6	0.2	2.9	1.7
Student	29.5	9.1	5.6	2.9	1.5
Salary scale					
++	11.4	27.9	3.1	2.0	1.1
+	7.9	19.5	1.9	2.3	0.6
-	6.7	14.6	1.7	2.4	0.9
--	8.1	10.0	1.5	2.8	2.0
EU15	8.6	16.5	1.9	2.5	1.4

There was virtually no difference between male and female responses to this question. If anything sets them apart, it is that women were more likely than men to reply “through my friends” (33% against 29%) or “through my family circle” (21% against 17%).

The 6% of people aged 55 and over who opted for “never heard of it” was primarily responsible for pushing the average figure up to 4%.

The score for “in magazines, newspapers” increased in proportion with the respondents’ level of education: 51% of those who left school at fifteen or younger cited the press, against 69% of people who stopped studying between 16 and 19, and 76% of those who studied past their twentieth birthday.

Occupation and income level made no difference for this question.

2. HOW WIDESPREAD IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN?

74% of Europeans think that domestic violence against women is “fairly” or “very” common. This figure is the sum of the 50% who think it “fairly common” and the 24% who think it “very common”. 18% think it is “not very common” and only 1% “not at all common”.

On a four-point scale,² the European average is 3.04 for this question. The Irish think that domestic violence against women is most widespread, giving a collective score of 3.28 out of 4. It appears least common to the Danes (2.58) and the Finns (2.74).

Breakdown by country

Q.53 In general, do you think that domestic violence against women is very common, fairly common, not very common or not all common in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Country	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	Average
B	27.0	42.2	20.7	1.4	8.6	3.04
DK	11.2	36.4	46.8	2.5	3.1	2.58
WD	15.0	49.2	25.7	1.4	8.3	2.85
D	15.2	47.7	26.7	1.7	8.2	2.84
OD	16.2	42.2	30.4	2.9	7.7	2.78
GR	20.3	55.2	21.6	1.4	1.6	2.96
E	27.9	54.4	13.5	0.5	3.7	3.14
F	24.1	48.9	16.1	1.8	9.1	3.05
IRL	36.9	43.8	9.3	1.0	9.1	3.28
I	27.6	53.0	13.3	0.5	5.7	3.14
L	20.3	38.3	27.6	3.5	10.3	2.84
NL	22.6	46.4	23.9	0.1	7.1	2.98
A	26.1	41.8	20.9	2.7	8.5	3.00
P	27.0	52.5	13.0	1.4	6.1	3.12
FIN	8.3	55.1	30.6	1.5	4.5	2.74
S	21.8	50.6	24.0	1.6	1.9	2.94
UK	32.1	48.9	11.2	0.1	8.3	3.23
EU15	24.0	49.5	18.3	1.1	6.9	3.04

² “Very common”: 4; “fairly common”: 3; “not very common”: 2 and “not at all common”: 1; centre point = 2.5.

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.53 In general, do you think that domestic violence against women is very common, fairly common, not very common or not all common in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Country	Very common	Fairly common	Not very common	Not at all common	Don't know	Average
Gender						
Male	20.9	47.6	23.2	1.1	7.1	2.95
Female	26.9	51.4	13.8	1.0	6.7	3.12
Age						
15-24	25.2	50.2	16.5	0.9	7.1	3.07
25-39	26.0	50.9	17.1	0.8	5.1	3.08
40-54	26.3	48.4	18.8	0.9	5.4	3.06
55+	20.1	48.8	19.9	1.5	9.5	2.97
Terminal education age						
<= 15	25.4	47.7	16.5	1.2	9.2	3.07
16-19	26.0	49.4	17.4	1.0	6.1	3.07
20+	19.5	51.3	22.7	1.3	5.2	2.94
Occupation						
Self-employed	23.8	51.7	17.5	1.4	5.6	3.04
Manager	20.5	50.6	23.4	0.9	4.2	2.95
White-collar	24.0	53.2	16.3	0.2	6.3	3.08
Manual worker	25.9	48.3	19.5	1.0	5.1	3.05
House person	28.8	49.4	12.6	1.1	8.1	3.15
Unemployed	30.5	45.2	16.2	0.7	7.3	3.14
Retired	20.3	47.6	19.9	1.8	10.3	2.96
Student	21.1	52.6	18.9	0.7	6.7	3.01
Salary scale						
++	21.0	50.2	22.3	1.3	5.0	2.96
+	21.8	51.0	20.8	1.4	5.1	2.98
-	24.3	50.6	19.3	0.9	4.9	3.03
--	25.6	47.3	17.5	0.8	8.6	3.07
EU15	24.0	49.5	18.3	1.1	6.9	3.04

While the average for the Union as a whole is 3.04 for this question, for women the average is 3.12 but only 2.95 for men. Differences in age, education and occupation make no difference for this question.

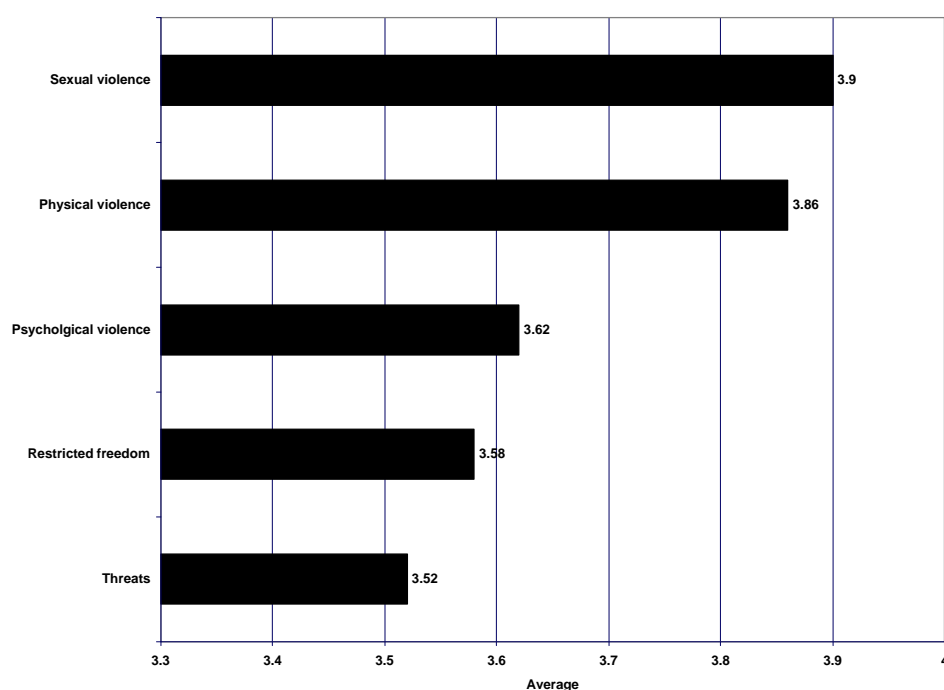
However, the average score decreases as income increases, hence: 3.07 for the lowest income bracket; 3.03 for the lower-middle bracket, 2.98 for the upper-middle bracket and 2.96 for the highest bracket.

3. SERIOUSNESS OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF VIOLENCE

The respondents were asked their opinion on how serious they thought different types of violence were.

The items were presented in the following order: psychological violence, physical violence, sexual violence, threats of violence and restricted freedom. For each of the five, respondents were asked to specify whether they thought they were “very serious”, “fairly serious”, “not very serious” or “not at all serious”.

A weighting, from one to four, was attached to each of the four possible responses³, so that European and national averages could be calculated for each type of violence. The mid-point on the scale is 2.5.



It is immediately apparent that, though there is an increasing scale, Europeans feel strongly that *all* types of violence are serious.

The results for each form of violence are analysed separately below.

³ “Very serious”: 4; “fairly serious”: 3; “not very serious”: 2 and “not at all serious”: 1; centre point = 2.5.

3.1 Psychological violence

“Psychological” violence against women is considered “very serious” by 65% of EU citizens. 29% thought it “fairly serious”, 4% “not very serious” and 0.3% “not at all serious”. On a scale of one to four, the European average score for this question was 3.62; there do not seem to be any significant differences between the fifteen countries. Attitudes are much the same from one country to the next: there is only a 0.45-point difference separating the country with the highest average (Ireland with 3.83) from the country with the lowest (Portugal with 3.38).

Breakdown by country

Q.54.1. 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 ? (SHOW CARD) – PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE

Country	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	Don't know	Average
B	67.0	27.3	4.5	0.2	0.9	3.63
DK	64.7	30.6	2.9	0.2	1.5	3.62
WD	58.7	34.9	4.0	0.0	2.1	3.56
D	57.2	35.6	4.4	0.1	2.3	3.54
OD	51.7	38.3	5.9	0.5	3.2	3.46
GR	74.9	20.3	3.0	0.3	1.5	3.72
E	76.3	20.7	1.7	0.0	1.3	3.76
F	66.3	28.0	3.5	0.8	1.4	3.62
IRL	81.4	15.9	0.4	0.0	2.3	3.83
I	61.2	31.4	5.5	0.3	1.6	3.56
L	66.5	27.9	3.7	0.2	1.7	3.64
NL	73.4	24.2	1.3	0.0	1.1	3.73
A	63.0	26.2	6.3	0.8	3.8	3.57
P	46.4	43.0	8.4	0.2	2.0	3.38
FIN	52.6	39.1	7.1	0.2	1.1	3.46
S	75.8	22.3	1.3	0.1	0.5	3.75
UK	67.0	26.6	3.5	0.3	2.6	3.65
EU15	64.8	29.1	3.9	0.3	1.8	3.62

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

In view of the similarities between the replies from the various socio-demographic groupings regarding the different forms of violence, the comments will be general ones.

Whatever the form of violence – psychological, physical or sexual violence, threats or restricted freedom – women gave a consistently higher score than men. None of the variables – age, education, occupation and even income – were significant. If anything is worth picking out, it is the significantly lower score given for all forms of violence by older and retired people. The scores given by “house people” are significantly above average for all forms of violence except “restricted freedom”.

Q.54.1. 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 ? (SHOW CARD) – PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE

Variables	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	Don't know	Average
Gender						
Male	60.6	31.5	5.6	0.5	1.8	3.55
Female	68.7	26.9	2.3	0.1	1.9	3.68
Age						
15-24	64.0	29.4	4.5	0.1	1.9	3.61
25-39	67.6	27.7	3.4	0.2	1.1	3.65
40-54	67.1	28.0	3.4	0.2	1.3	3.64
55+	61.1	31.0	4.5	0.4	2.8	3.57
Terminal education age						
<= 15	61.9	30.2	4.7	0.3	2.8	3.58
16-19	66.6	28.3	3.4	0.3	1.4	3.64
20+	66.5	28.9	3.3	0.3	0.9	3.63
Occupation						
Self-employed	64.8	29.6	4.4	0.3	0.9	3.60
Manager	67.2	28.9	2.5	0.2	0.5	3.65
White-collar	68.6	26.9	3.1	0.1	1.2	3.66
Manual worker	65.3	28.4	4.3	0.2	1.7	3.62
House person	68.7	26.5	3.1	0.3	1.3	3.66
Unemployed	61.7	31.4	4.3	0.1	2.3	3.58
Retired	60.5	31.6	4.3	0.5	3.2	3.57
Student	63.1	29.5	4.8	0.0	2.6	3.60
Salary scale						
++	65.5	31.2	2.1	0.2	0.6	3.64
+	64.6	29.9	4.6	0.1	0.8	3.60
-	64.6	29.1	4.6	0.4	1.4	3.60
--	64.1	29.2	3.6	0.2	2.8	3.62
EU15	64.8	29.1	3.9	0.3	1.8	3.62

3.2 Physical violence

There appears to be no doubt about the seriousness of physical violence against women for European citizens. 87% consider it “very serious” and 12% “fairly serious”, against just 1% “not very serious” et 0.1% “not at all serious”.

Swedish and Irish respondents gave the highest average score with 3.94 on a four-point scale. In contrast the lowest scores in Europe were given by the Finns and eastern Germans with 3.77, followed by the Danes with 3.78 and the Luxembourgers with 3.79.

However, the European average of 3.86 leaves no doubt as to the firm opinion of the European public on this distressing matter.

Breakdown by country

Q.54.2. 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? (*SHOW CARD*) – *PHYSICAL VIOLENCE*

Country	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	Don't know	Average
B	85.4	12.5	1.1	0.1	0.6	3.85
DK	78.6	19.3	1.1	0.0	1.0	3.78
WD	82.7	13.7	1.9	0.0	1.6	3.82
D	81.5	14.9	1.8	0.0	1.6	3.81
OD	77.0	19.5	1.5	0.2	1.8	3.77
GR	90.1	8.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.89
E	91.4	8.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.91
F	89.9	9.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.90
IRL	93.2	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	3.94
I	88.4	10.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.88
L	78.7	18.5	1.1	0.0	1.6	3.79
NL	83.9	14.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	3.84
A	80.8	16.6	1.5	0.0	1.1	3.80
P	70.0	27.1	2.2	0.1	0.7	3.68
FIN	78.9	17.2	2.9	0.1	0.9	3.77
S	93.9	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	3.94
UK	89.7	8.2	0.7	0.2	1.3	3.90
EU15	86.6	11.5	0.9	0.1	0.9	3.86

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.54.2. 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? (SHOW CARD) – PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Variables	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	Don't know	Average
Gender						
Male	84.4	13.2	1.3	0.1	0.9	3.84
Female	88.8	9.9	0.5	0.0	0.8	3.89
Age						
15-24	88.5	10.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	3.88
25-39	89.0	9.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	3.89
40-54	87.6	10.6	0.8	0.0	0.9	3.88
55+	83.0	14.6	1.0	0.1	1.2	3.83
Terminal education age						
<= 15	83.3	14.7	0.9	0.1	1.0	3.83
16-19	87.9	9.9	1.2	0.0	0.9	3.87
20+	87.9	10.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	3.88
Occupation						
Self-employed	87.5	11.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	3.87
Manager	89.3	8.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	3.89
White-collar	87.5	9.5	1.9	0.1	0.9	3.86
Manual worker	86.9	11.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	3.87
House person	88.8	10.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.89
Unemployed	85.6	12.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	3.85
Retired	82.2	15.0	1.1	0.2	1.4	3.82
Student	89.6	9.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	3.90
Salary scale						
++	89.1	9.5	1.0	0.0	0.2	3.88
+	86.5	11.7	1.1	0.1	0.6	3.86
-	84.5	13.0	1.5	0.1	0.9	3.84
--	84.9	13.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	3.85
EU15	86.6	11.5	0.9	0.1	0.9	3.86

3.3 Sexual violence

“Sexual” violence against women is considered “very serious” by 90% of EU citizens. 8% say it is “fairly serious”, 1% “not very serious” and 0.1% “not at all serious”.

On a four-point scale, the European average for this question is 3.90. Once again, people in all fifteen countries seem to agree: the replies vary little from one country to the next. There is a difference of just 0.23 in the score for the country with the highest average (Ireland with 3.97) and the country with the lowest (Portugal with 3.74).

Breakdown by country

Q.54.3. 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 ? (SHOW CARD) – SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Country	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	Don't know	Average
B	91.7	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	3.85
DK	81.9	15.4	1.3	0.1	1.3	3.78
WD	86.8	10.0	1.2	0.1	1.6	3.82
D	86.1	10.4	1.3	0.1	1.7	3.81
OD	83.5	11.9	1.8	0.3	2.0	3.77
GR	93.3	5.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.89
E	92.4	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	3.91
F	93.0	5.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	3.90
IRL	95.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.94
I	91.6	7.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	3.88
L	90.5	6.6	0.1	0.2	1.6	3.79
NL	91.2	7.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	3.84
A	83.4	12.4	2.2	0.6	1.4	3.80
P	79.5	18.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	3.68
FIN	79.1	14.2	4.5	0.7	1.3	3.77
S	95.3	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.94
UK	91.8	5.8	0.6	0.1	1.7	3.90
EU15	90.1	7.9	0.8	0.1	1.0	3.86

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.54.3. 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 ? (SHOW CARD) – SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Variables	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	Don't know	Average
Gender						
Male	88.3	9.1	1.1	0.2	1.1	3.88
Female	91.7	6.7	0.5	0.1	0.9	3.92
Age						
15-24	91.8	7.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	3.92
25-39	92.7	5.8	0.7	0.2	0.7	3.92
40-54	90.6	7.3	1.1	0.0	1.0	3.90
55+	86.6	10.6	0.9	0.2	1.5	3.87
Terminal education age						
<= 15	88.0	9.9	0.6	0.1	1.3	3.88
16-19	91.0	6.9	1.0	0.1	0.9	3.91
20+	90.3	7.6	0.9	0.2	0.7	3.90
Occupation						
Self-employed	90.9	7.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	3.90
Manager	91.7	5.8	1.4	0.2	0.6	3.91
White-collar	91.9	6.5	0.6	0.1	0.9	3.92
Manual worker	89.9	8.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	3.90
House person	92.4	6.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	3.92
Unemployed	89.5	8.0	1.3	0.1	1.1	3.89
Retired	85.7	11.4	0.7	0.3	1.9	3.86
Student	93.3	5.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	3.94
Salary scale						
++	91.8	6.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	3.91
+	90.5	7.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	3.90
-	88.0	9.8	0.9	0.2	1.0	3.88
--	89.6	8.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	3.90
EU15	90.1	7.9	0.8	0.1	1.0	3.90

3.4 Threats of violence

Europeans are a little more divided in their opinions on the seriousness of “threats of violence” than on previous questions.

58% think such threats are “very serious”, 35% “fairly serious”, 6% “not very serious” and 0.5% “not at all serious”.

With a score of 3.76 out of 4, the Swedes find it most serious, followed by the Irish with 3.74 and the Luxembourgers with 3.66. The people in eastern Germany gave the lowest score (3.23), followed by those in western Germany (3.26). The score for Europe as a whole, 3.52, reveals that feelings on this issue are not quite so strong.

Breakdown by country

Q.54.4. 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 ? (SHOW CARD) – THREATS OF VIOLENCE

Country	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	Don't know	Average
B	58.8	33.0	6.6	0.8	0.5	3.85
DK	54.6	39.9	4.7	0.1	0.7	3.78
WD	39.3	46.2	11.1	1.2	1.9	3.82
D	38.9	46.1	11.4	1.2	2.1	3.81
OD	37.2	45.6	12.6	1.4	2.7	3.77
GR	66.1	25.4	7.4	0.4	0.8	3.89
E	68.9	27.3	2.8	0.3	0.6	3.91
F	66.4	29.5	3.4	0.2	0.5	3.90
IRL	75.1	22.2	1.9	0.0	0.8	3.94
I	64.8	30.7	3.7	0.2	0.7	3.88
L	67.6	27.3	2.9	0.1	2.0	3.79
NL	52.5	43.1	3.0	0.2	1.2	3.84
A	50.1	36.0	10.0	1.0	2.8	3.80
P	48.8	42.8	6.6	0.4	1.5	3.68
FIN	41.5	47.9	8.6	0.7	1.2	3.77
S	77.6	20.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	3.94
UK	61.1	33.5	3.4	0.3	1.7	3.90
EU15	57.7	34.9	5.6	0.5	1.2	3.86

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.54.4. 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 ? (SHOW CARD) – THREATS OF VIOLENCE

Variables	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	Don't know	Average
Gender						
Male	52.9	37.6	7.3	0.9	1.2	3.44
Female	62.2	32.3	4.0	0.2	1.2	3.59
Age						
15-24	54.8	37.5	6.3	0.2	1.0	3.49
25-39	58.9	34.6	5.1	0.6	0.8	3.53
40-54	60.0	33.2	5.1	0.4	1.1	3.55
55+	56.4	35.1	6.1	0.6	1.7	3.50
Terminal education age						
<= 15	59.9	32.2	5.6	0.8	1.6	3.54
16-19	57.4	34.5	6.4	0.5	1.1	3.51
20+	56.6	37.4	4.8	0.3	0.7	3.52
Occupation						
Self-employed	59.8	32.3	6.8	0.4	0.5	3.53
Manager	54.3	38.4	6.2	0.1	0.6	3.48
White-collar	59.5	34.1	4.2	0.9	1.3	3.54
Manual worker	57.4	34.8	6.3	0.5	1.0	3.51
House person	62.6	32.1	4.5	0.1	0.8	3.58
Unemployed	56.0	35.9	5.7	1.2	1.1	3.49
Retired	57.0	34.0	6.1	0.8	2.1	3.50
Student	54.4	40.3	3.9	0.0	1.4	3.51
Salary scale						
++	54.5	39.3	5.4	0.2	0.4	3.49
+	57.1	35.4	6.5	0.4	0.6	3.50
-	57.2	34.1	6.7	0.8	1.2	3.49
--	57.7	35.4	4.9	0.5	1.5	3.53
EU15	57.7	34.9	5.6	0.5	1.2	3.52

3.5 Restricted freedom

The restriction of women's freedom is felt to be "very serious" by 64% of EU citizens and "fairly serious" by 28%. 5% think it "not very serious" and less than 1% "not at all serious".

On a scale of one to four, the European average is 3.58, which reveals how much importance people in the fifteen countries attach to this issue. There is only 0.49 of a point separating the country with the highest average (3.82 for Sweden) and the country with the lowest (3.30 for Germany).

Breakdown by country

Q.54.5. 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 ? (SHOW CARD) – RESTRICTED FREEDOM

Country	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	Don't know	Average
B	60.6	31.6	5.3	0.7	1.4	3.55
DK	65.5	27.4	5.4	0.1	1.6	3.61
WD	45.4	38.4	11.0	1.3	3.4	3.33
D	45.7	38.1	11.2	1.4	3.2	3.33
OD	46.6	37.1	11.8	1.4	2.7	3.33
GR	66.9	23.5	7.8	0.4	1.5	3.59
E	78.4	17.6	2.2	0.1	1.6	3.77
F	73.1	22.3	2.5	1.0	1.1	3.69
IRL	75.0	20.8	2.6	0.4	1.2	3.72
I	70.7	24.3	3.8	0.1	1.1	3.68
L	69.8	23.9	4.7	0.2	1.4	3.66
NL	71.1	25.6	1.9	0.0	1.5	3.70
A	53.6	30.2	9.3	2.1	4.7	3.42
P	49.7	41.6	6.3	0.6	1.8	3.43
FIN	50.2	37.1	9.5	1.2	2.0	3.39
S	82.5	14.7	1.7	0.1	1.1	3.82
UK	62.2	30.1	4.1	1.1	2.6	3.57
EU15	63.7	28.0	5.4	0.8	2.0	3.58

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.54.5. 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 ? (SHOW CARD) – RESTRICTED FREEDOM

Variables	Very serious	Fairly serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious	Don't know	Average
Gender						
Male	59.8	30.2	6.7	1.0	2.2	3.52
Female	67.3	26.0	4.2	0.6	1.8	3.63
Age						
15-24	63.1	28.1	6.2	0.6	1.8	3.57
25-39	65.5	27.5	5.1	0.6	1.3	3.60
40-54	67.0	26.3	4.8	0.5	1.3	3.62
55+	60.0	29.6	5.8	1.1	3.2	3.54
Terminal education age						
<= 15	61.5	29.0	5.4	1.2	2.8	3.55
16-19	62.8	28.5	6.1	0.8	1.8	3.56
20+	67.7	26.0	4.5	0.4	1.3	3.63
Occupation						
Self-employed	67.3	25.2	5.8	0.5	1.2	3.61
Manager	64.9	28.9	4.8	0.5	0.6	3.60
White-collar	67.7	25.4	4.9	0.5	1.4	3.63
Manual worker	62.7	28.9	5.4	1.0	2.0	3.56
House person	65.3	27.7	4.8	0.8	1.3	3.60
Unemployed	58.6	30.4	7.9	0.8	2.2	3.50
Retired	60.1	29.1	5.7	1.2	3.8	3.54
Student	66.2	27.1	4.7	0.0	1.9	3.63
Salary scale						
++	64.5	29.7	4.8	0.3	0.6	3.60
+	64.2	27.7	6.1	0.8	1.1	3.57
-	61.0	29.9	6.4	0.6	2.1	3.55
--	62.4	29.5	4.7	0.6	2.8	3.58
EU15	63.7	28.0	5.4	0.8	2.0	3.58

4. CAUSES OF VIOLENCE

Respondents were asked, for each factor, whether they felt it to be a possible cause of domestic violence.

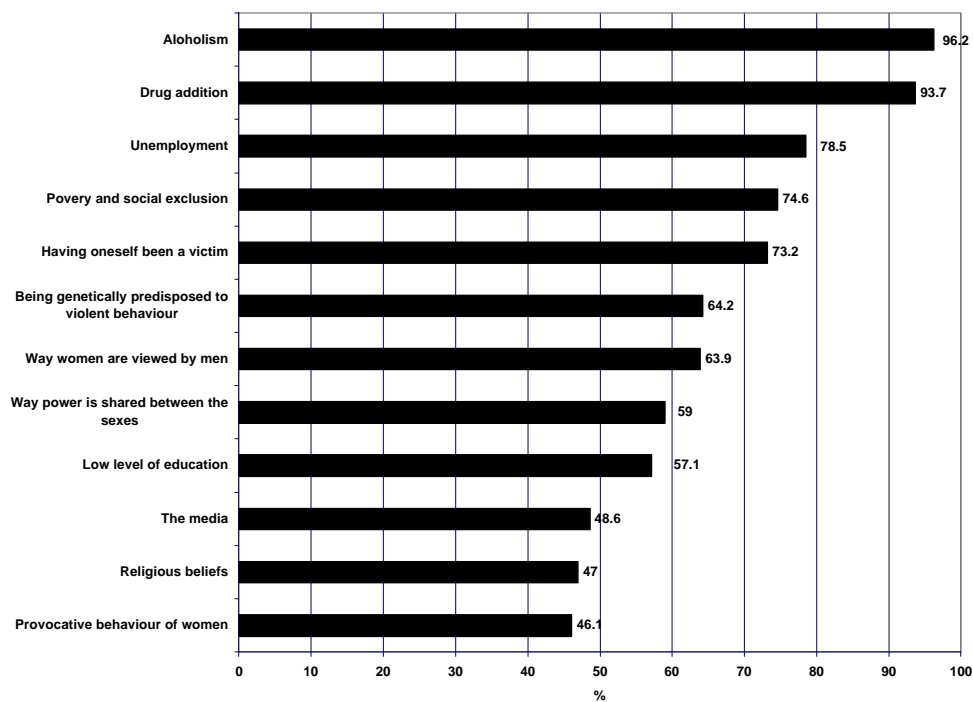
It is immediately clear that an overwhelming majority of Europeans view alcohol and drugs as causes of this type of violence.

Eight Europeans out of ten identify unemployment as a cause of domestic violence.

Seven out of ten think that violence can be attributed to poverty and social exclusion, and having been a victim of domestic violence oneself.

Six out of ten believe there is such a thing as a genetic predisposition to violence, that violence is due to the way women are viewed by men and the way power is shared between the sexes.

The harmful effects of the media, religious beliefs and the (provocative!) behaviour of women were all identified by less than 50% of the sample.



A breakdown of the results for each of the possible causes by country and by socio-demographic variable is given below.

4.1 Alcoholism

96% of EU citizens cited “alcoholism” as a cause of domestic violence against women.

Only 2% dismissed it as a cause. Another 2% would not say either way.

The percentage of “yes” answers did not fall below 94% in any Member State.

The most spectacularly high “yes” result was obtained in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Spain with 99% each and Belgium and France with 98%.

The 4% “no” score in Greece and 3% Luxembourg is worth noting.

Breakdown by country

Q.55.1. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – ALCOHOLISM

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	98.1	1.0	0.9
DK	99.3	0.5	0.2
WD	93.7	1.7	4.0
D	94.1	1.8	3.6
OD	95.7	2.2	2.0
GR	95.7	4.1	0.2
E	98.5	0.8	0.7
F	98.0	1.6	0.4
IRL	97.2	1.4	1.4
I	94.9	2.7	2.3
L	95.8	3.3	0.9
NL	96.0	1.7	2.3
A	94.9	1.3	3.8
P	97.1	2.2	0.7
FIN	98.5	0.7	0.7
S	98.6	0.8	0.6
UK	96.2	1.3	2.5
EU15	96.2	1.7	2.0

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Alcoholism and drug addiction

The breakdown by socio-demographic variables reveals no significant differences on questions relating to alcoholism and drug addiction. The most that can be said is that the “yes” score was slightly higher among women than men (1 and 2-percentage-point difference respectively), slightly lower amongst the less well educated and the older for alcoholism and higher amongst women than men for drug addiction.

Q.55.1. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – ALCOHOLISM

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	95.6	2.1	2.2
Female	96.8	1.4	1.8
Age			
15-24	96.2	1.9	1.9
25-39	96.5	1.9	1.5
40-54	97.0	1.6	1.4
55+	95.4	1.6	2.8
Terminal education age			
<= 15	95.4	2.2	2.3
16-19	96.3	1.7	2.0
20+	97.4	1.0	1.2
Occupation			
Self-employed	96.5	1.7	1.7
Manager	97.6	0.6	1.2
White-collar	97.2	1.3	1.5
Manual worker	95.9	2.2	1.7
House person	97.5	1.4	1.1
Unemployed	96.0	2.0	2.0
Retired	94.8	2.0	3.2
Student	95.7	1.9	2.3
Salary scale			
++	97.6	1.1	0.9
+	96.6	2.4	0.9
-	96.7	2.0	1.2
--	95.0	2.0	2.9
EU15	96.2	1.7	2.0

4.2 Drug addiction

“Drug addiction” obtained a high score comparable to the score for alcoholism: 94% of Europeans thought it was a cause of violence against women. Denmark, Spain and Sweden were at the top of the list with a yes score of 98%, while the Germans and Austrians brought up the rear with 89% and 87% respectively.

Though only 3% of all Europeans answered "no" to this question, the figure was as high as 6% amongst Italians, and 5% amongst Germans, Greeks and Austrians. Furthermore, 8% of people in Austria answered “don’t know” and 5% in Germany, against an average of 3% for Europe as a whole.

Breakdown by country

Q.55.2 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – DRUG ADDICTION

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	96.9	2.0	1.0
DK	98.0	0.7	1.3
WD	88.7	5.2	5.7
D	89.2	5.1	5.3
OD	90.9	4.7	3.9
GR	94.4	4.6	1.0
E	98.2	1.3	0.5
F	94.7	3.5	1.8
IRL	96.9	1.7	1.4
I	92.0	5.6	2.4
L	94.7	4.1	1.3
NL	95.2	2.0	2.9
A	87.3	4.8	7.9
P	94.9	3.7	1.4
FIN	97.1	1.2	1.7
S	98.3	1.0	0.7
UK	96.0	1.1	2.8
EU15	93.7	3.4	2.8

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.55.2 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – DRUG ADDICTION

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	92.7	4.2	3.0
Female	94.7	2.7	2.5
Age			
15-24	92.5	4.8	2.5
25-39	93.9	3.8	2.3
40-54	94.4	3.0	2.6
55+	93.7	2.7	3.4
Terminal education age			
<= 15	94.1	3.2	2.6
16-19	93.9	3.2	2.9
20+	93.4	3.5	2.8
Occupation			
Self-employed	95.0	3.1	1.9
Manager	93.4	3.2	2.9
White-collar	93.3	4.5	2.1
Manual worker	93.1	3.8	3.1
House person	96.3	1.9	1.8
Unemployed	93.8	3.2	2.9
Retired	93.2	3.1	3.7
Student	92.5	4.8	2.7
Salary scale			
++	94.6	2.9	2.2
+	93.2	4.6	2.2
-	94.4	3.4	2.2
--	93.1	3.4	3.5
EU15	93.7	3.4	2.8

The answers to this question are discussed in the section on alcoholism since the results were so similar.

4.3 Unemployment

“Unemployment” is viewed as a cause of domestic violence against women by 79% of people in the Member States.

The “yes” score accounted for over 80% of the sample in seven countries: Greece (88%), Denmark (85%), Portugal and Luxembourg (84% each), Spain (83%), Sweden (82%) and Finland (81%).

The people in the new German *Länder* also belong with this group. Against a European average of 16%, the “no” score reached 24% in Italy 19% in Ireland.

Once again, the Austrians and Germans were most likely to reply “don’t know”, with scores of 10% and 8% respectively.

Breakdown by country

Q.55.3 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – UNEMPLOYMENT

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	79.3	17.5	3.1
DK	84.7	12.0	3.3
WD	78.6	13.0	8.0
D	79.5	12.6	7.5
OD	83.1	11.2	5.5
GR	88.0	10.5	1.4
E	83.2	12.7	4.1
F	78.7	17.5	3.8
IRL	75.7	19.4	4.9
I	70.0	24.4	5.5
L	83.6	14.3	2.1
NL	79.8	14.8	5.4
A	73.8	16.5	9.7
P	83.9	14.5	1.6
FIN	81.3	13.5	5.2
S	82.2	13.0	4.8
UK	78.3	15.0	6.7
EU15	78.5	16.0	5.5

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.55.3 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – UNEMPLOYMENT

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	76.0	17.8	6.1
Female	80.7	14.3	4.9
Age			
15-24	73.8	21.1	5.2
25-39	79.7	15.3	5.0
40-54	80.8	14.5	4.7
55+	78.0	15.3	6.6
Terminal education age			
<= 15	79.5	15.1	5.4
16-19	78.9	15.3	5.8
20+	78.8	16.1	4.8
Occupation			
Self-employed	79.9	15.1	4.9
Manager	78.8	16.1	4.6
White-collar	79.9	15.6	4.5
Manual worker	78.6	15.8	5.6
House person	82.0	13.9	4.1
Unemployed	77.6	17.2	5.2
Retired	77.6	15.2	7.2
Student	72.3	21.9	5.8
Salary scale			
++	79.6	15.3	4.7
+	79.6	15.6	4.8
-	79.5	15.7	4.8
--	78.1	16.0	5.8
EU15	78.5	16.0	5.5

The variation for the question on unemployment is slightly more pronounced: 81% of women answered “yes”, against only 76% of men. The proportion of “yes” answers steadily increases with age from 15 to 54, but then falls amongst people aged 55 and over. The lowest “yes” score for this question did not, as might be expected, come from the unemployed themselves (78% compared with the overall average for the EU of 79%), but from students, only 72% of whom replied affirmatively.

4.4 Poverty and social exclusion

Three quarters of EU citizens (75%) consider “poverty and social exclusion” to be a cause of domestic violence against women.

19% gave a negative reply to this question, and 7% said they didn’t know. The highest “yes” score came from the Greeks (85%) and the Portuguese (80%).

26% said “no” in Austria, 24% in Italy and 22% in Finland. The proportion of “yes” replies was only 65% in Austria, the nation with the biggest “no” score (26%) and the second biggest proportion of “don’t knows” (10% compared with Germany’s 11% and 7% for Europe as a whole).

Breakdown by country

Q.55.4 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	77.9	17.9	3.9
DK	79.2	17.4	3.4
WD	69.9	17.8	11.5
D	70.9	18.0	10.5
OD	74.6	18.6	6.4
GR	85.3	12.7	2.1
E	79.4	15.9	4.7
F	76.4	19.7	3.9
IRL	76.8	17.3	5.9
I	70.3	23.7	6.0
L	75.9	19.9	4.2
NL	77.2	17.4	5.4
A	64.5	25.7	9.8
P	80.0	18.1	2.0
FIN	72.6	21.5	5.9
S	77.7	15.9	6.4
UK	75.9	16.1	8.0
EU15	74.6	18.6	6.6

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.55.4 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	73.1	19.4	7.3
Female	76.0	17.9	5.9
Age			
15-24	69.7	22.9	7.2
25-39	75.6	18.9	5.3
40-54	76.9	17.0	6.1
55+	74.5	17.4	7.8
Terminal education age			
<= 15	74.6	18.3	7.0
16-19	75.1	18.3	6.5
20+	77.0	17.0	5.7
Occupation			
Self-employed	77.1	17.3	5.3
Manager	77.8	16.5	5.1
White-collar	74.9	19.6	5.5
Manual worker	75.2	17.9	6.7
House person	77.8	16.3	5.7
Unemployed	71.0	22.9	6.0
Retired	73.7	17.8	8.5
Student	67.0	25.1	7.9
Salary scale			
++	76.6	17.8	5.2
+	76.2	17.6	5.9
-	75.3	19.1	5.6
--	73.4	19.4	7.0
EU15	74.6	18.6	6.6

While there is a difference of just three percentage points between women and men's "yes" results on the question of poverty and social exclusion (76% against 73%), the proportion of "yes" answers was significantly lower amongst people aged 15 to 24 at just 70%. Students and unemployed people, with 67% and 71% respectively, gave the lowest "yes" score of any occupational grouping.

4.5 The media

The “media” obtained a much lower score than the factors discussed above: only half (49%) of Europeans thought they were a cause of domestic violence.

With a 66% “yes” score, Greece was top of the list, followed by Spain (59%) and Germany (53%), with the Dutch (38%) and the Danes (37%) at the lower end of the scale. 41% of all Europeans replied “no” but as many as 57% of Danes did, and 53% of the Finns and the Dutch.

The proportion of “don’t knows” rose to 16% in Austria and 15% in Germany from a European average of 10%.

Breakdown by country

Q.55.5 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – THE MEDIA

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	46.4	46.8	6.2
DK	37.2	56.8	6.1
WD	51.8	31.7	15.5
D	53.2	31.3	14.7
OD	58.7	29.6	11.5
GR	66.1	30.9	3.0
E	58.5	35.7	5.8
F	49.6	44.3	6.1
IRL	42.0	47.8	10.2
I	44.7	43.0	12.3
L	45.9	47.8	6.3
NL	37.7	52.7	9.6
A	42.7	41.8	15.5
P	45.2	48.7	6.1
FIN	39.4	52.8	7.8
S	49.9	38.0	12.0
UK	41.6	46.8	11.6
EU15	48.6	40.9	10.3

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.55.5 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – THE MEDIA

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	45.8	43.8	10.1
Female	51.2	38.2	10.5
Age			
15-24	41.9	48.4	9.6
25-39	46.2	43.8	9.9
40-54	48.8	41.8	9.3
55+	53.9	34.1	11.7
Terminal education age			
<= 15	52.7	36.4	10.9
16-19	47.0	42.2	10.7
20+	49.8	41.0	8.6
Occupation			
Self-employed	51.9	39.1	8.7
Manager	49.6	40.5	9.1
White-collar	44.9	46.3	8.8
Manual worker	47.1	42.3	10.5
House person	51.6	37.6	10.7
Unemployed	47.5	43.2	8.9
Retired	52.9	34.8	12.2
Student	38.6	51.0	10.5
Salary scale			
++	46.9	44.5	8.0
+	49.0	41.1	9.5
-	50.5	39.7	9.7
--	50.6	38.4	11.1
EU15	48.6	40.9	10.3

On the question about the media, the “yes” score is once again higher amongst women than men (51% to 46%). It is interesting to note that the proportion of “yes” responses increases with age: 42% for the 15-24 age group, 46% for the 25-39 group, 49% those aged 40-54 and 54% for the 55-and-overs.

The very small “yes” score amongst students stands out: only 39% replied “yes” against 51% saying “no”.

4.6 Religious belief

“Religious beliefs” are thought to be a cause of domestic violence against women by 47% of people in the Member States.

The “yes” score was above 50% in five countries: 75% in Sweden, 61% in Denmark, 56% in the Netherlands, 55% in Finland and 54% in France.

The average “no” score across Europe was 42%, but the figure rose to 59% in Portugal and 55% in Ireland. Once again, the most “don’t knows” were found amongst the Germans (18%) and the Austrians (16%).

Breakdown by country

Q.55.6 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	45.8	45.1	8.9
DK	61.4	31.1	7.6
WD	43.9	37.5	18.0
D	43.4	38.0	18.0
OD	41.2	39.5	17.9
GR	48.1	46.8	5.0
E	47.3	45.0	7.7
F	53.9	39.1	7.1
IRL	36.2	54.7	9.0
I	42.7	47.6	9.8
L	45.0	48.7	6.3
NL	56.1	35.3	8.6
A	46.2	38.2	15.6
P	35.6	58.5	5.8
FIN	54.9	35.6	9.5
S	74.5	15.2	10.2
UK	43.9	44.3	11.8
EU15	47.0	41.8	11.1

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.55.6 Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not – RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	45.9	42.9	11.0
Female	48.0	40.7	11.1
Age			
15-24	47.0	42.8	10.2
25-39	47.7	41.8	10.3
40-54	48.8	41.1	10.1
55+	45.1	41.7	12.8
Terminal education age			
<= 15	45.3	43.1	11.5
16-19	46.0	42.2	11.6
20+	51.2	38.6	10.0
Occupation			
Self-employed	47.2	42.8	9.7
Manager	48.6	40.0	11.0
White-collar	50.0	39.7	10.3
Manual worker	47.9	41.1	10.8
House person	46.8	41.9	11.3
Unemployed	43.8	45.5	10.3
Retired	44.4	42.4	13.0
Student	47.8	42.8	9.4
Salary scale			
++	49.6	41.3	8.8
+	47.8	41.9	10.0
-	47.6	41.7	10.5
--	46.6	40.2	13.1
EU15	47.0	41.8	11.1

On the question of religious beliefs, there was no significant variation in responses according to socio-demographic grouping, except for a slightly higher “yes” score amongst women in all categories, and amongst the most educated section of the sample (51% against the average of 47%).

4.7 A low level of education

57% of EU citizens viewed “a low level of education” as a cause of domestic violence against women.

34% answered “no” to this question while 9% said they didn’t know. The Greeks and Portuguese had the highest “yes” score – 85% and 74% respectively. In Finland 62% answered “no”, in Sweden 54% and in the Netherlands 52%, while the “yes” score was just 31% in Finland and 36% in Sweden.

Breakdown by country

Q.55.7 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

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	55.5	37.8	6.2
DK	48.1	46.9	5.1
WD	53.1	32.6	13.7
D	51.5	34.6	13.4
OD	45.6	42.0	12.0
GR	84.5	13.4	2.1
E	69.5	24.6	6.0
F	57.3	38.2	4.6
IRL	52.9	37.3	9.8
I	60.3	32.3	7.4
L	60.1	34.6	5.2
NL	39.3	52.1	8.6
A	46.4	38.9	14.7
P	74.4	20.7	4.9
FIN	30.6	61.8	7.6
S	35.8	53.8	10.4
UK	57.7	32.6	9.7
EU15	57.1	34.3	8.5

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.55.7 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

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	56.1	35.1	8.6
Female	58.0	33.5	8.5
Age			
15-24	51.6	38.5	9.9
25-39	57.3	35.3	7.1
40-54	59.1	34.2	6.7
55+	58.0	31.4	10.4
Terminal education age			
<= 15	58.0	32.6	9.2
16-19	56.4	34.5	9.0
20+	60.2	33.2	6.5
Occupation			
Self-employed	64.9	27.2	7.6
Manager	60.6	32.3	6.7
White-collar	60.4	32.4	7.1
Manual worker	53.3	38.2	8.3
House person	58.8	33.0	8.2
Unemployed	54.3	36.1	9.4
Retired	57.4	32.1	10.5
Student	49.5	41.8	8.7
Salary scale			
++	60.5	32.9	6.3
+	59.2	33.9	6.6
-	54.9	37.2	7.7
--	54.7	34.7	10.5
EU15	57.1	34.3	8.5

It was amongst students themselves that the proportion of “yes” answers was lowest for “low level of education” (just under 50% against a European average of 57%). The proportion of positive answers rises with income: 55% of the low-income and lower-middle income brackets answered “yes”, compared with 59% of the upper-middle bracket and 61% of the top bracket. Of the various age groups, those aged 15-24 were the most reluctant to say “yes” (52%).

4.8 Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence

This factor received a significantly higher “yes” score than the previous three: 73% of Europeans thought it was a cause of violent behaviour towards women.

Ireland heads the list, with a “yes” score of 85%, ahead of Greece, Denmark and Sweden (83% each) and France (80%), while the Germans and Austrians have the lowest proportion with 64% each. It is interesting to note that the smallest percentage was found amongst people in the new German *Länder*. Only 18% of all Europeans answered “no” to this question, but the proportion was 29% in eastern Germany and 26% in Finland and Portugal.

The percentage of “don’t knows” was 17% in the new *Länder* and 16% in Austria, against a European average of 9%.

Breakdown by country

Q.55.8 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

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	72.8	19.4	7.3
DK	82.7	12.3	5.1
WD	66.6	19.9	13.1
D	64.0	21.7	13.9
OD	54.1	28.8	16.8
GR	83.1	14.4	2.5
E	77.1	12.6	10.3
F	80.3	14.9	4.7
IRL	85.1	8.8	6.1
I	72.2	18.6	9.2
L	73.4	20.4	6.2
NL	71.8	19.6	8.6
A	64.4	19.2	16.4
P	65.4	25.6	9.0
FIN	66.4	25.6	8.0
S	82.7	13.1	4.2
UK	76.0	15.4	8.6
EU15	73.2	17.5	9.2

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.55.8 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*

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	71.6	19.3	9.0
Female	74.7	15.8	9.5
Age			
15-24	76.4	14.8	8.7
25-39	75.6	16.4	8.0
40-54	75.0	16.9	8.0
55+	68.1	20.2	11.5
Terminal education age			
<= 15	70.1	19.2	10.7
16-19	71.7	18.3	10.0
20+	78.1	15.2	6.4
Occupation			
Self-employed	75.7	17.3	7.0
Manager	76.3	16.1	7.0
White-collar	75.2	17.3	7.6
Manual worker	72.2	18.3	9.5
House person	74.8	16.1	9.1
Unemployed	74.1	15.7	10.1
Retired	67.1	20.5	12.4
Student	78.9	13.5	7.5
Salary scale			
++	76.6	16.2	6.7
+	74.4	18.2	7.4
-	71.9	19.5	8.6
--	71.4	18.0	10.5
EU15	73.2	17.5	9.2

75% of women and 72% of men thought that “having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence” was a cause of domestic violence against women.

The “yes” score for this question falls off significantly with increasing age but with educational level, increases even more sharply (70% amongst people who left school at fifteen against 78% amongst those who continued their education after the age of 20).

There is a similar correlation between income and the proportion of “yes” answers.

4.9 The way power is shared between the sexes

This is seen as a cause of domestic violence against women by 59% of people in the Member States.

The “yes” score was over 60% in five countries, led by Greece with a remarkable 81%, well ahead of Sweden with 67%, Spain with 63%, Portugal with 62% and Luxembourg with 61%.

Against the European average of 28%, the “no” score in the new German *Länder* was 38%, and 34% in Belgium and Finland. Yet again the Austrians and the Germans had the highest proportion of “don’t knows” with 19% and 16% respectively, against a European average of 12%.

Breakdown by country

Q.55.9 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 THE SEXES

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	56.9	33.8	8.7
DK	56.5	32.2	11.3
WD	55.8	26.6	16.4
D	53.6	29.0	16.4
OD	45.0	38.2	16.5
GR	81.2	13.4	5.4
E	62.8	25.2	12.0
F	61.3	30.3	8.4
IRL	57.7	28.4	14.0
I	60.1	28.3	11.6
L	60.6	29.1	10.3
NL	58.9	31.8	9.4
A	54.4	26.6	19.0
P	61.8	28.4	9.8
FIN	56.3	33.8	9.9
S	66.6	24.0	9.4
UK	56.3	29.2	14.5
EU15	59.0	28.4	12.4

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.55.9 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 THE SEXES

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	55.3	32.3	12.1
Female	62.4	24.7	12.7
Age			
15-24	61.5	26.8	11.5
25-39	59.8	30.2	9.8
40-54	61.6	27.2	11.0
55+	55.3	28.4	16.0
Terminal education age			
<= 15	58.1	26.3	15.5
16-19	57.5	30.5	11.8
20+	61.5	28.9	9.2
Occupation			
Self-employed	61.2	28.5	9.9
Manager	57.7	32.2	9.3
White-collar	61.7	28.4	9.6
Manual worker	57.4	30.1	12.4
House person	63.7	22.8	13.3
Unemployed	60.9	27.4	11.6
Retired	54.1	29.6	16.2
Student	62.7	25.5	11.5
Salary scale			
++	60.4	31.0	8.0
+	59.5	30.3	9.8
-	59.0	28.8	12.0
--	59.9	25.8	14.3
EU15	59.0	28.4	12.4

The male-female divide is much wider for this question: (62% of women said “yes”, against 55% of men).

The “yes” score is 64% amongst “house people” but only 54% for retired people. There are no significant differences between the other socio-demographic groupings.

4.10 The way women are viewed by men

64% of EU citizens think that “the way women are viewed by men” is a cause of domestic violence against women.

25% answered "no" to this question, and 11% would not say either way. The Greeks and the Swedes answered “yes” in the greatest numbers: 80% and 76% respectively. The percentage of “yes” answers did not fall below the 50% mark, except in the new German *Länder*, where the score was 49%.

35% of eastern Germans and 33% of Danes answered “no”.

Breakdown by country

Q.55.10 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

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	63.1	30.2	6.3
DK	58.6	33.3	8.1
WD	58.4	26.0	15.0
D	56.3	27.9	15.3
OD	48.5	34.7	16.3
GR	80.4	16.2	3.4
E	63.7	24.1	12.2
F	67.8	25.4	6.7
IRL	67.8	22.2	10.1
I	63.8	27.1	9.1
L	64.8	27.0	8.2
NL	60.5	30.7	8.8
A	60.0	22.9	17.1
P	60.3	30.3	9.3
FIN	54.0	31.9	14.1
S	75.6	16.6	7.7
UK	69.7	19.5	10.8
EU15	63.9	25.3	10.7

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.55.10 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

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	59.1	29.4	11.3
Female	68.5	21.4	10.1
Age			
15-24	66.1	24.1	9.7
25-39	66.0	25.3	8.5
40-54	66.4	24.6	8.9
55+	59.3	26.2	14.3
Terminal education age			
<= 15	61.4	25.3	13.2
16-19	63.8	26.0	10.1
20+	66.0	25.6	8.3
Occupation			
Self-employed	65.6	26.2	8.1
Manager	64.3	27.3	8.0
White-collar	64.6	26.1	9.4
Manual worker	62.0	27.6	10.3
House person	68.5	21.7	9.5
Unemployed	67.5	21.6	10.8
Retired	59.1	25.9	15.0
Student	68.6	21.3	10.1
Salary scale			
++	64.6	27.6	7.5
+	65.2	26.8	8.0
-	63.3	26.5	10.2
--	65.2	22.2	12.2
EU15	63.9	25.3	10.7

The gender gap was widest for this factor: 69% of women replied "yes" against 59% of men.

The percentage of "yes" replies was the same, at 66%, for all age groups between 15 and 54 but fell sharply to 59% for those aged 55 and over. The "yes" score increased in proportion to length of education: 61% of people who left school at fifteen or earlier replied "yes", 64% of those who stopped studying between 16 and 19, and 66% of those who studied into their twenties. Of the various occupational groupings, the "yes" score was lowest amongst retired people and manual workers.

Income levels, on the other hand, had no impact.

4.11 The provocative behaviour of women

Public opinion seems split on the question of whether women behaving provocatively is a cause of domestic violence against them, with 46% of EU citizens thinking it is.

The “yes” score is highest in Finland, with 65%, followed by Denmark with 64%, Luxembourg with 60%. Spain with 40% and the Netherlands with 39%, had the lowest figures. The average “no” score for Europe as a whole was 43%, but a majority of respondents replied “no” in the Netherlands (52%) and Spain and France (51% each), though these were the only countries where the proportion of “noes” exceeded 50%.

The percentage of don’t knows was 16% in Germany and Austria, against the European average of 11%.

Breakdown by country

Q.55.11 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

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	50.1	42.7	6.8
DK	63.6	30.8	5.6
WD	43.4	39.7	15.6
D	43.4	39.6	16.0
OD	43.2	39.3	17.3
GR	58.5	37.6	3.9
E	39.7	50.6	9.7
F	41.6	51.2	7.3
IRL	43.1	45.3	11.6
I	46.8	43.6	9.7
L	59.8	32.7	7.5
NL	39.0	51.6	9.4
A	50.7	32.8	16.4
P	51.2	41.7	7.1
FIN	65.0	27.0	8.0
S	57.5	33.3	9.2
UK	50.8	38.4	10.8
EU15	46.1	43.0	10.6

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.55.11 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

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	47.1	41.6	11.1
Female	45.2	44.3	10.1
Age			
15-24	39.3	50.4	10.0
25-39	42.9	48.0	9.0
40-54	45.5	45.3	9.2
55+	52.7	33.4	13.4
Terminal education age			
<= 15	52.9	34.8	12.2
16-19	45.4	43.5	10.8
20+	40.8	50.1	8.4
Occupation			
Self-employed	47.9	42.0	9.7
Manager	39.4	50.9	8.9
White-collar	39.9	50.5	9.4
Manual worker	46.8	42.6	10.5
House person	48.9	39.9	10.6
Unemployed	48.0	41.3	10.6
Retired	52.1	34.6	13.1
Student	37.6	53.4	9.0
Salary scale			
++	41.8	49.1	8.3
+	46.8	44.2	9.0
-	49.3	39.8	10.9
--	48.5	40.6	10.4
EU15	46.1	43.0	10.6

In response to the question on “the provocative behaviour of women”, more men (47%) than women answered “yes”. Even so, 45% of women also said “yes”, rather surprisingly.

As far as age is concerned, the “no” vote reached the 50% mark only amongst the youngest group (15 to 24). Moreover, the proportion of “yes” responses climbs steadily with age: from 39% amongst the 15-24 age group, 43% amongst 25-39-year-olds, 46% for those aged 40-54 and 53% for people aged 55 and over. The reverse is true for level of education: 53% of people who left school at fifteen or under replied “yes”, 45% of those who stopped studying between 16 and 19, and 41% amongst people who studied past their twentieth birthday. The proportion of “yes” responses diminishes as income rises, though less conspicuously. Retired people were more inclined to reply “yes” (52%), than students (38%), managers (39%) or white-collar workers (40%).

4.12 Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour

This is considered to be a cause of domestic violence against women by 64% of people in the Member States.

In only three countries did the proportion of “yes” replies exceed 70%. The highest figure, 88%, was for Greece, way ahead of Ireland with 78% and Spain with 73%. The average “no” score Europe-wide was 23%, rising to 42% in Finland and 31% in the Netherlands. Once again, the Austrians and Germans were most inclined to say they didn’t know (23% and 19% of the respective national samples, against a European average of 13%).

Breakdown by country

Q.55.12 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

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	68.7	20.4	10.3
DK	60.1	27.1	12.8
WD	54.2	25.8	18.3
D	52.9	27.3	18.4
OD	47.8	33.1	18.9
GR	88.0	9.6	2.4
E	72.5	15.5	12.0
F	67.5	23.4	9.1
IRL	77.7	12.3	10.0
I	68.1	22.9	9.0
L	62.4	25.5	12.0
NL	59.7	30.9	9.4
A	56.1	20.9	22.9
P	68.8	18.4	12.9
FIN	44.6	41.7	13.7
S	66.8	20.7	12.5
UK	64.5	20.4	15.1
EU15	64.2	22.6	12.8

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.55.12 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

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	63.6	23.6	12.4
Female	64.7	21.7	13.3
Age			
15-24	62.0	24.9	12.9
25-39	63.5	25.3	10.8
40-54	65.4	22.5	11.9
55+	65.0	19.3	15.3
Terminal education age			
<= 15	66.4	19.2	14.1
16-19	64.1	22.5	13.0
20+	63.2	25.6	10.8
Occupation			
Self-employed	67.2	21.6	10.7
Manager	57.6	28.2	12.9
White-collar	64.6	23.8	11.3
Manual worker	64.7	22.5	12.6
House person	69.7	18.4	11.8
Unemployed	64.0	23.2	12.7
Retired	64.1	20.0	15.7
Student	59.0	28.4	12.5
Salary scale			
++	64.0	24.9	10.2
+	65.0	25.4	9.1
-	65.9	21.8	12.1
--	61.4	23.4	15.0
EU15	64.2	22.6	12.8

The pattern here is similar to that for question 55.11. Age and education had the same effect, albeit less pronounced: the “yes” score rose with age and fell with education. Note the above-average score for “house people” (70%) and the below-average score for students (59%) and managers (58%). As far as income levels are concerned, the proportion of respondents answering “yes” was slightly higher in the middle-income brackets.

5. DOES THE UNACCEPTABILITY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEPEND ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES?

62% of EU citizens felt that domestic violence against women was “unacceptable in all circumstances and always punishable by law”, against 32% who thought it “unacceptable in all circumstances *but not* always punishable by law”. Only 2% felt it was “acceptable in certain circumstances” and 0.7% deemed it “acceptable in all circumstances”.

Only 2% of the sample answered “don’t know” to this question. The biggest scores for “unacceptable in all circumstances and always punishable by law” were obtained in Italy (78%), Spain (73%) and Austria (71%), against only 46% for the Portuguese, 49% for people in eastern Germany and 25% for the Greeks, these being the only countries where the figure was less than 50%.

69% of Greeks replied “unacceptable in all circumstances but not always punishable by law”, easily the biggest proportion of any country and far more than in eastern Germany and Portugal (44% each) and the Netherlands (43%).

Lastly 5% of Belgians and Germans chose the reply “acceptable in certain circumstances”, the only countries where the proportion choosing this response was significantly above the European average of 2%.

Breakdown by country

Q.56 *In your opinion, is domestic violence against women... ? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT– ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

1. ... acceptable in all circumstances
2. ... acceptable in certain circumstances
3. ... unacceptable in all circumstances but not always punishable by law
4. ... unacceptable in all circumstances and always punishable by law

Country	1	2	3	4	Don't know
B	0.9	5.0	32.7	60.6	0.7
DK	0.8	1.7	43.0	53.5	0.9
WD	0.2	5.0	36.4	53.6	3.3
D	0.2	4.5	38.1	52.7	3.1
OD	0.3	2.4	44.4	49.4	2.4
GR	0.8	3.1	69.1	24.8	2.3
E	0.8	0.4	23.7	73.4	1.8
F	0.5	2.1	32.2	63.8	1.4
IRL	0.3	1.4	30.4	65.2	2.7
I	0.8	0.6	19.5	78.3	0.8
L	0.5	2.2	29.7	65.0	2.5
NL	0.5	2.1	42.6	53.5	1.3
A	1.1	2.4	23.2	71.3	2.0
P	0.7	2.3	44.1	46.2	6.6
FIN	0.7	1.9	37.6	58.6	1.2
S	4.0	2.2	25.0	67.0	1.8
UK	1.0	1.6	32.2	62.5	2.7
EU15	0.7	2.3	32.2	62.4	2.1

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.56 In your opinion, is domestic violence against women... ? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT– ONE ANSWER ONLY)

5. ... acceptable in all circumstances
6. ... acceptable in certain circumstances
7. ... unacceptable in all circumstances but not always punishable by law
8. ... unacceptable in all circumstances and always punishable by law

Variables	1	2	3	4	Don't know
Gender					
Male	0.8	3.0	34.2	59.2	2.5
Female	0.6	1.6	30.3	65.4	1.7
Age					
15-24	0.7	2.2	30.6	63.4	3.1
25-39	0.8	2.4	32.8	62.2	1.6
40-54	0.8	1.7	33.3	61.9	1.9
55+	0.6	2.5	31.6	62.6	2.1
Terminal education age					
<= 15	0.6	1.9	30.0	64.7	2.4
16-19	0.6	3.0	32.1	61.7	2.3
20+	0.9	1.6	36.0	59.8	1.4
Occupation					
Self-employed	0.8	1.6	36.4	58.9	2.4
Manager	0.4	2.0	36.8	58.5	1.6
White-collar	1.1	2.0	28.1	66.5	2.3
Manual worker	0.6	3.1	32.7	61.5	1.7
House person	0.6	1.1	29.5	66.8	1.6
Unemployed	0.5	3.3	31.6	60.9	3.2
Retired	0.6	2.5	31.8	62.0	2.5
Student	1.1	1.7	31.4	63.7	2.0
Salary scale					
++	0.4	1.1	36.3	60.8	0.8
+	0.8	2.0	35.0	60.7	1.3
-	1.1	3.1	33.6	59.9	1.9
--	0.7	2.5	29.8	63.9	2.6
EU15	0.7	2.3	32.2	62.4	2.1

65% of women and 59% of men replied that domestic violence against women was “unacceptable in all circumstances and always punishable by law”, against 30% of women and 34% of men who think it “unacceptable in all circumstances but not always punishable by law”.

Only 2% of women and 3% of men think violence is “acceptable in certain circumstances” and just 0.6% of women and 0.8% of men) find it “acceptable in all circumstances”. The “don’t knows” accounted for just 2% of women and 3% of men in the sample.

As educational level rises, so too does the proportion of people replying “not always punishable by law”, as the proportion answering “always punishable by law” decreases. The figures are: 65% against 30% for people who left school at or below fifteen, 62% against 32% for those who left between 16 and 19, and 60% against 36% for those who were still studying at the age of 20 and above.

The unemployed, manual workers and retired people were the most likely to reply “acceptable in certain circumstances”, with 3% each.

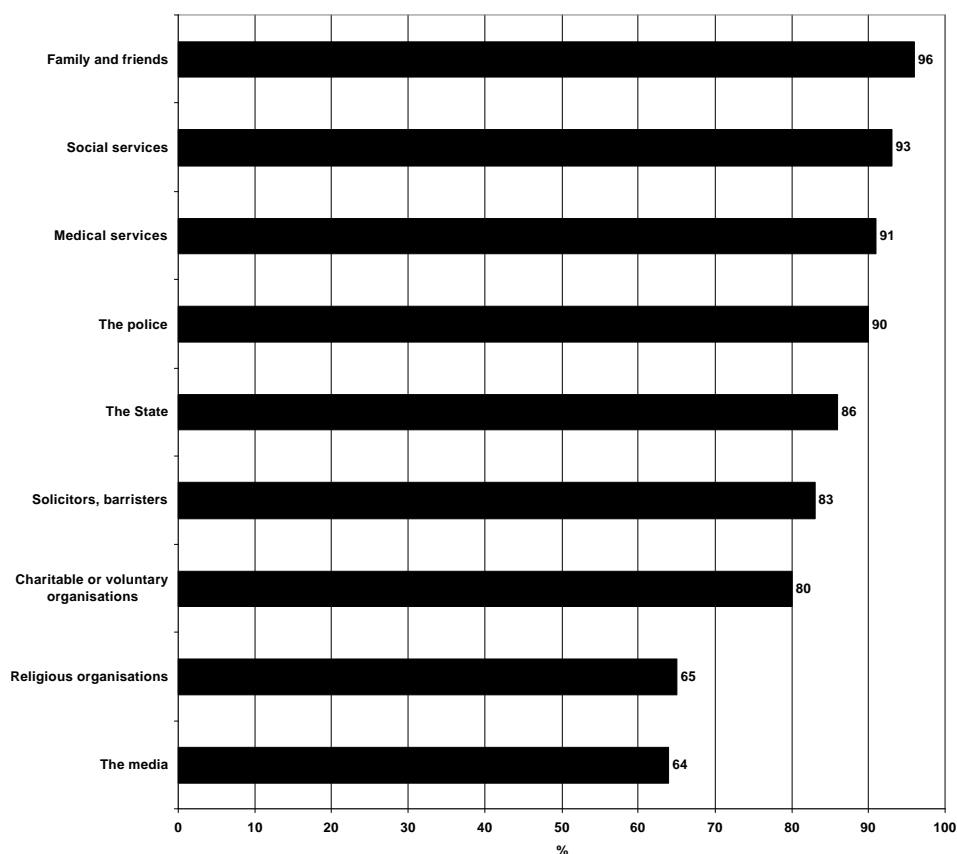
6. INSTITUTIONS/GROUPS THAT SHOULD HELP WOMEN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Respondents were also asked whether nine entities active in different areas should help women who were victims of domestic violence.

Four of the entities polled 90% or more of the vote: family and friends, followed by the social services, medical services and the police.

Three entities achieved between 80% and 86% of the vote: the State, solicitors/barristers and charitable or voluntary organisations.

Less than 70% of respondents mentioned religious institutions and the media.



Europeans therefore regard all the abovementioned entities as having a legitimate interest in the problem of domestic violence.

6.1 The State

When asked whether the State should help women who are victims of domestic violence, the vast majority of Europeans (86%) were in favour, with 10% disagreeing.

In four countries the percentage of "yes" answers was even above 90%: Spain (98%), Greece (97%), Portugal (96%) and Ireland (95%). This percentage was below the 80% mark in only three countries: Denmark (74%), Sweden (76%) and Finland (78%). As would be expected the "no" percentage was highest in those countries (21%, 18% and 17% respectively).

There was a high rate of "don't knows" in Austria (8%) and Germany (7%), against a European average of 4%.

Breakdown by country

Q.57.1 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 it should help women or not – THE STATE

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	82.1	14.3	2.5
DK	74.3	20.7	5.0
WD	80.2	12.2	7.0
D	80.9	12.1	6.6
OD	83.4	11.5	4.7
GR	97.3	1.9	0.8
E	97.5	1.8	0.7
F	82.2	16.0	1.7
IRL	95.1	2.7	2.2
I	89.4	8.3	2.3
L	88.6	9.3	2.2
NL	82.3	14.3	3.4
A	83.2	9.3	7.5
P	95.5	2.9	1.6
FIN	78.2	16.6	5.1
S	75.5	17.9	6.6
UK	89.3	6.3	4.3
EU15	86.4	9.9	3.6

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.57.1 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 it should help women or not – THE STATE

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	86.4	10.3	3.2
Female	86.4	9.6	3.9
Age			
15-24	86.2	10.8	3.0
25-39	87.0	10.1	2.8
40-54	87.8	9.0	3.1
55+	84.9	9.9	4.9
Terminal education age			
<= 15	88.3	7.9	3.8
16-19	85.8	10.3	3.7
20+	85.1	11.4	3.3
Occupation			
Self-employed	87.8	9.2	3.0
Manager	87.1	10.0	2.3
White-collar	87.4	10.1	2.5
Manual worker	86.8	9.7	3.4
House person	89.1	7.2	3.7
Unemployed	87.1	9.5	3.3
Retired	83.2	11.2	5.4
Student	85.1	11.6	3.0
Salary scale			
++	87.8	9.4	2.4
+	86.0	10.9	3.1
-	86.8	10.0	2.9
--	85.6	9.5	4.9
EU15	86.4	9.9	3.6

The percentage of men and women answering "yes" was exactly the same (87%). This percentage was slightly lower for the over-55s (85%). House persons (89%) and persons in the top income group (88%) were most strongly in favour.

6.2 The police

Overall, 90% of Europeans think the police should help women who are victims of domestic violence, with only 7% against. In nine countries more than 90% of respondents answered affirmatively: Spain (97%), Ireland (96%), Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom (95% each), France, the Netherlands (94% each), Portugal (93%) and Belgium (92%). The Germans led the "no" vote with 13%, followed by the Danes and Luxemburgers (10% each).

Breakdown by country

Q.57.2 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 it should help women or not – THE POLICE

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	91.8	6.4	1.7
DK	88.2	9.6	2.2
WD	80.5	13.3	5.8
D	81.6	12.6	5.4
OD	85.6	10.2	4.1
GR	90.4	8.7	0.9
E	96.9	2.2	0.9
F	94.2	5.4	0.4
IRL	96.2	2.7	1.1
I	88.1	8.2	3.7
L	89.0	9.6	1.4
NL	94.3	4.2	1.5
A	85.6	9.0	5.4
P	93.4	4.4	2.1
FIN	94.9	3.5	1.6
S	94.6	3.4	2.0
UK	95.1	2.5	2.3
EU15	90.4	6.8	2.7

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.57.2 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 it should help women or not – THE POLICE

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	89.5	7.7	2.7
Female	91.3	5.9	2.8
Age			
15-24	91.0	6.5	2.5
25-39	90.7	7.2	2.1
40-54	90.0	7.0	2.9
55+	90.2	6.3	3.3
Terminal education age			
<= 15	90.9	6.1	3.0
16-19	90.0	7.2	2.8
20+	90.4	7.2	2.2
Occupation			
Self-employed	89.9	6.7	3.4
Manager	88.3	8.6	2.6
White-collar	90.2	8.4	1.4
Manual worker	90.5	6.5	2.9
House person	92.1	5.7	2.2
Unemployed	90.3	7.3	2.3
Retired	90.5	6.1	3.3
Student	90.5	6.4	3.1
Salary scale			
++	90.2	7.3	2.2
+	89.4	7.9	2.5
-	90.7	7.1	2.1
--	90.2	6.7	3.1
EU15	90.4	6.8	2.7

There is very little difference between the sexes on this issue, with 90% of men and 91% of women answering "yes". Variables of age, education and income have no impact whatsoever in this particular instance.

However, the "yes" score rises to 92% for house persons and falls to 88% for managers.

6.3 Solicitors/barristers

83% of those polled felt that solicitors/barristers should also help women affected by domestic violence, with only 13% answering "no".

The Spaniards and Irish recorded the most spectacular "yes" vote, with 94% and 92% respectively. The Italians were most strongly opposed, with one in five (20%) answering "no", just ahead of the 17% in Austria and Denmark.

Breakdown by country

Q.57.3 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 it should help women or not – SOLICITORS/BARRISTERS

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	82.4	12.7	2.7
DK	79.1	16.8	4.1
WD	76.2	15.7	7.8
D	76.6	14.9	8.1
OD	78.3	12.2	8.9
GR	85.4	11.2	3.4
E	93.6	4.5	1.9
F	87.3	10.2	2.5
IRL	91.6	5.8	2.5
I	74.6	20.0	5.4
L	82.4	14.5	3.2
NL	89.0	8.0	3.1
A	73.1	17.0	9.9
P	88.6	8.8	2.6
FIN	84.6	11.2	4.3
S	87.5	8.9	3.6
UK	85.6	10.9	3.5
EU15	82.9	12.5	4.6

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.57.3 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 it should help women or not – SOLICITORS/BARRISTERS

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	80.9	14.4	4.5
Female	84.6	10.7	4.6
Age			
15-24	83.8	12.2	3.9
25-39	83.1	13.1	3.8
40-54	83.3	12.0	4.6
55+	81.9	12.4	5.5
Terminal education age			
<= 15	83.7	11.6	4.6
16-19	81.9	13.3	4.6
20+	82.2	12.9	4.8
Occupation			
Self-employed	81.0	13.7	5.3
Manager	82.4	12.4	4.9
White-collar	82.0	13.5	4.5
Manual worker	83.0	13.7	3.3
House person	85.8	9.9	4.4
Unemployed	81.0	13.0	5.9
Retired	81.8	12.4	5.6
Student	85.5	10.7	3.8
Salary scale			
++	82.6	12.6	4.6
+	81.5	13.9	4.6
-	83.1	12.7	3.9
--	81.9	12.9	5.2
EU15	82.9	12.5	0.1

81% of men and 85% of women answered "yes" to this question, a differential of 4%. Only 82% of persons aged 55 and over answered in the affirmative, which was the lowest "yes" score of the age groups. In the occupational groups, the "yes" vote ranged from 86% for students and house persons to 81% for the self-employed and unemployed.

6.4 Medical services

When asked whether medical services should assist women affected by domestic violence, the vast majority (91%) answered in the affirmative, against 6% who said "no".

In six countries the "yes" score was 96% or above: France (98%), Spain and Ireland (97% each) and Greece, Finland and Luxembourg (96% each).

Only two countries had a "yes" score under 85%: Germany (83%) and Austria (84%). The "no" percentage was highest in Italy (10%), just ahead of Germany and Austria (9%).

The percentage of "don't knows" was high in Germany and Austria (7% each), against a European average of 3%.

Breakdown by country

Q.57.4 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 it should help women or not – MEDICAL SERVICES

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	94.7	3.4	1.5
DK	88.2	8.4	3.4
WD	82.5	9.2	7.8
D	83.4	9.0	7.1
OD	86.8	8.5	4.4
GR	96.1	2.3	1.6
E	96.8	2.4	0.8
F	97.7	2.0	0.3
IRL	96.9	1.3	1.8
I	85.1	10.0	4.9
L	95.5	3.6	1.0
NL	91.1	6.6	2.4
A	83.6	9.0	7.4
P	93.1	5.7	1.1
FIN	95.9	2.6	1.5
S	95.2	2.3	2.5
UK	93.4	4.5	2.1
EU15	90.7	5.9	3.3

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.57.4 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 it should help women or not – MEDICAL SERVICES

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	89.4	6.6	3.8
Female	91.9	5.2	2.9
Age			
15-24	89.8	6.2	3.9
25-39	90.3	6.7	2.9
40-54	92.9	4.9	2.3
55+	90.0	5.6	4.2
Terminal education age			
<= 15	91.2	5.6	3.1
16-19	89.7	6.4	3.8
20+	91.8	5.1	3.0
Occupation			
Self-employed	91.3	5.3	3.4
Manager	90.2	6.4	3.1
White-collar	91.3	5.5	3.0
Manual worker	89.9	6.8	3.1
House person	92.6	4.7	2.7
Unemployed	90.2	5.3	4.5
Retired	90.2	5.6	4.1
Student	90.8	6.4	2.8
Salary scale			
++	91.2	6.0	2.5
+	89.7	7.3	2.9
-	90.9	5.6	3.5
--	90.9	5.7	3.5
EU15	90.7	5.9	3.3

There is a difference of 3% between men and women on this issue (89% and 92%). Answers to this question were not affected by the variables of age, education, occupation and income.

6.5 The social services

The European public also felt that the social services should help women suffering from domestic violence, with 93% of respondents answering in the affirmative and only 4% in the negative.

The "yes" vote was 97% or more in four Member States: Spain (99%) and Ireland, France and Denmark (97% each). Austria topped the "no" list with 8%, followed by the Germans with 6%.

Breakdown by country

Q.57.5 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 it should help women or not – THE SOCIAL SERVICES

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	94.9	3.0	1.7
DK	97.4	1.1	1.5
WD	86.8	5.3	7.5
D	87.4	5.6	6.6
OD	89.6	6.8	3.2
GR	96.3	2.3	1.4
E	99.0	0.3	0.7
F	97.1	1.7	1.2
IRL	96.7	1.3	2.0
I	92.8	4.4	2.8
L	94.3	3.6	2.0
NL	94.1	4.0	1.9
A	84.8	8.3	6.9
P	94.6	4.3	1.0
FIN	96.0	2.2	1.8
S	92.4	4.7	2.8
UK	93.1	4.7	2.2
EU15	93.2	3.7	3.0

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.57.5 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 it should help women or not – THE SOCIAL SERVICES

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	92.6	4.2	3.1
Female	93.7	3.2	2.9
Age			
15-24	92.7	4.0	3.1
25-39	93.9	3.9	2.1
40-54	93.5	3.8	2.7
55+	92.5	3.4	4.0
Terminal education age			
<= 15	93.0	3.7	3.2
16-19	92.4	4.2	3.3
20+	94.0	3.1	2.7
Occupation			
Self-employed	93.2	3.8	3.0
Manager	94.3	3.4	2.0
White-collar	94.8	2.8	2.4
Manual worker	91.8	4.8	3.3
House person	93.5	3.2	3.3
Unemployed	93.2	4.5	2.1
Retired	92.4	3.4	4.0
Student	94.9	3.2	1.9
Salary scale			
++	94.2	3.3	2.3
+	92.8	4.5	2.6
-	93.8	3.4	2.7
--	91.9	4.2	3.7
EU15	93.2	3.7	3.0

93% of men and 94% of women answered "yes". This percentage rises to 95% for students and white-collar workers and falls to 92% for the retired and manual workers.

6.6 Religious organisations

65% of Europeans think that religious organisations should also be involved in helping women affected by domestic violence.

26% disagree. The highest "yes" vote was in Portugal (87%), followed by Greece and Spain with 82% each. 60% of Danes answered in the negative, topping the "no" vote, followed by the Swedes with 45%. The percentage of "don't knows" was relatively high: 9% for the EU as a whole, with peaks of 15% in Germany and 14% in Austria.

Breakdown by country

Q.57.6 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 it should help women or not – RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	53.4	40.3	5.6
DK	32.1	60.1	7.9
WD	62.5	22.6	14.4
D	61.8	22.8	14.8
OD	59.4	23.9	16.1
GR	81.9	13.1	5.0
E	81.9	12.6	5.5
F	57.4	36.9	5.8
IRL	77.2	17.5	5.3
I	73.7	20.9	5.4
L	57.1	36.8	6.1
NL	55.5	37.4	7.1
A	58.2	28.4	13.5
P	87.4	10.3	2.3
FIN	55.1	36.1	8.8
S	43.5	45.4	11.1
UK	63.9	27.2	9.0
EU15	65.4	26.0	8.5

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.57.6 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 it should help women or not – RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	63.0	28.8	8.1
Female	67.7	23.4	8.8
Age			
15-24	59.4	31.4	9.1
25-39	61.2	30.5	8.2
40-54	65.2	26.9	7.8
55+	72.2	18.7	8.8
Terminal education age			
<= 15	71.5	20.3	8.1
16-19	62.9	27.7	9.3
20+	63.8	28.2	7.7
Occupation			
Self-employed	68.9	24.2	6.9
Manager	65.5	26.1	7.6
White-collar	63.3	27.5	9.1
Manual worker	60.1	30.6	9.2
House person	69.8	22.3	7.9
Unemployed	63.3	27.7	9.0
Retired	71.3	19.6	8.9
Student	59.0	33.3	7.7
Salary scale			
++	66.5	25.8	7.2
+	62.4	29.1	8.4
-	65.4	26.5	8.0
--	66.8	25.3	7.8
EU15	65.4	26.0	8.5

The difference between men and women on this question amounts to 5%, with women more strongly in favour than men (68% against 63%). The "yes" vote increases systematically with age: 59% in the 15-24 age group, 61% in the 25-39 age group, 65% in the 40-54 age group and as much as 72% for those aged 55 and over.

A look at the education variable reveals the opposite trend: 72% of those who left school at fifteen or earlier answered "yes", against 63% for those who stayed on until 16-19 and 64% for those who continued studying until the age of 20 or over. The "yes" score rises to 71% for the retired and to 70% for house persons. It is lowest among students (59%) and manual workers (60%).

The highest "yes" scores are found among persons with the highest and lowest incomes: 67% in both cases

6.7 Charitable or voluntary organisations

Four out of five Europeans (80%) answered "yes" when asked whether charitable or voluntary organisations should play a part in helping women who were victims of domestic violence. 14% disagreed.

Six countries recorded a "yes" score of 85% or more: Portugal (91%), Spain (90%), Greece (89%), Ireland (86%), the United Kingdom and France (85% each). The "no" vote was highest in the Netherlands (32%), just ahead of Denmark (24%). Once again, Germany and Austria recorded a high level of "don't knows" (13% and 12% respectively), against a European average of 6%.

Breakdown by country

Q.57.7 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 it should help women or not – CHARITABLE OR VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	75.7	19.4	4.4
DK	70.8	24.1	5.0
WD	69.0	16.7	13.6
D	69.3	16.6	13.4
OD	70.5	16.3	12.3
GR	88.5	8.6	2.9
E	90.4	6.5	3.1
F	84.8	12.5	2.6
IRL	86.3	8.5	5.2
I	80.9	14.6	4.4
L	75.3	17.1	7.6
NL	62.6	31.5	5.9
A	70.1	17.6	12.3
P	90.7	7.2	2.1
FIN	80.7	14.7	4.6
S	74.7	17.6	7.8
UK	84.7	11.3	4.1
EU15	79.6	14.0	6.2

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.57.7 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 it should help women or not – CHARITABLE OR VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	78.3	14.9	6.6
Female	80.8	13.2	5.8
Age			
15-24	79.7	13.7	6.4
25-39	80.0	14.9	5.0
40-54	78.9	15.0	6.0
55+	79.7	12.7	7.3
Terminal education age			
<= 15	80.5	12.8	6.7
16-19	78.5	14.9	6.4
20+	79.5	14.4	5.6
Occupation			
Self-employed	81.2	14.2	4.3
Manager	79.3	13.9	5.8
White-collar	80.4	14.7	4.8
Manual worker	77.2	15.9	6.9
House person	79.7	14.2	5.9
Unemployed	81.4	11.6	6.7
Retired	79.8	12.5	7.6
Student	81.7	13.5	4.8
Salary scale			
++	79.1	15.6	4.8
+	79.6	14.6	5.8
-	77.8	15.8	6.2
--	80.0	12.9	7.1
EU15	79.6	14.0	6.2

78% of men and 81% of women answered "yes". The "yes" score ranges from a high of 82% for students to 77% for manual workers.

6.8 The media

The citizens of the EU believe the media should support women victims of domestic violence. 64% of respondents were for, 29% against.

In four countries, 75% or more answered "yes" to this question: Spain (89%), Portugal (88%), Greece (83%) and Ireland (75%). The Danes headed the "no" vote with 51%, followed by the Dutch (44%) and Luxemburgers (42%). Only in Spain was the "no" vote below 10% at only 7%, against a European average of 29%.

Breakdown by country

Q.57.8 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 it should help women or not – THE MEDIA

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	62.5	33.5	3.2
DK	44.1	50.5	5.4
WD	53.7	33.9	11.8
D	53.8	34.4	11.2
OD	54.5	36.0	8.9
GR	82.5	14.6	2.9
E	88.5	7.2	4.3
F	64.0	32.9	3.1
IRL	74.9	18.6	6.5
I	65.6	27.0	7.4
L	53.1	41.9	5.0
NL	49.3	44.0	6.7
A	53.8	31.1	15.1
P	87.5	10.1	2.4
FIN	62.5	30.1	7.4
S	52.4	38.8	8.8
UK	61.4	30.2	8.4
EU15	64.0	28.6	7.2

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.57.8 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 it should help women or not – THE MEDIA

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	61.3	31.9	6.6
Female	66.5	25.6	7.7
Age			
15-24	59.2	33.0	7.6
25-39	62.8	31.3	5.7
40-54	65.4	28.2	6.4
55+	66.5	24.4	8.9
Terminal education age			
<= 15	69.0	22.7	8.2
16-19	62.8	29.7	7.4
20+	61.8	32.3	5.6
Occupation			
Self-employed	66.0	27.8	6.1
Manager	61.7	31.5	6.2
White-collar	63.2	30.3	6.4
Manual worker	63.2	30.0	6.6
House person	68.7	23.7	7.7
Unemployed	62.6	28.4	9.0
Retired	66.0	25.2	8.7
Student	57.4	36.1	6.2
Salary scale			
++	62.9	31.9	4.8
+	60.5	33.2	6.1
-	64.9	28.1	6.9
--	65.1	25.5	9.2
EU15	64.0	28.6	7.2

The pattern is very similar to that observed for question 57.6. The difference between men and women is 6%, with women once again more strongly in favour than men (67% against 61%). The "yes" vote increases systematically with age: 59% for persons aged 15-24, 63% for the 25-39 age group, 65% for the 40-54 age group and 67% for those aged 55 and over.

A look at the education variable reveals the opposite trend: 69% of those who left school at fifteen or earlier answered "yes", as against 63% for those who stayed on until 16-19 and 62% for those who continued studying until the age of 20 or over. The "yes" score peaks at 69% (house persons), dropping to 57% for students and 62% for managers. In the income category, those in the lowest brackets were most strongly in favour of media involvement (65% in the two lowest categories).

6.9 Family and friends

96% of Europeans believe that family and friends should help women victims of domestic violence, with only 2% taking the opposite view.

The Greeks and Spaniards achieved near unanimity with a spectacular 99% "yes" vote, followed by the French, Portuguese and Swedes with 98%.

Only 4% of Germans, Austrians, Italians and Dutch answered "no", the highest score for this answer. The "no" vote amounted to less than half a percentage point in Spain. The percentage of "don't knows" was also very low: 2% for the European Union as a whole, with peaks of 4% in Germany and Austria.

Breakdown by country

Q.57.9 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 it should help women or not – FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	95.8	2.3	1.3
DK	97.2	1.6	1.2
WD	91.0	4.3	4.5
D	91.4	4.0	4.3
OD	92.8	3.1	3.7
GR	98.6	0.8	0.7
E	98.9	0.4	0.6
F	98.4	0.9	0.7
IRL	97.2	1.0	1.8
I	93.6	3.8	2.6
L	95.7	3.3	1.0
NL	94.5	3.5	1.9
A	91.6	4.0	4.4
P	97.5	1.8	0.6
FIN	97.2	1.2	1.6
S	97.7	1.0	1.3
UK	97.2	1.3	1.5
EU15	95.5	2.3	2.1

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.57.9 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 it should help women or not – FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	95.2	2.4	2.3
Female	95.8	2.2	2.0
Age			
15-24	96.3	2.1	1.6
25-39	95.8	2.4	1.8
40-54	95.4	2.4	2.1
55+	94.9	2.3	2.7
Terminal education age			
<= 15	95.5	2.5	1.9
16-19	94.6	2.7	2.6
20+	96.0	1.8	1.9
Occupation			
Self-employed	95.5	2.5	2.0
Manager	95.1	2.4	2.1
White-collar	95.2	3.0	1.8
Manual worker	95.0	2.7	2.2
House person	95.8	2.2	1.9
Unemployed	95.0	2.2	2.8
Retired	95.3	2.1	2.6
Student	97.8	1.0	1.1
Salary scale			
++	95.9	2.3	1.5
+	94.6	3.3	2.1
-	95.8	2.2	1.9
--	94.3	3.0	2.7
EU15	95.5	2.3	2.1

95% of men and 96% of women answered "yes" to this question. The score is as high as 98% for students, compared with 95% or 96% for all other occupational categories.

7. LEGISLATION

The next section examines how much Europeans claim to know about their home country's legislation on a number of issues: prevention of domestic violence against women, social assistance for victims of domestic violence, legal aid for victims, the penalties incurred by perpetrators and measures to rehabilitate them in society.

7.1 Prevention of domestic violence against women

42% of Europeans think that their home country does not have special laws to prevent domestic violence against women; 34% believe that such legislation exists.

Almost one European in four (24%) chose not to answer this question. The percentage of "don't knows" was highest in the Netherlands (36%) and in Portugal (31%).

The "no" score was higher than the "yes" score in all countries but five: Finland, France, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Austria. The first three countries recorded the highest "yes" scores: 60% for Finland, 48% for France and 45% for Ireland. The "no" score was highest in Greece (56%) and in Spain, Portugal and Italy (49% each).

Breakdown by country

Q.58.1 In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN?

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	28.8	42.7	28.2
DK	30.9	42.8	26.3
WD	30.6	45.1	23.9
D	30.5	45.0	24.1
OD	30.1	44.6	24.9
GR	26.6	55.6	17.8
E	30.4	49.3	20.2
F	47.8	34.9	17.3
IRL	44.6	32.5	22.8
I	23.8	49.1	27.1
L	30.1	40.9	29.0
NL	27.5	36.1	36.4
A	37.6	37.3	25.1
P	20.2	48.6	31.2
FIN	60.0	23.9	16.2
S	30.4	46.8	22.8
UK	40.7	30.3	29.0
EU15	33.8	41.7	24.4

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.58.1 In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN?

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	36.0	40.2	23.6
Female	31.7	43.1	25.1
Age			
15-24	34.5	38.9	26.6
25-39	35.0	44.2	20.7
40-54	34.8	44.3	20.8
55+	31.5	39.1	29.2
Terminal education age			
<= 15	31.4	39.4	29.1
16-19	33.9	42.9	23.1
20+	36.9	44.0	18.8
Occupation			
Self-employed	33.5	45.8	20.7
Manager	39.2	43.7	16.5
White-collar	34.6	46.2	19.0
Manual worker	35.3	40.5	24.1
House person	30.0	42.5	27.5
Unemployed	31.8	43.8	24.2
Retired	32.0	38.1	29.8
Student	33.9	39.5	26.6
Salary scale			
++	37.3	43.4	19.1
+	36.1	44.7	19.1
-	35.2	41.8	22.7
--	32.5	39.4	28.0
EU15	33.8	41.7	24.4

The margin between the "no" score and the "yes" score was slightly smaller in the case of men (40% "no" against 36% "yes") than in the case of women (43% "no" against 32% "yes"). Even though the gap narrows in some categories, the "noes" are in the majority in all socio-demographic categories. There was a very high percentage of "don't knows" (24% for men, 25% for women), rising to 30% for the retired.

In terms of age, the highest "no" score came from the 25-54 age group (44%). The better educated also tended to answer "no" (44%). But the highest "no" scores came from white-collar workers and the self-employed (46% each), in contrast to the retired (38%) and students (40%). Lastly, in the income categories the "no" score was highest for the upper-middle (45%) and high income (43%) brackets.

7.2 Social support for victims of domestic violence

In contrast, a majority answered "yes" to the question "Are there special laws in your country regarding social support for victims of domestic violence?". Overall 45% answered "yes", the percentage rising to 59% in Finland, 60% in Denmark and 64% in France.

One in three (33%) throughout Europe disagreed. The "no" vote was highest in Greece and Italy (44% each), followed by Portugal (43%). The "yes" score was higher than the "no" score in all but five countries: Portugal (26% "yes" against 43% "no"), Italy (31% against 44%), Greece (40% against 44%), Sweden (37% against 40%) and Germany (36% against 40%).

There was a significant percentage of "don't knows": 23% for the European Union as a whole, with peaks of 34% in the Netherlands and 31% in Portugal.

Breakdown by country

Q.58.2 In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	47.4	29.4	22.8
DK	59.8	21.1	19.1
WD	37.3	39.2	23.3
D	35.9	39.5	24.2
OD	30.7	40.5	27.6
GR	39.5	43.5	17.1
E	41.9	37.5	20.6
F	63.8	21.8	14.4
IRL	51.4	26.5	22.2
I	30.6	43.5	25.9
L	41.0	31.0	28.0
NL	45.9	20.3	33.8
A	45.0	30.8	24.3
P	26.1	43.4	30.5
FIN	59.0	19.7	21.3
S	37.1	39.9	23.0
UK	54.8	20.5	24.7
EU15	44.5	32.6	22.8

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.58.2 In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	45.3	32.2	22.4
Female	43.7	33.0	23.2
Age			
15-24	43.4	31.2	25.3
25-39	46.9	34.5	18.5
40-54	46.6	34.2	19.1
55+	41.4	30.5	28.0
Terminal education age			
<= 15	40.1	31.8	28.1
16-19	47.1	32.6	20.3
20+	46.7	34.6	18.5
Occupation			
Self-employed	45.2	36.3	18.4
Manager	47.5	35.8	16.3
White-collar	41.4	39.6	18.9
Manual worker	47.4	30.7	21.8
House person	44.8	31.4	23.8
Unemployed	42.5	34.5	22.9
Retired	42.1	28.9	28.9
Student	43.1	31.4	25.4
Salary scale			
++	47.4	33.8	18.5
+	48.1	33.2	18.7
-	45.8	33.4	20.8
--	42.4	31.2	26.3
EU15	44.5	32.6	22.8

The male "yes" score (45%, against 32% "no") is just higher than the female one (44%, against 33% "no"). In the age categories, the over-55s recorded the lowest "yes" score (41%, against 31% "no" and 28% "don't know").

The less-well educated produced the lowest "yes" score (barely 40%).

In the occupational categories, 48% of managers and 47% of manual workers answered "yes", a figure which falls to 41% for white-collar workers and 42% for the retired. Lastly, the percentage of affirmative answers is highest for the upper-middle and higher income categories (48% and 47% respectively).

7.3 Legal support for victims of domestic violence

More than one European in two (51%) believe that their country has special laws governing legal support for victims.

Only 27% thought this was not the case. This was the pattern in thirteen out of fifteen countries, the only exceptions being Portugal, with 40% "no" and 30% "yes", and Italy, with 41% "no" and 32% "yes". The "yes" score was highest in France (74%), followed by Denmark (70%) the Netherlands and Finland (66% each). The Italians record the highest "no" score (41%), followed by the Portuguese (40%), the eastern Germans (36%) and the Spaniards (35%).

The "don't knows" represented 30% in Portugal, 27% in Italy and Luxembourg and 26% in the United Kingdom, against a European average of 22%.

Breakdown by country

Q.58.3 In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	53.1	23.9	22.5
DK	70.3	13.2	16.5
WD	45.2	31.9	22.3
D	44.2	32.7	22.5
OD	40.4	35.7	23.2
GR	58.2	27.2	14.7
E	44.6	35.0	20.4
F	73.7	15.6	10.7
IRL	54.5	21.9	23.6
I	32.3	40.7	27.0
L	39.8	32.9	27.3
NL	66.1	10.3	23.6
A	58.0	19.9	22.1
P	30.1	39.5	30.4
FIN	66.3	15.8	18.0
S	43.0	34.0	22.9
UK	56.9	17.4	25.6
EU15	51.0	27.3	21.6

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.58.3 In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	53.1	26.7	20.0
Female	49.1	27.8	23.0
Age			
15-24	51.3	24.8	23.9
25-39	53.5	27.7	18.6
40-54	52.4	30.1	17.5
55+	47.6	26.1	26.1
Terminal education age			
<= 15	44.3	27.8	27.9
16-19	52.9	27.7	19.1
20+	57.2	26.5	16.1
Occupation			
Self-employed	48.7	33.7	17.6
Manager	57.2	27.9	14.6
White-collar	48.5	34.0	17.5
Manual worker	54.5	24.9	20.5
House person	50.9	25.5	23.4
Unemployed	47.1	28.1	24.4
Retired	47.7	25.0	27.2
Student	51.6	25.4	23.0
Salary scale			
++	56.8	27.3	15.6
+	53.3	29.1	17.3
-	53.6	27.1	19.1
--	47.9	25.7	26.3
EU15	51.0	27.3	21.6

Although more marked among men (53% "yes", 27% "no") than women (49% "yes", 28% "no"), the "yes" score was highest in all socio-demographic categories.

The "yes" response was weaker in the 55 and over age group (48%). It increased in direct proportion to the level of education: 44% for those who left school at fifteen or younger, 53% for persons who continued studying until 16-19 years of age, and 57% for persons who completed their studies at the age of 20 or older.

57% of managers and 55% of manual workers answered "yes", a figure which falls to 47% for the unemployed. In the income category, the highest "yes" score was recorded by those with the highest incomes (57%).

7.4 Punishment of perpetrators

The question "In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding the punishment of perpetrators?" also received a majority of affirmative answers, with 58% answering "yes". The "yes" scores were highest in Austria (71%), the Netherlands (73%), Finland (76%) and Denmark (82%).

27% answered "no" to this question. The highest "no" vote was recorded in Portugal (43%), Luxembourg and Italy (41% each) and Spain (40%). Only three countries failed to record more "yes" answers than "no" answers: Portugal (31% "yes", 43% "no"), Luxembourg (37% "yes", 41% "no") and, lastly, Italy, where the scores were level (41% each).

There were fewer "don't knows" for this question: 15% for the European Union as a whole, with peaks of 23% in the United Kingdom and 26% in Portugal.

Breakdown by country

Q.58.4 In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding THE PUNISHMENT OF PERPETRATORS?

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	48.2	31.5	19.9
DK	81.7	10.0	8.4
WD	67.4	20.1	12.0
D	67.2	20.4	11.9
OD	66.3	21.3	11.6
GR	67.0	23.8	9.2
E	46.6	39.9	13.6
F	66.8	23.7	9.5
IRL	47.4	31.0	21.6
I	40.9	41.2	18.0
L	37.4	41.0	21.6
NL	73.0	10.0	17.1
A	70.5	17.0	12.5
P	30.5	43.4	26.1
FIN	76.2	15.0	8.8
S	59.9	28.3	11.8
UK	56.1	21.4	22.5
EU15	57.8	27.0	15.1

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.58.4 In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding THE PUNISHMENT OF PERPETRATORS?

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	60.3	25.6	13.9
Female	55.4	28.3	16.2
Age			
15-24	56.9	27.1	16.0
25-39	59.1	29.0	11.7
40-54	58.3	28.4	13.2
55+	56.7	24.2	18.9
Terminal education age			
<= 15	52.6	27.8	19.6
16-19	59.1	27.4	13.3
20+	62.9	26.2	10.7
Occupation			
Self-employed	53.6	33.0	13.3
Manager	65.3	23.7	10.7
White-collar	55.2	32.8	11.8
Manual worker	60.5	26.4	12.9
House person	54.5	28.0	17.5
Unemployed	58.1	26.2	15.6
Retired	56.1	24.3	19.4
Student	58.6	24.7	16.7
Salary scale			
++	64.7	25.6	9.4
+	60.1	29.5	10.3
-	60.4	26.8	12.4
--	55.7	25.5	18.7
EU15	57.8	27.0	15.1

There were more men answering "yes" (60% against 26%) than women (55% against 28%). Once again, the "yes" vote increased in proportion to education: 53% of those who left school at fifteen or younger, 59% of persons who stayed on until the age of 16-19 and 63% of those who continued studying to the age of 20 or beyond answered "yes".

In the occupational categories, the percentage of "yes" responses was 65% for managers and 61% for manual workers, but only 54% for the self-employed. It is also seen that the "yes" score is lowest for those on low incomes (56%) and highest for those on high incomes (65%).

7.5 Rehabilitation of perpetrators

39% of Europeans believe that their country has special laws regarding the rehabilitation of perpetrators, against 34% who do not. In only eight out of the fifteen countries is the "yes" score higher than the "no" score.

The seven "exceptions" are Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Luxembourg, Sweden and, lastly, Finland, where respondents were evenly divided (35% in each camp). Only in the Netherlands (62%) and Germany (51%) was there an absolute majority of affirmative answers. Southern Europe provided the highest percentage of "noes": Greece (42%), Italy (45%) and Spain and Portugal (48%). The "don't knows" were as many as 35% in Portugal and 33% in Italy and Luxembourg, with an overall average of 27%.

Breakdown by country

Q.58.5 In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding THE REHABILITATION OF PERPETRATORS?

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	35.8	34.4	29.4
DK	48.5	25.8	25.7
WD	51.7	24.4	23.3
D	51.0	24.8	23.5
OD	48.3	26.6	24.2
GR	30.0	41.9	28.1
E	26.1	48.3	25.6
F	44.9	37.4	17.7
IRL	31.9	37.3	30.8
I	22.1	44.6	33.3
L	25.8	41.4	32.8
NL	62.0	15.9	22.2
A	38.3	28.3	33.3
P	17.1	47.5	35.4
FIN	35.3	34.9	29.8
S	47.6	31.9	20.5
UK	43.0	25.1	31.9
EU15	39.3	33.9	26.6

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.58.5 In your opinion, are there special laws in your country regarding THE REHABILITATION OF PERPETRATORS?

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	41.5	33.7	24.6
Female	37.3	34.1	28.4
Age			
15-24	37.5	34.1	28.3
25-39	40.3	36.7	22.8
40-54	39.4	36.3	24.3
55+	39.3	29.8	30.7
Terminal education age			
<= 15	35.5	32.4	32.0
16-19	42.1	34.0	23.8
20+	41.5	36.6	21.6
Occupation			
Self-employed	40.3	36.8	22.8
Manager	43.5	34.3	21.5
White-collar	38.6	39.2	22.1
Manual worker	41.3	33.8	24.8
House person	36.5	33.9	29.6
Unemployed	37.9	37.3	24.6
Retired	39.0	29.4	31.3
Student	35.7	33.0	31.2
Salary scale			
++	42.5	36.1	21.1
+	41.5	36.7	21.5
-	42.4	33.9	23.7
--	38.2	31.9	29.9
EU15	39.3	33.9	26.6

Men (42% "yes" against 34% "no") were more affirmative than women on this question (37% against 34%). Even though the gap between the "yes" and "no" scores is in some cases very narrow, the "yes" score is always higher.

In the age groups, the "yes" score was lowest in the 15-25 year-olds (38%).

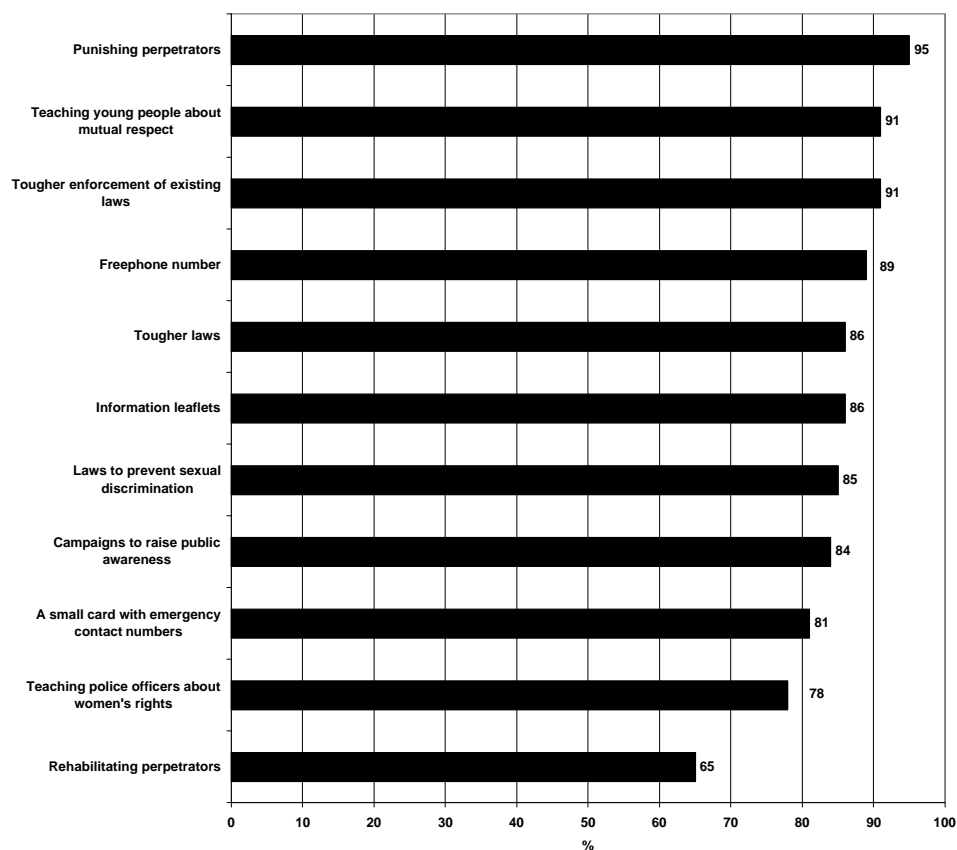
Those who left school at 15 or younger were the least likely to answer "yes" (36%). 41% of manual workers and 44% of managers answered "yes" against only 36% of students. The lowest "yes" score in the income groups was for the low-income bracket (only 38%).

8. WAYS OF COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Respondents were asked whether each of the eleven instruments proposed was useful in combating domestic violence against women.

With the exception of the rehabilitation of perpetrators, which, even so, secured 65% approval, all the instruments were given massive endorsement by respondents.

The option which received virtually unanimous approval throughout Europe was punishment of perpetrators, followed closely by teaching young people about mutual respect and the tougher enforcement of existing laws.



Communication instruments also proved popular (multidirectional instruments such as information campaigns, bi-directional instruments such as freephone numbers, and unidirectional instruments such as information leaflets), as did the possibility of tougher laws or laws to prevent sexual discrimination and improvements in training for police officers which included awareness of women's rights.

The various instruments to combat domestic violence are reviewed one by one in the light of national and socio-demographic variables.

8.1 Freephone number for women seeking help and advice

89% felt that a freephone number for women seeking help and advice would be useful, against only 8% who did not.

In twelve Member States out of fifteen 90% or more thought this would be useful, the highest scores being Belgium, Greece and Spain (97% each) and France and Ireland (96% each).

Austria and Germany bucked the trend, with only 69% of Austrians and 74% of Germans finding the proposal useful, against 21% and 19% respectively who did not.

The percentage of "don't knows" was also high in Austria and Germany (10% and 7% respectively), against a very low European average of only 3%.

Breakdown by country

Q.59.1 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. – A FREEPHONE NUMBER FOR WOMEN SEEKING HELP AND ADVICE

Country	Useful	Not useful	Don't know
B	96.5	2.3	1.0
DK	89.4	8.0	2.6
WD	73.5	18.8	7.4
D	73.8	18.5	7.4
OD	75.0	17.5	7.1
GR	96.5	1.8	1.7
E	97.0	2.3	0.7
F	95.9	3.3	0.8
IRL	96.3	1.4	2.3
I	90.2	6.8	3.1
L	95.2	3.8	1.0
NL	95.3	3.8	0.8
A	69.0	21.0	10.0
P	94.2	3.6	2.1
FIN	93.6	3.8	2.6
S	94.3	4.2	1.5
UK	90.9	5.4	3.7
EU15	88.6	7.9	3.4

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.59.1 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. – A FREEPHONE NUMBER FOR WOMEN SEEKING HELP AND ADVICE

Variables	Useful	Not useful	Don't know
Gender			
Male	87.4	8.8	3.7
Female	89.8	7.0	3.1
Age			
15-24	89.4	8.0	2.6
25-39	89.3	8.1	2.6
40-54	89.9	6.8	3.2
55+	86.8	8.4	4.6
Terminal education age			
<= 15	89.6	6.2	4.1
16-19	87.4	9.2	3.4
20+	88.9	8.0	2.9
Occupation			
Self-employed	87.7	9.3	2.9
Manager	88.1	8.3	3.0
White-collar	89.1	8.4	2.5
Manual worker	88.0	8.3	3.6
House person	92.8	4.8	2.4
Unemployed	88.3	7.8	3.8
Retired	86.8	8.1	5.1
Student	90.0	7.9	2.1
Salary scale			
++	90.2	7.1	2.4
+	89.4	7.5	3.1
-	89.1	8.8	2.1
--	87.6	8.2	4.2
EU15	88.6	7.9	3.4

90% of women and 87% of men answered "useful". The group least strongly in favour was the over-55s (with "only" 87%).

Two of the occupational categories recorded a "useful" score of 90% or more: the unemployed (93%) and students (90%).

The low-income group (88%) was slightly less in favour than other income groups.

8.2 A small card with emergency contact numbers for women victims of domestic violence

When asked whether a small card with emergency contact numbers for women victims of domestic violence would be useful, 81% said that it would, while 13% who disagreed.

Support was over 90% in five countries – Greece, Spain and Ireland (93% each), Portugal (92%) and Belgium (91%). Once again, the Austrians and Germans provided the highest percentage of dissenters and also the highest rate of "don't knows". 21% of Germans and 25% of Austrians felt that a small card would not be useful, while 10% and 13% respectively had no opinion, against a European abstention rate of only 5%.

Breakdown by country

Q.59.2 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. – A SMALL CARD WITH EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

Country	Useful	Not useful	Don't know
B	90.9	8.1	1.0
DK	82.0	13.5	4.4
WD	69.2	20.1	10.1
D	68.4	20.8	10.2
OD	65.5	23.3	10.7
GR	92.7	3.7	3.6
E	93.1	4.4	2.5
F	87.3	9.4	3.3
IRL	92.5	4.7	2.8
I	76.0	19.0	5.0
L	85.9	11.7	2.3
NL	83.1	13.3	3.6
A	62.3	24.5	13.3
P	92.3	4.7	3.0
FIN	81.1	14.0	4.9
S	79.5	14.8	5.7
UK	86.4	9.4	4.2
EU15	81.2	13.3	5.4

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.59.2 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. – A SMALL CARD WITH EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

Variables	Useful	Not useful	Don't know
Gender			
Male	79.6	14.6	5.7
Female	82.7	12.1	5.1
Age			
15-24	80.3	15.0	4.7
25-39	80.3	15.0	4.6
40-54	82.7	12.2	5.0
55+	81.3	11.6	6.8
Terminal education age			
<= 15	84.2	9.7	6.0
16-19	80.3	14.5	5.1
20+	77.9	16.1	5.7
Occupation			
Self-employed	80.8	15.1	4.0
Manager	75.9	17.3	6.2
White-collar	78.4	17.8	3.8
Manual worker	82.2	12.8	4.9
House person	87.6	7.6	4.8
Unemployed	80.1	13.2	6.6
Retired	80.2	12.1	7.5
Student	82.2	13.5	4.2
Salary scale			
++	79.6	15.3	4.6
+	82.1	12.6	5.3
-	83.5	11.6	4.6
--	80.6	12.7	6.7
EU15	81.2	13.3	5.4

Women were slightly more enthusiastic about this option (83%) than men (80%). For the education variable, the "useful" score is seen to decline as the level of education rises: 84% of those who left school at fifteen or younger were in favour, 80% of those who stayed on until 16-19 and 78% of persons who continued until the age of 20 or beyond.

The "useful" score is as high as 88% for house persons but only 76% for managers and 78% for white-collar workers. Support is slightly higher in the lower-middle and upper-middle income categories than in other income groups (84% and 82% respectively).

8.3 Information leaflets for women seeking help and advice

86% of respondents thought that information leaflets for women seeking help and advice were useful, against only 10% who did not.

The rate of "useful" answers was 90% or above in nine countries out of fifteen. Spain and Ireland came out top with 95% each, closely followed by Greece, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom with 94% each. The only countries where more than 10% of respondents felt that leaflets were not useful were Germany and Austria (18% each), Italy (16%) and Finland (11%).

Once again, Austria and Germany had a high rate of "don't knows" (12% and 8% respectively), against a European average of only 4%.

Breakdown by country

Q.59.3 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. – INFORMATION LEAFLETS FOR WOMEN SEEKING HELP AND ADVICE

Country	Useful	Not useful	Don't know
B	93.0	6.1	0.9
DK	86.9	9.7	3.4
WD	74.5	17.6	7.7
D	73.6	18.2	7.9
OD	70.3	20.4	8.7
GR	94.2	4.4	1.4
E	94.6	3.8	1.6
F	90.7	6.2	3.1
IRL	94.5	3.2	2.3
I	79.9	16.0	4.1
L	92.2	5.0	2.8
NL	94.0	4.1	1.9
A	70.8	17.6	11.5
P	91.6	5.4	3.0
FIN	84.6	10.5	4.9
S	87.0	9.4	3.7
UK	93.6	3.8	2.6
EU15	85.8	10.0	4.1

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.59.3 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. – INFORMATION LEAFLETS FOR WOMEN SEEKING HELP AND ADVICE

Variables	Useful	Not useful	Don't know
Gender			
Male	84.7	10.6	4.5
Female	86.8	9.4	3.8
Age			
15-24	87.1	9.9	3.0
25-39	87.3	9.5	3.2
40-54	86.9	9.5	3.6
55+	83.0	10.9	6.0
Terminal education age			
<= 15	86.3	8.9	4.8
16-19	85.2	10.9	3.9
20+	84.5	11.0	4.2
Occupation			
Self-employed	83.6	12.0	4.1
Manager	82.7	12.7	4.2
White-collar	86.2	10.6	3.2
Manual worker	87.1	9.3	3.5
House person	90.2	6.9	2.9
Unemployed	84.3	10.4	5.2
Retired	82.7	10.9	6.4
Student	89.5	8.0	2.5
Salary scale			
++	87.0	9.2	3.6
+	86.5	10.0	3.6
-	85.7	11.0	3.2
--	84.3	10.0	5.7
EU15	85.8	10.0	4.1

There was little difference between men and women on this question (85% and 87% respectively in favour). The 55 and overs were less enthusiastic about this option (83%) than the other age groups.

The "useful" score reaches 90% in two occupational categories: house persons and students. The percentage of supportive replies increases gradually but systematically in proportion to income, ranging from 84% for the low-income group to 87% for the high-income group.

8.4 Tougher laws

When asked whether they thought that tougher laws would be useful in combating domestic violence against women, 86% of Europeans said that they would, against 10% who disagreed.

The approval rate was 90% or more in five countries - Spain and Portugal (96% each), Ireland (94%), Greece (92%) and the United Kingdom (90%). In contrast, 31% of Danes, 19% of Swedes and 17% of Germans and Dutch felt that tougher laws would not help.

The highest rate of "don't knows" for this question was recorded in Luxembourg (9%), followed by Denmark, Austria and Sweden (8% each).

Breakdown by country

Q.59.4 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. – TOUGHER LAWS

Country	Useful	Not useful	Don't know
B	87.2	10.2	2.6
DK	60.5	31.3	8.2
WD	74.8	17.9	6.7
D	75.6	16.9	6.8
OD	78.9	13.3	7.1
GR	92.1	6.3	1.6
E	96.3	2.0	1.7
F	89.5	8.3	2.1
IRL	93.8	3.9	2.3
I	88.3	9.2	2.5
L	75.6	15.5	8.9
NL	76.1	17.1	6.7
A	76.7	15.7	7.7
P	95.7	2.6	1.7
FIN	77.2	15.6	7.2
S	73.3	18.7	8.0
UK	90.3	6.4	3.2
EU15	85.5	10.4	4.0

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.59.4 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful – TOUGHER LAWS

Variables	Useful	Not useful	Don't know
Gender			
Male	83.5	12.4	4.0
Female	87.3	8.6	3.9
Age			
15-24	85.8	10.1	4.1
25-39	86.2	10.6	3.1
40-54	84.1	12.3	3.4
55+	85.7	9.1	5.0
Terminal education age			
<= 15	89.3	7.4	3.3
16-19	86.3	9.5	4.0
20+	79.3	15.8	4.6
Occupation			
Self-employed	83.3	12.6	4.0
Manager	76.0	19.6	3.6
White-collar	85.0	11.3	3.5
Manual worker	87.6	9.2	3.1
House person	91.0	5.9	3.0
Unemployed	87.0	8.0	4.9
Retired	86.1	8.8	5.1
Student	82.9	12.3	4.8
Salary scale			
++	80.5	15.2	3.8
+	83.4	12.8	3.8
-	86.8	9.2	3.8
--	86.4	8.9	4.8
EU15	85.5	10.4	4.0

87% of women and 84% of men felt that this idea was useful. Once again, the approval rate declines as the level of education rises, with 89% of those who left school at fifteen or younger saying that it was a good idea, compared with 86% of those who stayed on until 16-19 and 79% of those who continued studying until the age of 20 or beyond.

In the occupational categories, the approval rate ranges from 91% of house persons to 76% of managers. The rate of supportive answers was slightly lower in the high-income and upper-middle income groups (81% and 83%) than in the other income groups.

8.5 Tougher enforcement of existing laws

91% of respondents were in favour of the tougher enforcement of existing laws, against only 5% who could see no point in this.

An approval rate of 95% or more was recorded in five countries: Spain (97%), France and Ireland (96% each), Greece and Portugal (95% each). Denmark (12%), followed by Finland, western Germany and Italy (8% each) were the Member States with the highest rate of opponents.

The percentage of "don't knows" was 9% in Luxembourg and 8% in Sweden, against a European average of only 3%.

Breakdown by country

Q.59.5 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. – TOUGHER ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING LAWS

Country	Useful	Not useful	Don't know
B	94.3	3.3	2.4
DK	83.6	11.7	4.8
WD	85.4	8.1	6.1
D	86.6	7.3	5.6
OD	91.5	4.3	3.8
GR	95.0	3.3	1.7
E	96.9	1.4	1.6
F	96.1	2.7	1.1
IRL	96.1	1.5	2.5
I	89.5	7.6	2.9
L	84.7	6.5	8.8
NL	88.2	6.9	4.9
A	87.1	7.1	5.9
P	94.5	2.5	2.9
FIN	85.8	8.3	5.9
S	84.9	7.2	8.0
UK	93.8	3.6	2.6
EU15	91.4	5.1	3.4

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.59.5 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. – TOUGHER ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING LAWS

Variables	Useful	Not useful	Don't know
Gender			
Male	90.9	5.7	3.3
Female	92.0	4.6	3.4
Age			
15-24	90.1	6.5	3.4
25-39	92.2	5.2	2.4
40-54	92.1	4.8	3.1
55+	90.9	4.6	4.4
Terminal education age			
<= 15	92.4	3.8	3.8
16-19	92.0	4.9	3.1
20+	90.0	6.4	3.2
Occupation			
Self-employed	91.4	5.7	2.9
Manager	88.0	8.0	3.2
White-collar	91.0	5.5	3.5
Manual worker	93.0	4.0	2.9
House person	93.7	3.5	2.8
Unemployed	90.8	5.9	3.2
Retired	91.4	4.0	4.5
Student	88.9	8.0	3.0
Salary scale			
++	91.4	5.4	2.9
+	92.0	4.9	2.9
-	92.7	4.1	3.1
--	90.5	5.1	4.3
EU15	91.4	5.1	3.4

Women were only slightly more in favour of this suggestion than men (92% against 91%). Again, the "useful" score declines slightly as the level of education rises: the proposal received the support of 92% of those who stopped studying at the age of 19 or younger, against 90% of persons who continued studying to the age of 20 or beyond.

The approval rate ranges from 94% for house persons and 93% for manual workers to 89% for students and 88% for managers. The lower-middle (93%) and upper-middle (92%) income categories gave the proposal a slightly stronger endorsement than the other income groups.

8.6 Laws to prevent sexual discrimination

To the question “Do you think it would be useful or not useful to combating domestic violence against women to have laws to prevent sexual discrimination?”, 85% of Europeans thought they would be “useful” and 9% “not useful”.

In seven countries, more that 90% of respondents thought such laws would be “useful”: Spain (95%), Greece (94%), Portugal (93%), Ireland (92%), Belgium, France and the United Kingdom (90% each).

By contrast, 21% of Danes, 16% of Finns and 15% of Austrians though they would be “not useful”.

The highest level of “don’t knows” occurred in Austria (13%), Denmark and Germany (10% each), with the European average being 6%.

Breakdown by country

Q.59.6 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. - LAWS TO PREVENT SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION

Country	“useful”	“not useful”	“don’t know”
B	90.2	7.4	2.4
DK	68.7	21.3	10.1
WD	75.5	13.9	9.7
D	75.4	14.1	9.6
OD	75.1	15.0	9.3
GR	93.9	3.6	2.5
E	94.7	1.9	3.4
F	90.0	7.1	2.9
IRL	91.5	4.3	4.2
I	83.7	10.7	5.5
L	86.7	7.0	6.3
NL	85.9	10.0	4.1
A	72.1	15.3	12.5
P	93.1	3.0	4.0
FIN	75.6	16.0	8.4
S	82.7	11.6	5.6
UK	89.9	6.2	3.9
EU15	85.2	9.0	5.5

Breakdown by socio-economic variables

Q.59.6 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. - LAWS TO PREVENT SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION

Variables	“useful”	“not useful”	“don’t know”
Gender			
Male	84.0	10.6	5.3
Female	86.3	7.6	5.8
Age			
15-24	86.2	8.8	4.9
25-39	86.6	9.8	3.5
40-54	84.5	10.3	4.9
55+	84.0	7.6	8.1
Terminal education age			
<= 15	86.9	6.8	6.1
16-19	85.0	9.5	5.4
20+	83.2	11.0	5.4
Occupation			
Self-employed	84.9	10.8	4.3
Manager	83.2	12.3	3.7
White-collar	83.0	11.0	5.9
Manual worker	86.4	8.4	5.0
House person	89.4	5.6	5.0
Unemployed	85.8	8.9	5.2
Retired	83.6	8.0	8.4
Student	85.0	10.4	4.2
Salary scale			
++	83.4	12.0	4.2
+	84.5	9.1	6.0
-	86.4	8.7	4.7
--	84.3	8.6	6.9
EU15	85.2	9.0	5.5

There is very little difference between the replies of males and females (84% of the former replied “useful” against 86% of the latter). The over-55s tended to answer “useful” less than the other age groups (84%).

As far as education is concerned, the percentage of those answering “useful” decreases with increasing terminal education age: 87% for persons having terminated their education at the age of 15 or less, 85% for those having terminated their education between the ages of 16 and 19, and 83% for those having terminated their education at age 20 or more. 89% of house persons answered “useful”. Finally, a slightly higher percentage of the lower-middle (86%) and upper-middle (85%) income groups answered “useful” than did the other two groups.

8.7 Teaching police officers about women's rights

78% of Europeans consider that it would be "useful" to teach police officers about women's rights, with only 14% thinking that it would be "not useful".

Four of the fifteen Member States recorded more than 90% of respondents considering this proposal to be "useful": Portugal (92%), Ireland, Greece and Spain (90% each). The largest percentage of "not useful" answers occurred in Germany (27%), Finland and Denmark (25% each).

"Don't know" accounted for 13% of answers in Austria and Germany, against a European average of 7%.

Breakdown by country

Q.59.7 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful.- TEACHING POLICE OFFICERS ABOUT WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Country	"useful"	"not useful"	"don't know"
B	83.5	13.3	3.1
DK	67.8	25.1	7.1
WD	61.0	26.6	12.0
D	59.9	26.8	12.8
OD	55.9	27.5	16.1
GR	90.2	5.1	4.7
E	89.9	5.7	4.4
F	86.6	9.4	4.1
IRL	90.0	4.9	5.1
I	75.7	16.6	7.7
L	78.7	15.1	6.1
NL	81.1	14.1	4.7
A	67.5	19.7	12.8
P	91.5	4.8	3.8
FIN	65.7	24.5	9.9
S	77.7	14.6	7.7
UK	88.2	6.2	5.6
EU15	78.3	14.3	7.3

Breakdown by socio-economic variables

Q.59.7 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful.- TEACHING POLICE OFFICERS ABOUT WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Variables	"useful"	"not useful"	"don't know"
Gender			
Male	76.5	16.1	7.2
Female	80.0	12.7	7.3
Age			
15-24	78.2	16.1	5.7
25-39	78.8	15.2	5.9
40-54	79.1	13.8	7.0
55+	77.5	13.0	9.4
Terminal education age			
<= 15	80.5	11.4	8.1
16-19	77.5	15.2	7.2
20+	76.2	16.8	6.6
Occupation			
Self-employed	79.5	14.1	6.3
Manager	75.7	17.2	6.3
White-collar	75.1	17.9	6.9
Manual worker	78.8	15.0	6.1
House person	83.4	10.2	6.3
Unemployed	77.0	15.3	7.7
Retired	77.1	12.4	10.5
Student	79.2	14.9	5.9
Salary scale			
++	78.5	15.0	6.2
+	78.6	14.9	6.2
-	78.5	14.8	6.6
--	78.5	13.7	7.9
EU15	78.3	14.3	7.3

80% of females and 77% of males considered this proposal to be "useful". The percentage of "useful" answers again decreased with increasing terminal education age: 81% for persons having terminated their education at the age of 15 or younger, 78% for those having terminated their education between the ages of 16 and 19, and 76% for those having terminated their education at age 20 or older.

Within the socio-professional groups, 83% of house persons, 80% of the self-employed and only 75% of white-collar workers replied "useful".

8.8 Campaigns to raise public awareness

To the question “Do you think it would be useful or not useful to combating domestic violence against women for their to be campaigns to raise public awareness to combat?”, 84% of Europeans thought they would be “useful” and 11% “not useful”.

In five countries, more that 90% of respondents thought such campaigns would be “useful”: Greece (95%), Spain (94%), Portugal (92%), Ireland (91%), and the United Kingdom (90%). By contrast, 26% of Germans in the former GDR (against an overall average for Germany of 19%), 20% of Danes and 15% of Luxemburgers replied that they found this suggestion to be “not useful”.

The highest percentage of “don’t know”’s was recorded in Austria (13%) and Germany (10%), against a European average of 6%.

Breakdown by country

Q.59.8 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful.- CAMPAIGNS TO RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS.

Country	“useful”	“not useful”	“don’t know”
B	86.4	10.7	3.0
DK	74.7	19.7	5.6
WD	71.7	17.7	10.2
D	69.9	19.4	10.3
OD	63.0	25.7	10.5
GR	95.1	3.0	1.9
E	94.0	2.9	3.1
F	88.4	9.2	2.4
IRL	91.1	4.2	4.8
I	83.8	11.7	4.6
L	75.2	15.4	9.4
NL	81.7	13.7	4.7
A	75.1	12.4	12.5
P	92.4	4.1	3.5
FIN	84.8	11.2	4.0
S	80.4	12.7	6.9
UK	89.9	5.6	4.5
EU15	83.7	10.8	5.5

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.59.8 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful.- CAMPAIGNS TO RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS.

Variables	“useful	“not useful”	“don't know”
Gender			
Male	82.0	12.3	5.6
Female	85.2	9.3	5.3
Age			
15-24	84.0	11.0	5.0
25-39	84.7	11.2	4.0
40-54	84.7	10.9	4.4
55+	81.9	10.3	7.8
Terminal education age			
<= 15	85.3	8.4	6.2
16-19	82.4	12.1	5.4
20+	83.0	11.8	4.8
Occupation			
Self-employed	84.4	10.8	4.8
Manager	81.5	13.1	4.7
White-collar	85.0	10.3	4.7
Manual worker	83.3	11.6	5.1
House person	87.7	7.9	4.4
Unemployed	80.9	13.6	5.2
Retired	82.0	10.0	8.0
Student	84.8	10.8	4.4
Salary scale			
++	84.0	11.7	4.0
+	83.8	11.2	5.0
-	83.3	11.9	4.8
--	82.1	10.5	7.4
EU15	83.7	10.8	5.5

More females (85%) replied “useful” than did males (82%).

Those aged 55 and over replied “useful” slightly less (82%) than the other age groups (between 84% and 85%). Where education is concerned, those respondents with the lowest terminal education age, i.e. 15 or younger, produced the highest percentage of “useful” answers (85%). As for occupational groups, 88% of home persons and 85% of white-collar workers replied that awareness-raising campaigns would be “useful”, the corresponding figure falling to only 81% for the unemployed. There is a slight but systematic increase in the percentage of “useful” answers with increasing income (starting at 82% for the lower income group and rising to 84% for the higher income group).

8.9 Punishing perpetrators

95% of Europeans consider that it would be “useful” to punish perpetrators, against only 3% thinking it would be “not useful”.

Nine out of the fifteen Member States recorded more than 95% of “useful” replies: France (99%), Greece and Spain (98% each), Portugal and the United Kingdom (97% each), Ireland, the Netherlands and Belgium (96% each) and Italy (95%). Two Scandinavian countries, Sweden and Denmark, gave the “not useful” option the highest rating.

The percentage of “don’t know”’s is very low for this question, at an average of only 2% for the European Union.

Breakdown by country

Q.59.9 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful.- PUNISHING PERPETRATORS

Country	“useful”	“not useful”	“don’t know”
B	95.8	1.8	2.1
DK	89.9	7.6	2.5
WD	90.0	5.9	3.6
D	90.6	5.4	3.4
OD	93.0	3.4	2.9
GR	97.8	0.8	1.4
E	98.4	0.5	1.0
F	98.5	0.8	0.6
IRL	96.2	0.9	2.8
I	95.0	3.0	2.0
L	94.8	2.4	2.8
NL	96.3	2.0	1.7
A	86.5	7.4	6.1
P	96.9	1.5	1.6
FIN	94.6	2.8	2.7
S	88.2	7.6	4.2
UK	96.5	1.4	2.1
EU15	94.9	2.8	2.1

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.59.9 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. - PUNISHING PERPETRATORS

Variables	“useful”	“not useful”	“don’t know”
Gender			
Male	94.9	2.9	2.2
Female	95.0	2.6	2.1
Age			
15-24	95.2	3.1	1.7
25-39	95.5	2.7	1.6
40-54	94.8	3.2	2.0
55+	94.5	2.4	2.9
Terminal education age			
<= 15	95.5	2.2	2.2
16-19	95.2	2.7	2.0
20+	93.7	3.5	2.4
Occupation			
Self-employed	95.7	2.8	1.3
Manager	91.7	4.5	3.0
White-collar	94.2	3.4	2.4
Manual worker	96.0	2.5	1.4
House person	97.2	1.5	1.3
Unemployed	94.3	2.9	2.7
Retired	94.3	2.4	3.2
Student	94.7	3.3	1.9
Salary scale			
++	93.8	3.6	2.0
+	95.9	2.6	1.5
-	95.6	2.9	1.4
--	93.8	2.8	3.4
EU15	94.9	2.8	2.1

There is no difference between the sexes as far as answers to this question are concerned (in both cases, 95% replied “useful” and 3% “not useful”).

As for the education variables, it is again the case that the percentage of “useful” replies decreases as the terminal education age increases: 96% for persons having terminated their education at the age of 15 or younger, 95% for those having terminated their education between the ages of 16 and 19, and 94% for those having terminated their education at age 20 or older. 97% of home persons felt that punishing perpetrators would be “useful”, against only 92% of managers.

Finally, a higher proportion (96%) of the lower-middle and upper-middle income groups replied “useful” than did the other groups.

8.10 Rehabilitating perpetrators

To the question “Do you think it would be useful or not useful to combating domestic violence against women for perpetrators to be rehabilitated?”, Europeans seem to a little more divided, with 65% stating that this would be “useful” and 26% answering “not useful”

The 80% “useful” mark is reached or exceeded in five countries: the Netherlands (88%), Ireland and Portugal (87% each), Sweden (83%) and France (80%). By contrast, 49% of Germans in the former GDR (against a national average of 47%), 36% of Italians and 35% of Austrians replied that they considered this suggestion to be “not useful”.

The highest rate of “don’t know”’s occurred in Austria (20 %) and Germany (16%), against a European average of 9%.

Breakdown by country

Q.59.10 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. - REHABILITATING PERPETRATORS

Country	“useful”	“not useful”	“don’t know”
B	61.7	27.9	10.2
DK	74.2	17.4	8.4
WD	36.9	46.0	16.3
D	36.5	46.6	16.2
OD	35.0	48.9	15.6
GR	78.6	14.3	7.2
E	75.7	16.6	7.7
F	79.9	16.7	3.4
IRL	86.8	5.6	7.6
I	53.8	36.1	10.1
L	71.7	18.4	10.0
NL	87.7	8.7	3.5
A	44.6	35.4	20.0
P	86.8	6.8	6.4
FIN	74.8	16.9	8.4
S	82.6	11.7	5.7
UK	78.4	14.9	6.7
EU15	64.6	26.0	9.3

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.59.10 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. - REHABILITATING PERPETRATORS

Variables	“useful”	“not useful”	“don't know”
Gender			
Male	64.7	26.0	9.0
Female	64.5	25.9	9.5
Age			
15-24	63.5	27.7	8.8
25-39	65.2	26.6	8.1
40-54	64.7	27.3	7.9
55+	64.6	23.6	11.5
Terminal education age			
<= 15	65.1	24.9	9.9
16-19	62.6	28.4	8.9
20+	66.8	23.6	9.2
Occupation			
Self-employed	64.3	29.9	5.6
Manager	65.8	24.3	9.1
White-collar	64.3	26.6	9.0
Manual worker	64.7	26.6	8.5
House person	66.2	25.7	8.1
Unemployed	57.3	32.2	10.3
Retired	64.6	22.8	12.4
Student	66.4	24.9	8.6
Salary scale			
++	66.6	25.0	8.0
+	64.2	27.4	8.2
-	65.5	25.3	9.1
--	64.6	25.0	10.2
EU15	64.6	26.0	9.3

Here again, there is no difference between the sexes, with the same percentage of males and females answering “useful” (65% against 26% “not useful”).

As for level of education, the percentage of “useful” answers is a little lower for respondents having terminated their education between the ages of 16 and 19 (63 %) than for the other two categories. Within the socio-professional groups, 66% of students and house persons answered “useful”, compared to only 57% for the unemployed.

8.11 Teaching young people about mutual respect

91% of European think it would be useful to teach young people about mutual respect, against only 5% who think that it would be “not useful”.

In eight of the fifteen Member States, a score of 95% of “useful” replies was achieved or exceeded: Greece (98%), Spain, the Netherlands, France and Denmark (97% each), Portugal and Finland (96% each) and Belgium (95%). The highest proportion of “not useful” answers occurred in Germany (11%), Italy and Austria (7% each).

The percentage of “don’t know”’s is low for this question: the Community average is only 4%, despite the high level of abstentions (13%) recorded in Ireland.

Breakdown by country

Q.59.11 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful.- TEACHING YOUNG PEOPLE ABOUT MUTUAL RESPECT

Country	“useful”	“not useful”	“don’t know”
B	95.1	3.8	1.0
DK	96.7	2.2	1.1
WD	79.4	10.2	9.1
D	79.4	10.5	9.0
OD	79.5	11.3	8.7
GR	97.5	1.6	0.9
E	96.6	1.9	1.5
F	96.6	3.0	0.5
IRL	85.3	1.6	13.0
I	90.1	6.5	3.4
L	91.5	5.0	3.5
NL	96.6	1.9	1.5
A	83.4	6.8	9.8
P	96.4	1.5	2.2
FIN	95.6	1.9	2.6
S	90.6	3.5	5.9
UK	93.7	3.5	2.9
EU	90.7	5.1	3.9

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.59.11 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful. - TEACHING YOUNG PEOPLE ABOUT MUTUAL RESPECT

Variables	“useful”	“not useful”	“don’t know”
Gender			
Male	90.2	5.4	4.1
Female	91.2	4.9	3.7
Age			
15-24	88.0	8.0	3.7
25-39	91.7	4.6	3.6
40-54	92.1	4.6	3.1
55+	90.2	4.6	5.0
Terminal education age			
<= 15	90.3	4.4	5.1
16-19	90.6	5.4	3.8
20+	92.3	4.4	2.8
Occupation			
Self-employed	92.3	4.8	2.7
Manager	91.9	4.1	3.5
White-collar	91.3	5.5	3.2
Manual worker	89.7	5.5	4.5
House person	93.3	3.6	2.9
Unemployed	89.2	5.9	4.7
Retired	89.9	4.5	5.3
Student	89.0	8.0	2.8
Salary scale			
++	92.8	3.8	2.9
+	91.4	5.6	2.8
-	90.2	5.5	3.8
--	89.2	5.1	5.6
EU15	90.7	5.1	3.9

The percentage of “useful” answers is only slightly higher for females (91%) than for males (90%). The 15-24 age group answered “useful” (88%) slightly less than the other age groups.

Within the various education variables, it was those respondents with the highest level of education (i.e. terminal education age of 20 or older) who gave the “useful” option the highest rating (92%).

93% of house persons, 92% of self-employed persons and managers and 89% of students and the unemployed considered this suggestion to be “useful”. The percentage of “useful” answers increases slightly but systematically with increasing income level (starting at 89% for the lower income group and rising to 93% for the higher income group).

9. THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The following section is concerned with the question of whether the European Union should be involved in combating domestic violence against women. An assessment is first made of the level of awareness among the European public of the Union's policies and the measures it has proposed.

9.1 Awareness of the policies or measures put forward by the European Union

To the question "Are you aware or not of any policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat domestic violence against women?", 79% of Europeans answered "no".

The percentage of "no"s is above 80% in six countries: Sweden (88%), the Netherlands (85%), Greece (84%), Finland and the United Kingdom (83% each) and France (81%).

The European average for "yes" replies is 9%, with eight countries exceeding 10%: Luxembourg (17%), Austria (15%), Ireland (14%), Belgium and Greece (12% each), France (11%), Portugal and Italy (10% each). There is a relatively high level of "don't know"s for this question: 12% at European level, with highs of 25% in Denmark and 21% in Portugal.

Breakdown by country

Q.60 Are you aware or not of any policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat domestic violence against women?

Country	"yes"	"no"	"don't know"
B	11.6	79.7	8.3
DK	9.5	65.1	25.4
WD	7.8	78.6	13.0
D	7.9	78.9	12.6
OD	8.5	80.0	11.1
GR	12.4	83.8	3.7
E	6.8	76.5	16.7
F	10.9	81.0	8.1
IRL	13.9	77.0	9.1
I	10.0	76.8	13.2
L	16.5	74.2	9.2
NL	6.8	85.4	7.9
A	15.3	72.8	11.9
P	10.4	68.5	21.1
FIN	9.1	82.7	8.2
S	6.2	87.6	6.2
UK	7.2	83.1	9.7
EU15	8.9	79.3	11.6

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.60 Are you aware or not of any policies or measures put forward by the European Union to combat domestic violence against women?

Variables	“yes”	“no”	“don’t know”
Gender			
Male	10.1	79.5	10.2
Female	7.8	79.1	12.9
Age			
15-24	8.3	78.8	12.9
25-39	9.9	79.2	10.8
40-54	10.2	79.5	10.1
55+	7.5	79.6	12.6
Terminal education age			
<= 15	7.9	79.3	12.7
16-19	9.0	79.2	11.5
20+	10.5	79.3	10.1
Occupation			
Self-employed	10.4	80.9	8.4
Manager	10.9	77.2	11.6
White-collar	8.1	80.7	11.2
Manual worker	8.7	78.8	12.4
House person	9.4	78.8	11.9
Unemployed	9.7	80.6	9.4
Retired	7.8	79.2	12.7
Student	8.7	79.7	11.6
Salary scale			
++	8.5	82.1	9.1
+	9.6	81.5	8.9
-	9.4	79.2	11.4
--	8.9	78.4	12.3
Membership of the EU			
A good thing	11.0	78.0	10.8
Neither a good nor a bad thing	7.3	80.8	11.7
A bad thing	8.8	85.4	5.8
EU15	8.9	79.3	11.6

There is a higher rate of “don’t know”s among females (13%) than males (10%). 80% of males replied “no” against 79% of females, while 10% of males replied “yes” against only 8% of females.

The age and education variables have no impact on answers to this question. As for professional groups, the highest “no” score was recorded among the self-employed, white-collar workers and the unemployed (81%).

The percentage of “no”s increases slightly and consistently with increasing income (rising from 78% for the lower income group to 82% for the upper income group). Finally, as is quite logical, the more respondents were not in favour of the European Union, the more likely they were to reply “no”: 78% of respondents who consider their country’s membership of the EU to be a good thing replied “no”, against 81% of respondents who consider it to be neither a good nor a bad thing, and 85% of respondents who consider it to be a bad thing.

Curiously, however, the percentage of “yes” replies does not follow this logic: 9% of respondents who consider their country’s membership of the EU to be a bad thing answered “yes”, against “only” 7% of those who consider it to be neither a good nor a bad thing.

9.2 Is domestic violence against women an area in which the European Union ought to take action?

More than two out of three Europeans (67%) believe that the European Union should "definitely" be involved in combating violence against women.

A further 21% think that the European Union should "probably" be involved, while only 3% think that it should "probably not" be involved and 2% that it should "definitely not". The percentage of "don't knows" on this question was particularly insignificant: 6%.

The suggested replies are placed in the same order in each of the fifteen countries. With an average of 3.79 on a scale going from 1 to 4⁴, the Spanish have the highest average, just ahead of the Irish (3.77), the Italians and the Portuguese (3.76 each) and the Greeks (3.74). The average is very low in Denmark (3.25), far behind the Netherlands (3.44) and the British (3.45) who bring up the rear at European level.

The European average of 3.63 indicates that Europeans have clear-cut ideas on this issue⁵.

Breakdown by country

Q.61 In your opinion, should the European Union get involved in combating domestic violence against women? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. Yes, definitely
2. Yes, probably
3. No, probably not
4. No, definitely not

Country	1	2	3	4	Don't know	Average
B	65.6	27.4	1.6	0.3	5.0	3.67
DK	50.1	29.4	9.3	8.3	2.9	3.25
WD	60.6	21.5	4.0	2.9	10.5	3.57
D	61.3	22.0	4.0	2.7	9.6	3.58
OD	64.1	23.9	3.8	1.6	6.0	3.61
GR	73.7	21.3	1.5	0.4	3.1	3.74
E	77.7	16.4	1.2	0.6	4.1	3.79
F	70.7	21.5	2.1	2.1	3.6	3.67
IRL	76.7	15.6	1.2	1.1	5.4	3.77
I	75.1	19.2	1.5	0.3	3.9	3.76
L	58.9	25.5	5.9	3.3	6.2	3.50
NL	59.9	23.4	8.8	4.4	3.6	3.44
A	64.9	17.1	6.6	3.5	8.0	3.56
P	71.8	17.3	1.7	0.3	8.9	3.76
FIN	73.5	19.9	2.8	0.9	2.8	3.71
S	73.6	15.1	5.4	3.0	2.9	3.64
UK	54.6	26.8	6.1	3.6	9.0	3.45
UE15	66.8	21.4	3.4	2.1	6.1	3.63

⁴ « Yes, definitely », 4, « Yes, probably », 3, « No, probably not », 2 and « No, definitely not », 1, centre point = 2.5.

⁵ Remember that the centre point is 2.5.

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.61 In your opinion, should the European Union get involved in combating domestic violence against women?

1. Yes, definitely
2. Yes, probably
3. No, probably not
4. No, definitely not

Variables	1	2	3	4	Don't know	Average
Gender						
Male	65.5	23.2	3.4	2.2	5.5	3.61
Female	68.1	19.7	3.5	1.9	6.7	3.65
Age						
15-24	67.1	21.7	3.0	1.5	6.6	3.65
25-39	68.9	20.9	3.1	1.8	5.1	3.66
40-54	71.0	19.4	2.8	1.9	4.9	3.68
55+	61.8	23.2	4.4	2.8	7.7	3.56
Terminal education age						
<= 15	65.0	22.1	3.2	1.7	7.9	3.63
16-19	68.6	20.0	3.3	1.9	6.2	3.65
20+	65.8	23.1	4.3	3.2	3.4	3.57
Occupation						
Self-employed	70.2	20.1	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.64
Manager	64.4	23.7	4.4	3.2	3.8	3.56
White-collar	68.4	21.9	2.7	2.0	5.0	3.65
Manual worker	67.8	20.4	3.5	1.4	6.8	3.66
House person	68.5	20.0	3.0	2.0	6.3	3.66
Unemployed	72.7	18.0	2.7	0.7	5.8	3.73
Retired	61.4	23.6	4.2	2.7	8.1	3.56
Student	68.2	21.1	3.1	1.5	6.1	3.66
Salary scale						
++	68.2	22.1	3.9	2.6	2.9	3.61
+	67.3	22.0	3.6	1.9	5.1	3.63
-	66.4	21.7	3.6	2.2	6.0	3.62
--	64.7	22.1	3.7	1.9	7.6	3.62
Membership of EU						
A good thing	71.0	20.3	3.1	2.0	3.6	3.66
Neither a good thing nor a bad thing	66.6	22.7	3.3	1.4	6.0	3.64
A bad thing	59.1	22.5	6.7	4.6	7.0	3.47
EU15	66.8	21.4	3.4	2.1	6.1	3.63

The average is slightly higher among women (3.65) than among men (3.61). The 55- and -overs have the lowest average (3.56), while those with the highest level of education are slightly behind (3.57 on average as against 3.63 and 3.65 for the two other levels of education).

In the occupational categories, the unemployed (3.73), manual workers and house persons (3.66) have the highest averages and the retired and managers (3.56) the lowest.

While the average is constantly high whatever the class, it rises, as would be expected, with the respondents' support for membership of the European Union: an average of 3.47 for those who believe that membership of the European Union is a bad thing for their country, 3.64 for those who think it is neither a good thing nor a bad thing, and 3.66 for those who think it is a good thing.

10. PROXIMITY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF WHICH WOMEN ARE VICTIMS

In the following section we have tried to clarify the question of the proximity of domestic violence on women. Two questions, devised in parallel and asked at the very end of the interview, have been divided into three parts, the first concerning place of work or study, the second neighbourhood and the third friends and family.

The first question focuses on whether anything is said in each of these environments about specific cases of a woman who is a victim of domestic violence, the second about whether individual cases of perpetrators of domestic violence are talked about in the same three environments.

10.1 Is the place of work or study somewhere where specific cases of domestic violence against women are talked about?

When asked "Do you know of a woman who has been a victim of some form of domestic violence where you work or study?", 84% of European Union nationals answer "no" and 11% "yes". Five countries have a score of 85% or more "noes": Spain and Italy (90%), Greece and Portugal (87%) and Germany (85 %).

The "no" score is lowest in the Netherlands (70%) and in the three Scandinavian countries - Sweden (71%), Denmark and Finland (76% each). As would be expected, the "yes" score is highest in these countries - and in the same order too: Netherlands (26%), Sweden (23%), Denmark and Finland (17% each). Ireland has 10% don't knows, compared with a European average of 5%.

Breakdown by country

Q.62.1 Do you know of a woman who has been a victim of some form of domestic violence? – WHERE YOU WORK OR STUDY

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	10.2	82.5	3.7
DK	16.6	76.3	7.1
WD	7.4	84.5	4.6
D	7.1	84.9	4.6
OD	6.2	86.3	4.6
GR	12.0	86.9	1.1
E	6.1	90.2	3.6
F	10.7	84.0	5.3
IRL	10.7	79.0	10.2
I	6.0	90.1	3.9
L	13.3	79.8	6.9
NL	26.3	70.3	3.4
A	10.9	82.2	6.9
P	10.3	86.7	3.0
FIN	17.1	76.3	6.6
S	23.3	70.9	5.8
UK	15.9	77.5	6.6
EU15	10.6	83.8	4.8

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.62.1 Do you know of a woman who has been a victim of some form of domestic violence? – WHERE YOU WORK OR STUDY

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	9.5	85.0	4.7
Female	11.6	82.6	4.9
Age			
15-24	10.9	83.7	4.9
25-39	12.5	82.1	4.6
40-54	14.2	81.2	3.5
55+	6.2	87.1	5.9
Terminal education age			
<= 15	6.1	87.2	5.8
16-19	11.6	83.6	4.0
20+	15.6	78.5	4.9
Occupation			
Self-employed	12.2	84.6	2.8
Manager	16.1	78.3	4.4
White-collar	13.9	81.2	4.4
Manual worker	13.8	80.9	4.1
House person	7.0	87.7	4.4
Unemployed	6.7	86.4	5.6
Retired	5.6	86.7	7.0
Student	10.6	84.7	4.4
Salary scale			
++	15.6	80.5	2.9
+	12.6	82.5	3.8
-	10.1	84.2	4.8
--	8.3	85.3	5.0
EU15	10.6	83.8	4.8

There is little difference between men (85% no and 10% yes) and women (83% no and 12% yes) on this question. In the age groups the 55 and overs have a "no" score of 87%, 8 points more than in the group with the highest level of education. By education variable, it is seen that the "no" percentage declines as the level of education rises: 87% noes for those who left school at age 15 or earlier, 84% for those who finished between 16 and 19 and 79% for those who continued studying into their twenties.

As might be expected the occupational groups with the highest "no" score are those who have no job: house persons (88%), retired (87%) and the unemployed (86%). By contrast the "no" score is lower with managers (78%), manual workers (81%) and white collar workers (81%). The upper-middle (83%) and high income groups (81%) have a lower "no" score than the low (85%) and lower-middle income groups (84%).

10.2 In the neighbourhood, immediate area?

In reply to the same question but with reference to "your neighbourhood/immediate area", Europeans still tend to answer "no", but less markedly so.

Some 77% do not know of any woman who has been a victim of some form of domestic violence "in their neighbourhood, immediate area" as against 18% who do. The "yes" score is 25% or more in four countries: Ireland (31%), Portugal (32 %), the United Kingdom and Sweden (25% each). Germany (11%) and Italy (12%) have the lowest "yes" scores.

As might be expected, these two countries have the highest "no" scores - albeit in the opposite order - with 84% for Italy and 82% for Germany, just ahead of Luxembourg and the Netherlands (78% each). The percentage of don't knows is again very low: 4% for the European Union, despite the 8% in Denmark and 7% in Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria and Finland.

Breakdown by country

Q.62.2 Do you know of a woman who has been a victim of some form of domestic violence? – IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD/IMMEDIATE AREA

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	20.7	72.6	3.6
DK	19.8	72.6	7.6
WD	10.5	81.4	5.0
D	10.6	81.5	5.1
OD	10.8	81.8	5.2
GR	22.1	76.9	1.0
E	19.1	77.0	3.9
F	23.0	74.5	2.5
IRL	30.5	62.5	7.0
I	11.9	83.6	4.5
L	15.8	77.6	6.6
NL	20.3	77.6	2.2
A	18.9	74.7	6.5
P	32.2	65.9	1.9
FIN	21.2	71.9	6.9
S	25.3	70.4	4.3
UK	24.5	70.7	4.9
EU15	18.3	76.8	4.2

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.62.2 Do you know of a woman who has been a victim of some form of domestic violence? – IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD/IMMEDIATE AREA

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	16.2	78.6	4.5
Female	20.2	75.1	3.9
Age			
15-24	17.5	77.9	4.1
25-39	20.5	74.5	4.3
40-54	21.6	74.0	3.6
55+	14.3	80.4	4.5
Terminal education age			
<= 15	16.2	78.3	5.0
16-19	19.9	75.8	3.6
20+	19.5	74.8	4.5
Occupation			
Self-employed	21.8	74.7	3.2
Manager	19.9	74.9	4.3
White-collar	17.6	77.4	4.5
Manual worker	19.4	75.4	4.2
House person	21.5	74.5	3.3
Unemployed	21.7	73.0	4.3
Retired	13.3	80.5	5.3
Student	15.7	80.9	3.0
Salary scale			
++	19.4	77.3	2.4
+	18.6	77.2	3.2
-	19.3	76.1	3.8
--	18.1	76.7	4.2
EU15	18.3	76.8	4.2

79% of men answered "no" and 16% "yes", while for women the scores were 75% "yes" and 20% "no". The 55 and overs (80%) and 15-24 year-olds (78%) have the highest "no" scores.

Once again, by level of education, it is observed that the "no" percentage falls as the level of education rises: 78% "no" for those who left school at 15 or earlier, 76% for those who finished between 16 and 19 and 75% for those who studied until 20 or beyond. Of the occupational categories, students and retired people (81% for each) have the highest "no" rate, while the unemployed have the lowest (73%).

10.3 In the circle of friends and family?

The European average for this question is very close to that for the previous question. In reply to the question "Do you know of a woman who has been a victim of some form of domestic violence in your circle of friends and family?" 76% throughout the Union answer "no" and 19% "yes".

Three countries have "no" scores of 80% or more: Italy (85%), the new *Länder* and Spain (82% each, while the overall total for Germany is 80%). Finland (57%) and the United Kingdom (63%) have the lowest "no" scores.

As would be expected, these same countries - in the same order - have the highest "yes" scores: Finland (39%) and the United Kingdom (33%). But two others come just behind with 30% too: the Netherlands and Sweden.

The don't knows total 7% in Ireland and 6% in Austria compared with a European average of 4%.

Breakdown by country

Q.62.3 Do you know of a woman who has been a victim of some form of domestic violence? – IN YOUR CIRCLE OF FRIENDS AND FAMILY

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	22.0	73.8	2.9
DK	28.3	68.3	3.4
WD	12.4	79.1	5.2
D	12.3	79.7	5.0
OD	12.0	82.0	4.0
GR	19.7	79.3	1.0
E	14.9	81.6	3.5
F	19.9	77.3	2.8
IRL	25.0	68.0	7.0
I	11.6	85.1	3.3
L	18.0	76.7	5.3
NL	29.9	67.6	2.5
A	14.2	79.4	6.4
P	19.3	78.4	2.3
FIN	39.1	56.9	4.0
S	29.6	67.3	3.1
UK	32.8	63.3	3.9
EU15	19.3	76.3	3.7

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.62.3 Do you know of a woman who has been a victim of some form of domestic violence? – IN YOUR CIRCLE OF FRIENDS AND FAMILY

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	16.0	79.7	3.8
Female	22.4	73.2	3.6
Age			
15-24	21.8	73.9	4.0
25-39	24.2	71.5	3.7
40-54	22.3	74.0	2.8
55+	11.5	83.3	4.0
Terminal education age			
<= 15	14.7	80.4	4.3
16-19	21.8	74.1	3.3
20+	20.9	74.6	3.6
Occupation			
Self-employed	18.2	78.9	2.7
Manager	21.0	74.5	3.9
White-collar	21.5	74.3	3.8
Manual worker	22.5	73.1	3.3
House person	22.2	74.4	2.6
Unemployed	20.8	74.4	4.2
Retired	11.7	82.3	5.0
Student	20.7	75.6	3.4
Salary scale			
++	22.3	75.1	2.0
+	19.5	76.5	2.8
-	19.5	76.7	3.0
--	20.4	74.1	4.3
EU15	19.3	76.3	3.7

The difference between men and women is rather more marked on this question with more men (80% no and 16% yes) opting for the "no" answer than women (73% no and 22% yes).

The "no" score is lowest in the 25-39 age group (72%), and highest for the 55 and overs (83%).

The "no" score is far higher among the less-well educated, i.e. those who left school at age 15 or earlier (80% no) than for those in the other two level-of-education classes (74 and 75%).

Retired people (82 %) are the only occupational group with a "no" score above eighty percent. The low-income (74%) and the high-income (75%) groups have a slightly lower "no" rate than the middle-income group (77%).

10.4 Is the place of work or study somewhere where specific cases of attackers are talked about?

When asked "Do you know of someone who has subjected a woman to some form of domestic violence where you work or study?", 88% of Europeans answer "no" and only 7% "yes".

Two countries have "no" scores of over 90%: Italy (93%) and Spain (92%). Four countries, on the other hand, have a "yes" score above 10%, including the three Scandinavian countries: 15% yes for Sweden, 13% for the Netherlands and 11% for Denmark and Finland. The "yes" scores were very low in Italy (3%), Germany and Spain (4% each).

The don't knows totalled 10% in Ireland, 8% in Finland and 7% in Denmark, with the average for the European Union being 5%.

Breakdown by country

Q.63.1 Do you know of someone who has subjected a woman to some form of domestic violence? – WHERE YOU WORK OR STUDY

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	7.7	85.3	3.6
DK	11.1	81.4	7.4
WD	4.1	87.0	5.0
D	4.0	87.2	5.1
OD	3.7	88.2	5.5
GR	9.9	88.5	1.6
E	4.0	91.9	4.2
F	8.1	87.9	4.0
IRL	7.0	82.8	10.3
I	3.2	92.8	4.0
L	8.3	85.0	6.7
NL	12.5	84.4	3.1
A	9.2	83.8	7.1
P	9.4	87.0	3.6
FIN	11.0	81.5	7.6
S	15.2	80.6	4.2
UK	9.7	84.8	5.5
EU15	6.7	87.8	4.6

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.63.1 Do you know of someone who has subjected a woman to some form of domestic violence? – WHERE YOU WORK OR STUDY

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	6.7	87.9	4.7
Female	6.8	87.6	4.5
Age			
15-24	6.8	87.5	4.8
25-39	7.8	86.3	4.9
40-54	9.0	86.3	3.6
55+	4.1	90.2	5.0
Terminal education age			
<= 15	4.0	90.4	5.0
16-19	7.4	87.3	4.3
20+	10.4	83.5	4.8
Occupation			
Self-employed	7.7	88.9	3.1
Manager	10.6	83.7	4.1
White-collar	9.6	84.7	4.8
Manual worker	8.6	86.2	4.2
House person	4.5	90.3	4.3
Unemployed	4.8	88.1	5.4
Retired	3.7	89.6	6.0
Student	5.1	90.4	3.9
Salary scale			
++	9.9	86.0	2.8
+	8.7	86.7	3.5
-	6.6	88.0	4.7
--	4.4	89.0	5.2
EU15	6.7	87.8	4.6

The pattern for this question is very similar to that of Q.62.1. Men and women (88% no and 7% yes) do not differ. In the age groups the "no" score is 90% for the 55 and overs. By education variables, the percentage of "noes" is seen to decline as the level of education rises: 90% no for those who left school at age 15 or earlier, 87% for those who finished between 16 and 19, and 84% for those who continued studying into their twenties.

The highest "no" scores are to be found among students, retired people and house persons (90% for each of these categories). It is lower, on the other hand, among managers (84%), white-collar workers (85%) and manual workers (86%). The upper-middle income (87%) and high-income (86%) groups have lower "no" scores than the low-income (89%) and lower-middle income groups (88%).

10.5 In the neighbourhood, immediate area?

In reply to the same question but with reference to "your neighbourhood/immediate area", Europeans still tend to answer "no", but less markedly so (as was already the case with question 62.2.).

Some 80% do not know of anyone who has subjected a woman to some form of domestic violence "in their neighbourhood, immediate area" as against 16% who do. The "yes" score is 20% or over in four countries: Portugal (30 %), Ireland (29%), Finland (22%) and Sweden (20%). Italy (9%) and Germany (10%) have the lowest "yes" scores. As might be expected, these two countries have the highest "no" scores with 87% for Italy and 82% for Germany, level with the Netherlands.

The don't know rate is once again very low: 4% for the European Union, despite the 8% in Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg.

Breakdown by country

Q.63.2 Do you know of someone who has subjected a woman to some form of domestic violence? – IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD/IMMEDIATE AREA

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	18.7	74.7	3.3
DK	16.6	75.8	7.6
WD	10.2	81.3	5.6
D	10.1	81.7	5.5
OD	9.8	82.9	5.2
GR	19.2	79.6	1.1
E	17.9	78.3	3.7
F	19.4	77.6	3.0
IRL	29.2	63.1	7.7
I	8.5	87.1	4.4
L	13.1	79.4	7.5
NL	16.3	81.6	2.1
A	17.5	75.8	6.7
P	30.3	67.3	2.4
FIN	21.7	71.4	6.9
S	20.1	75.8	4.1
UK	18.9	76.8	4.3
EU15	15.6	79.5	4.2

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.63.2 Do you know of someone who has subjected a woman to some form of domestic violence? – IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD/IMMEDIATE AREA

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	13.9	81.2	4.3
Female	17.1	77.9	4.1
Age			
15-24	14.7	79.9	4.8
25-39	17.2	77.6	4.5
40-54	18.4	77.3	3.6
55+	12.4	82.5	4.2
Terminal education age			
<= 15	14.6	80.4	4.5
16-19	17.1	78.4	3.9
20+	15.4	78.8	4.7
Occupation			
Self-employed	19.0	77.9	2.7
Manager	15.6	79.5	3.9
White-collar	13.8	80.4	5.4
Manual worker	16.7	78.1	4.5
House person	18.1	77.7	3.4
Unemployed	18.1	77.0	3.9
Retired	12.6	81.5	5.0
Student	12.7	83.2	3.8
Salary scale			
++	16.4	80.0	2.5
+	16.6	78.7	3.5
-	16.2	79.3	4.1
--	16.1	78.3	4.7
EU15	15.6	79.5	4.2

81% of men answered "no" and 14% "yes", while for women the scores were 82% "yes" and 17% "no". The 55 and overs (83%) and 15-24 year-olds (80%) have the highest "no" scores. The "no" rate is slightly higher among the less-well educated (80%) than in the other two categories of education level (78 and 79%).

In the occupation categories, students (83%), retired people (82%) and white-collar workers (80%) have the highest "no" scores, while the unemployed are lower at 77%. The "no" score also rises minimally but systematically with income: 78% for the low-income group, 79% for the middle-income group and 80% for the high-income group.

10.6 In the circle of friends and family?

The European average for this question is very close to that for the previous question. In reply to the question "Do you know of someone who has subjected a woman to some form of domestic violence in your circle of friends and family?" 79% throughout the Union answer "no" and 17% "yes".

Seven countries have "no" scores of 80% or more: Italy (89%), the new *Länder* (85%, while the overall total for Germany is 82%), Spain (82%), Greece, France, Austria and Portugal (81% each). Finland (56%), far behind Ireland and the United Kingdom (69% each) have the lowest "no" scores. As would be expected, two of these three countries have the highest "yes" scores: Finland (40%) lies well ahead of the United Kingdom (27%), Denmark (26%), the Netherlands and Sweden (24%) and Ireland (23%).

The don't knows total 8% in Ireland and 6% in Austria compared with a European average of 4%.

Breakdown by country

Q.63.3 Do you know of someone who has subjected a woman to some form of domestic violence? – IN YOUR CIRCLE OF FRIENDS AND FAMILY

Country	Yes	No	Don't know
B	20.5	75.4	3.0
DK	25.6	70.4	4.0
WD	10.9	80.9	5.2
D	10.5	81.7	5.1
OD	8.8	84.5	4.8
GR	17.8	81.3	0.9
E	14.8	81.5	3.7
F	17.1	80.5	2.4
IRL	23.2	69.3	7.5
I	8.1	88.5	3.4
L	16.6	78.3	5.1
NL	24.2	73.7	2.1
A	12.6	81.0	6.4
P	16.9	80.5	2.6
FIN	40.1	56.1	3.8
S	23.7	72.8	3.4
UK	27.4	68.8	3.8
EU15	16.5	79.2	3.7

Breakdown by socio-demographic variables

Q.63.3 Do you know of someone who has subjected a woman to some form of domestic violence? – IN YOUR CIRCLE OF FRIENDS AND FAMILY

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Gender			
Male	14.0	81.6	3.9
Female	18.8	76.9	3.5
Age			
15-24	17.6	78.2	4.0
25-39	20.6	74.7	4.0
40-54	18.9	77.7	2.8
55+	10.5	84.7	3.9
Terminal education age			
<= 15	12.9	82.3	4.2
16-19	19.0	76.9	3.3
20+	16.8	78.7	3.8
Occupation			
Self-employed	15.9	81.2	3.0
Manager	16.1	79.7	3.4
White-collar	18.9	76.9	3.7
Manual worker	18.8	76.3	4.0
House person	18.7	77.6	2.7
Unemployed	18.9	77.3	3.2
Retired	10.9	83.7	4.6
Student	17.0	79.4	3.6
Salary scale			
++	18.4	78.8	2.1
+	17.1	79.3	2.6
-	17.4	78.5	3.4
--	18.0	76.6	4.3
EU15	16.5	79.2	3.7

The pattern for this question is very similar to that for Q.62.3. The difference between men and women is also a little more evident here too, with more men (82% no and 14% yes) opting for the "no answer" than women (77% no and 19% yes).

The "no" score is lowest in the 25-39 age group (75%), and highest for the 55 and overs (85%).

The "no" score is far higher among the less-well educated (82%) than at the other two education levels: 77% for those who finished their education between the ages of 16 and 19 and 79% for those who continued into their twenties.

Retired people (84%) and the self-employed (81%) are the only occupational categories with "no" scores above 80%. The low-income group (77%) has a slightly lower "no" score than the other income categories, which all have scores of 79%.

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 51.0

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 12 March and 4 May 1999, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, carried out wave 51.0 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DGX : PUBLIC OPINION ANALYSIS UNIT.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 51.0 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU 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.

For doing so, the 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 Member States according to the EUROSTAT-NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-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 were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	1053	20/03 – 13/04	8,326
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	1001	20/03 – 04/05	4,338
Germany(East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1013	19/03 – 14/04	13,028
Germany(West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1022	15/03 – 14/04	55,782
Greece	KEME	1010	12/03 – 21/04	8,793
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1000	16/03 – 29/04	33,024
France	CSA-TMO	1000	22/03 – 02/04	46,945
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1004	21/03 – 27/04	2,980
Italy	PRAGMA	1000	22/03 – 16/04	49,017
Luxembourg	ILReS	601	12/03 – 25/04	364
The Netherlands	NIPO	1004	25/03 – 26/04	12,705
Austria	SPECTRA	1005	22/03 – 19/04	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1000	19/03 – 19/04	8,217
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1109	23/03 – 22/04	4,165
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1001	25/03 – 24/04	7,183
Great Britain	INRA UK	1040	20/03 – 19/04	46,077
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	316	24/03 – 15/04	1,273
	TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	16 179		

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. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum sex, age, region NUTS II were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook (data for 1997 or 1996). The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English, French and German. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the "Public Opinion Analysis" Unit of DGX of the European Commission, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the internet server of the European Commission : <http://www.europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg10/infcom/epo/polls.html>. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

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%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

**STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 51.0
CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES**

**INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office SA/NV
Dominique VANCRAEYNEST
Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18
B -1150 BRUSSELS – BELGIUM**

**E-MAIL : DOMINIQUE.VANCRAEYNEST@INRA.COM – CHRISTINE.KOTARAKOS@INRA.COM –
ANNE.GISLAIN@INRA.COM**

Tel. ++/32/2/775 01 11 - Fax. ++/32/2/772 40 79

BELGIQUE	INRA BELGIUM 430, Avenue Louise B-1050 BRUXELLES	Mrs Eléonore SNOY inra.belgium@skynet.be	tel. ++/32 2 648 80 10 fax. ++/32 2 648 34 08
DANMARK	GfK DANMARK Sylows Allé, 1 DK-2000 FREDERIKSBERG	Mr Erik CHRISTIANSEN erik.christiansen@gfk.dk	tel. ++/45 38 32 20 00 fax. ++/45 38 32 20 01
DEUTSCHLAND	INRA DEUTSCHLAND Papenkamp, 2-6 D-23879 MÖLLN	Ms Christina OLTMANN Christina.Oltmann@inra.de	tel. ++/49 4542 801 0 fax. ++/49 4542 801 201
ELLAS	KEME Ippodamou Street, 24 GR-11635 ATHENA	Ms Fotini PANOUTSOU memrbgre@hol.gr	tel. ++/30 1 701 80 82 fax. ++/30 1 701 78 37
ESPAÑA	INRA ESPAÑA C/Alberto Aguilera, 7-5° E-28015 MADRID	Ms Carmen MOZO inra-espana@xpress.es	tel. ++/34 91 594 47 93 fax. ++/34 91 594 52 23
FRANCE	CSA-TMO 22, rue du 4 Septembre F-75002 PARIS	Mrs Isabelle CREBASSA Crebassa@tmo.fr	tel. ++/33 1 44 94 40 00 fax. ++/33 1 44 94 40 01
IRELAND	LANSDOWNE Market Research 49, St. Stephen's Green IRL-DUBLIN 2	Mr Roger JUPP roger@lmr.ie	tel. ++/353 1 661 34 83 fax. ++/353 1 661 34 79
ITALIA	PRAGMA Via Salaria, 290 I-00199 ROMA	Mrs Maria-Adelaïde SANTILLI pragma.inter@iol.it	tel. ++/39 06 84 48 81 fax. ++/39 06 84 48 82 98
LUXEMBOURG	ILReS 46, rue du Cimetière L-1338 LUXEMBOURG	Mr Charles MARGUE charles.margue@ilres.com	tel. ++/352 49 92 91 fax. ++/352 49 92 95 555
NEDERLAND	NIPO Grote Bickersstraat 74 NL - 1013 KS AMSTERDAM	Mr Vincent GROEN vincent.groen@nipo.nl	tel. ++/31 20 522 54 44 fax. ++/31 20 522 53 33
AUSTRIA	SPECTRA Brucknerstrasse, 3-5/4 A-4020 LINZ	Ms Jitka NEUMANN neji@spectra.at	tel. ++/43/732/6901 fax. ++/43/732/6901-4
PORTUGAL	METRIS Av. Eng. Arantes e Oliveira, 3-2° P-1900 LISBOA	Ms Mafalda BRASIL mbrasil.metris@mail.telepac.pt	tel. ++/351 1 846 12 02 fax. ++/351 1 846 12 03
FINLAND	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH Ltd Itätuulenkuja 10 A FIN-02100 ESPOO	Mr Juhani PEHKONEN Juhani.Pehkonen@mdc.fi Jaana.Reiju@mdc.fi	tel. ++/358 9 613 500 fax. ++/358 9 613 50 423
SWEDEN	GfK SVERIGE S:t Lars väg 46 S-221 00 LUND	Mr Rikard EKDAHL rikard.ekdahl@gfksverige.se	tel. ++/46 46 18 16 00 fax. ++/46 46 18 16 11

GREAT BRITAIN

INRA UK
Monarch House, Victoria Road
UK-London W3 6RZ

Mr Paul DURRANT
paul.durrant@inra.co.uk

tel. ++/44 181 993 22 20
fax. ++/44 181 993 11 14

QUESTIONS

We're now going to talk about domestic violence against women, that is to say, acts of psychological, physical or sexual violence.

Q.52. Have you ever heard of domestic violence against women? (IF YES) Where did you hear about it? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- No, I have never heard about it
- Yes, on television
- Yes, in magazines, newspapers
- Yes, on the radio
- Yes, in books
- Yes, at the cinema
- Yes, through my friends
- Yes, through my family circle
- Yes, at school
- Yes, at my workplace
- Yes, on the Internet, the World Wide Web (WWW)
- Yes, elsewhere/in another way (SPONTANEOUS)
- DK

EB51.0 - NEW

Q.53. In general, do you think that domestic violence against women is very common, fairly common, not very common or not at all common in (OUR COUNTRY)?

- Very common
- Fairly common
- Not very common
- Not at all common
- DK

EB51.0 - NEW

Q.54. 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? (SHOW CARD)

READ OUT	VERY SERIOUS	FAIRLY SERIOUS	NOT VERY SERIOUS	NOT AT ALL SERIOUS	DK
1. Psychological violence					
2. Physical violence					
3. Sexual violence					
4. Threats of violence					
5. Restricted freedom					

EB51.0 - NEW

Q.55. Please tell me whether you consider each of the following to be a cause of domestic violence against women, or not?

READ OUT	YES	NO	DK
1. Alcoholism			
2. Drug addiction			
3. Unemployment			
4. Poverty/social exclusion			
5. The media			
6. Religious beliefs			
7. A low level of education			
8. Having oneself been a victim of some form of domestic violence			
9. The way power is shared between sexes			
10. The way women are viewed by men			
11. The provocative behaviour of women			
12. Being genetically predisposed to violent behaviour			

Q.56. In your opinion, is domestic violence against women...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- ...acceptable in all circumstances
- ...acceptable in certain circumstances
- ...unacceptable in all circumstances but not always punishable by law
- ...unacceptable in all circumstances and always punishable by law
- DK

EB51.0 - NEW

Q.57. 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 it should help such women, or not?

READ OUT	YES	NO	DK
1. The State			
2. The police			
3. Solicitors, barristers			
4. Medical services			
5. Social services			
6. Religious organisations			
7. Charitable or voluntary organisations			
8. The media			
9. Family and friends			

EB51.0 - NEW

Q.58. In your opinion, are there special laws in (OUR COUNTRY) regarding...?

LIRE	YES	NO	DK
1. ...the prevention of domestic violence against women			
2. ...social support for victims of domestic violence			
3. ...legal support for victims			
4. ...the punishment of perpetrators			
5. ...the rehabilitation of perpetrators			

EB51.0 - NEW

Q.59. 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 whether you think it is useful or not useful?

READ OUT	USEFUL	NOT USEFUL	DK
1. A free-phone number for women seeking help and advice			
2. A small card with emergency contact numbers			
3. Information leaflets for women seeking help and advice			
4. Tougher laws			
5. Tougher enforcement of existing laws			
6. Laws to prevent sexual discrimination			
7. Teaching police officers about women's rights			
8. Campaigns to raise public awareness			
9. Punishing perpetrators			
10. Rehabilitating perpetrators			
11. Teaching young people about mutual respect			

EB51.0 - NEW

Q.60. 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

EB51.0 - NEW

Q.61. In your opinion, should the European Union get involved in combating domestic violence against women? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Yes, definitely
- Yes, probably
- No, probably not
- No, definitely not
- DK

EB51.0 - NEW

Q.62. Do you know of a woman who was a victim of a form of domestic violence...?

READ OUT	YES	NO	DK
1. where you work or study			
2. in your neighbourhood (IRL/UK: immediate area)			
3. in your circle of friends and family			

EB51.0 - NEW

Q.63. Do you know of someone who subjected a woman to a form of domestic violence...?

READ OUT	YES	NO	DK
1. where you work or study			
2. in your neighbourhood (IRL/UK: immediate area)			
3. in your circle of friends and family			

EB51.0 - NEW