

Methodological manual for the EU survey on gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence (EU-GBV)

2021 edition



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Preface

The ambitions of the European Commission's work on gender equality are set out in the Gender Equality Strategy for 2020-2025⁽¹⁾. One of the key prerequisites in achieving a gender-equal Europe is preventing and combating all forms of violence against women and girls, supporting and protecting victims of such crimes, and holding perpetrators accountable for their abusive behaviour. The strategy emphasizes that gender-based violence – that is, violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately⁽²⁾ – is still one of our societies' biggest challenges and is deeply rooted in gender inequality⁽³⁾.

The EU and its Member States are committed to achieving their objective and working towards ending gender-based violence through legislation and practical measures to uphold victims' rights⁽⁴⁾. A range of EU directives and other instruments are already in place requiring that the Member States establish minimum standards on crime victims' rights and on support and protection, ensure compensation to crime victims, prohibit sex-based harassment, and establish systems for mutual recognition of protection measures in civil and criminal matters. Regrettably, enforcement of these issues is still limited, and violence remains under-reported⁽⁵⁾.

To develop efficient and effective policy and legal responses to end gender-based violence, accurate data are necessary. Thus, the Gender Equality Strategy for 2020-2025 calls for comprehensive, updated and comparable data for policies on combating gender-based violence. To obtain a complete picture of gender-based violence, data should be disaggregated by relevant intersectional aspects and indicators such as age, disability status, migrant status and rural/urban residence. The Council of Europe's Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, known as the Istanbul Convention⁽⁶⁾ also underlined the importance of relevant statistics. The Istanbul Convention states, 'For the purpose of implementation of this Convention, Parties shall undertake to collect disaggregated relevant statistical data ... [and] ... shall endeavour to conduct population-based surveys at regular intervals to assess the prevalence of and trends in all forms of violence covered by the scope of this Convention'.

To respond to these needs, Eurostat has developed, with national statistical institutes (NSIs), a sound survey methodology and harmonised questionnaire for a EU-wide survey that will provide comparable data across Europe on the prevalence and dynamics of violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence (EU-GBV). The EU-GBV survey questionnaire and methodology are now ready and described in this methodological manual.

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⁽¹⁾ Available at https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-equality-strategy_en.

⁽²⁾ Council of Europe, Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, Istanbul 2011, Article 3(d) (available at <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/090000168008482e>).

⁽³⁾ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), Violence against women: an EU-wide survey, FRA, 2014 (available at https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-factsheet_en.pdf).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Decision COM(2016) 111 final on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (available at <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2016/EN/1-2016-111-EN-F1-1.PDF>).

⁽⁵⁾ European Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), Violence against women: an EU-wide survey. Main results, FRA, 2015, p 27 (available at https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2014-vaw-survey-main-results-apr14_en.pdf).

⁽⁶⁾ For more information about the text of the Istanbul Convention, see Council of Europe, Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, Istanbul 2011 (available at <http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/090000168008482e>).

Abbreviations

CAPI	Computer-based personal interview
CASI	Computer-assisted self-interview
CATI	Computer-based telephone interview
CAWI	Computer-based web interview
CJS	Crime and justice survey
EC	European Commission
EHIS	European Health Interview Survey
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
ESS	European Statistical System
ESS-MH	ESS Metadata Handler
EU	European Union
EU-GBV	EU survey on gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence
FRA	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
GALI	Global Activity Limitation Instrument
GBV	Gender-based violence
IC	Istanbul Convention
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPV	Intimate partner violence
ISCED	International standard classification of education
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISTAT	Italian National Institute of Statistics
MEHM	Minimum European Health Module
NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities in the EU (French acronym)
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NSI	National statistical institute
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (French acronym)
ONA	Other national authority
PAPI	Paper-based personal interview
PASI	Paper-based self-interview
SCL	Eurostat standard code list
SIMS	Single integrated metadata structure
TF	Eurostat task force
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
VAW	Violence against women
WHO	World Health Organization

Acknowledgments

To support the implementation of the EU-GBV survey, Eurostat has produced several methodological documents, which are now combined in this one volume. The development of the material has been coordinated by Eurostat's unit F-4: 'Income and living conditions; Quality of life' and supported by the experts from the Member States and academia.

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Contributors

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Contributions from the members of Eurostat's Working Group on Crime and Criminal Justice and members of the Task Force on gender-based violence (TF on GBV) over the years (2017-2020) are highly appreciated as their suggestions and ideas helped Eurostat to draft this manual. In particular, we wish to thank for the rich discussions and valuable exchanges of views the representatives of Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Turkey; private experts Monika Schröttle, Christelle Hamel and Sylvia Walby; and experts from the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), the Commission's Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) and the Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE).

Eurostat also wishes to thank the national statistical institutions (NSIs) of Bulgaria, Estonia, Spain, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, the Netherlands and Iceland, and Sogeti Luxembourg SA, for testing the EU-GBV survey methodology and enriching the methodological guidelines with valuable practical examples.

The manual also has elements and exact quotations taken from 'Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women — Statistical Surveys', published by United Nations (New York, 2014)^(®).

^(?) ISTAT developed the methodology for the survey on gender-based violence supported by an EU grant.

^(®) See United Nations, *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women. Statistical Surveys*, New York 2014 (available at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/docs/Guidelines_Statistics_VAW.pdf).

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Introduction

The European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) has developed a four-point approach to combating gender-based violence, comprising relevant legislation, policies, funding, and data collection. There have also been repeated calls from the Council and the European Parliament for data on gender-based violence. At its meeting of 10 March 2016⁽⁹⁾, the Working Group on Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice therefore agreed to set up a task force in the context of the Istanbul Convention. The Group agreed that it was important to ensure the comparability of survey methodologies in this field. More specifically, it was decided that the task force would involve Member States and experts from a range of relevant organisations and disciplines. The Group agreed to develop and implement a harmonised EU-wide survey to collect data on gender-based violence (GBV).

Eurostat's aim was to develop a survey questionnaire and methodology to measure gender-based violence as defined by the Istanbul Convention, which defines GBV as 'violence directed against a woman because she is a woman, or violence that affects women disproportionately'. For the purposes of the EU-GBV survey, the definition set out in the Convention was expanded to focus on types of violence and perpetrators. The survey title reflects the expanded definition, as it includes other forms of inter-personal violence in addition to gender-based violence against women.

This manual provides information and guidance on all the technical and methodological aspects of the EU-GBV, including concepts and definitions, the EU-GBV questionnaire, dataset structure and variables, indicators and dissemination, and assessment of quality. These topics are dealt with in six chapters, outlined below.

Chapter 1: Main concepts and definitions

This chapter introduces the main concepts and definitions used in the EU-GBV survey.

These definitions should be used together with other concepts set out in [Chapter 2](#), both when translating the questions and when drawing up the methodological and technical documents. In addition to the main concepts and definitions explained in [Chapter 1](#), further concepts are introduced, where relevant, in [Chapter 4](#), either in the introductions to subsections, or directly, in explanations of particular variables.

Chapter 2: Survey preparation and implementation

Eurostat has produced some methodological guidelines to help countries in designing and implementing the EU-GBV. They provide detailed methodological and practical advice on collecting, processing and analysing data on violence. They include the main methodological elements⁽¹⁰⁾, together with practical examples based on national pilot surveys or pre-testing of the EU-GBV survey in 2017-2019. All of them have been carefully scrutinised at meetings of the task force on gender-based violence.

This chapter has a question-and-answer structure that makes it easy for users to obtain relevant information on a particular topic of interest. Other useful literature can be found in the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) guidelines on collecting data on violence against women (VAW) based on a population survey (2014).

A review of national surveys that include the topic – GBV, VAW, IPV, etc. – shows that almost all EU Member States have conducted at least one such survey in the last 20 years. However, only half of these focused on this specific topic⁽¹¹⁾. This review could familiarise countries with the state of play as regards such surveys, thereby equipping them better to prepare to hold their own survey, i.e. the EU-GBV.

Chapter 3: The EU-GBV questionnaire

This chapter contains a full EU-GBV questionnaire to be used for the survey and several flowcharts of its structure.

When conducting the survey, the EU-GBV questionnaire should be used in exactly the same form. That means there must be no change in its structure (the sequence of sections and order of questions), the formulation of questions (wording, order of response options, order of question/section introduction), or additional explanations for presenting questions or practical details such as, READ OUT or not, SHOW CARD. All these elements are based on the recommendations of various researchers dealing with gender-based violence and violence in general and are the outcome of many discussions held within the task force on gender-based violence between 2017 and 2019.

Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables

The information in this chapter is based on current insights from pilot testing of EU-GBV and decisions taken at various meetings of the TF on GBV. It thus offers new and significant advances in understanding questions and variables covered in the EU-GBV. These include insights into the ways respondents may interpret questions, alerting data producers to how wording can influence the answers given.

The EU-GBV variables in this chapter are linked directly to the relevant question(s) or variables in the EU-GBV questionnaire from which each variable should be derived. More importantly, where relevant (for instance, if a variable is derived from several questions or several variables), detailed derivation rules are provided, together with data validation rules.

The explanations provided either in *Description* or in *Technical or methodological issues / Good practice* are a valuable source of information for translating questions, providing additional instructions for interviewers and respondents, and constructing datasets.

Chapter 5: The EU-GBV indicators, validation and dissemination of results

This chapter provides guidelines on disseminating the EU-GBV data. Once the survey has been carried out, the data need to be properly analysed and the indicators calculated and validated. The data should then be disseminated⁽¹²⁾. This chapter describes the steps from validation to dissemination, and it also includes data analysis and calculation of indicators.

Chapter 6: Guidelines on assessing and reporting on the quality of EU-GBV data

This chapter has two aims. First, it is designed to help the participating countries assess the quality of the data collected by means of data validation and by analysing various indicators. Second, it provides guidance on reporting the processes carried out in the course of preparation, implementation, data collection and data processing. For instance, the participating countries should describe any deviations from EU-GBV methodology (such as the sequence of questions in the questionnaire; the translation of concepts, terms or whole questions; or approaches differing from those set out in [Chapter 2](#), etc.)

This chapter therefore describes how to assess quality and how to report the survey quality and metadata via metadata handler tool for this survey ⁽¹³⁾.

⁽¹²⁾ For further details, see https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/1e7c57c2-6506-4a22-8707-1d4d00ebf14b/Point_10_1c_Methodology_-_dissemination_strategies.pdf.

⁽¹³⁾ Eurostat, *European Statistical System handbook for quality and metadata reports*, Eurostat, 2020 (available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/10501168/KS-GQ-19-006-EN-N.pdf>).

1

Main concepts and definitions

1.1. Main concept in the EU-GBV

1.1.1. Concepts of violence in the EU-GBV

Gender-based violence against women is defined in the Istanbul Convention⁽¹⁴⁾ (Article 3, d) as violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or violence that affects women disproportionately.

Domestic violence is defined in the Istanbul Convention (Article 3, b) as all acts of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.

Inter-personal violence refers according to WHO⁽¹⁵⁾ to violence between individuals, and it is subdivided into family and intimate partner violence and community violence.

In the EU-GBV survey, the concept of GBV against women and the concept of domestic violence are covered by the different types of violence and the relationship between victim and perpetrator.

1.1.2. Types of violence in the EU-GBV survey

The concepts of the types of violence follow the Istanbul Convention. However, certain topics that are covered by the Convention are not included in the EU-GBV. Examples are forced marriage, female genital mutilation, forced abortion, forced sterilisation and so-called honour crimes. Additionally, some types of violence are covered only partially. For instance, psychological violence covers only experiences with intimate partners, while sexual harassment covers only experiences at the workplace.

1.1.2.1. Sexual harassment

Sexual harassment is defined in the Istanbul Convention (Article 40) as 'any form of unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, in particular when creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment'.

Directive 2006/54/EC focusing on equal treatment in matters of employment and occupation defines sexual harassment as 'any form of unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, in particular when creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment' (Article 2, 1 (d)).

⁽¹⁴⁾ In 2011, the Council of Europe adopted the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Council of Europe, *Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence*, Istanbul 2011 (available at <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/090000168008482e>).

⁽¹⁵⁾ Read more about the work of the World Health Organisation (WHO) on the topic of violence <https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/violence-and-injuries/areas-of-work/violence>.

In the EU-GBV survey, sexual harassment at work covers the following unwanted behaviours with sexual connotations that happen in a work context: inappropriate staring or leering; being exposed to sexually explicit images or videos; indecent sexual jokes or offensive remarks about a person's body or private life; inappropriate invitations to go out on a date or suggestions for sexual activity of any kind; unsolicited physical contact; inappropriate advances on social networking websites or sexually explicit emails or text messages; threatening with unpleasant consequences if sexual proposals or advances are refused; and any other similar behaviour with sexual connotations that took place at work or work-related settings and that offended, humiliated, or intimidated the respondent.

1.1.2.2. Psychological violence

Psychological violence is defined in the Istanbul Convention as 'intentional conduct of seriously impairing a person's psychological integrity through coercion or threats' (Article 33).

In the EU-GBV survey, psychological violence is observed only in intimate partner relationships and includes a range of behaviours encompassing acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. The range of behaviours included has been extended to include the concept of 'economic harm', which may be linked with psychological violence. This type of violence covers the following types of behaviour by an intimate partner towards the respondent: belittling and humiliating; forbidding the respondent to see friends or family, or to engage in hobbies or other activities; tracking the respondent via GPS, phone or social network; forbidding the respondent to leave the house without permission or locking the respondent up; constantly accusing the respondent of being unfaithful or getting angry if the respondent speaks to another person; forbidding the respondent to work; controlling the finances of the whole family and the respondent's personal expenses; keeping or taking away the respondent's ID card/passport to control the respondent; yelling and smashing things or behaving in a certain way with the aim of scaring or intimidating the respondent; threatening to hurt the respondent's children or other people close to the respondent; threatening to take away the respondent's children or to deny custody; and threatening to harm them self if the respondent leaves them.

1.1.2.3. Physical violence

The Istanbul Convention defines **physical violence** as 'intentional conduct of committing acts of physical violence against another person' (Article 35). The Convention's explanatory report clarifies that the term 'physical violence' refers to 'bodily harm suffered as a result of the application of immediate and unlawful physical force' (Paragraph 188).

Physical violence, as referred to in the EU-GBV, also refers to a range of violent types of behaviour or acts involving harm and fear, such as threatening to harm the respondent; pushing or shoving the respondent, pulling their hair, slapping or throwing something at them; punching the respondent or beating them with an object; kicking; burning (with fire or acid or by some other means); trying to choke or strangle the respondent; threatening to use or actually using a knife, gun, acid or something similar; or using force against the respondent in some other way with the aim of hurting them.

1.1.2.4. Sexual violence, including rape

Sexual violence, including rape, is defined in the Istanbul Convention as '(a) engaging in non-consensual vaginal, anal or oral penetration of a sexual nature of the body of another person with any bodily part or object; (b) engaging in other non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with a person; (c) causing another person to engage in non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with a third person'. It also clarifies that 'consent must be given voluntarily as the result of the person's free will assessed in the context of the surrounding circumstances' (Article 36).

In the EU-GBV survey, this type of violence includes unwanted sexual intercourse through force or physical violence or by exploiting a situation in which the respondent is not able to refuse sexual intercourse because they are under the influence of alcohol or drugs. It also includes unwanted sexual intercourse which the respondent is too afraid to refuse and cases in which the respondent is forced into unwanted sexual intercourse with another person or persons.

Sexual violence as referred to in the EU-GBV also includes attempts to carry out any of the above acts or any other unwanted sexual behaviour that the respondent finds degrading or humiliating. This type of violence also covers

unwanted sexual touching by non-partners in adulthood or childhood. Additionally, sexual violence includes cases of violence experienced in childhood in which the respondent was forced to touch another person's private parts (genitals or breasts), or to pose naked in front of another person or for photographs, video footage or an internet webcam.

1.1.2.5. Stalking

Stalking is defined in the Istanbul Convention as 'the intentional conduct of repeatedly engaging in threatening conduct directed at another person, causing them to fear for their safety'(Article 34).

In the EU-GBV survey, stalking includes a range of offensive or threatening forms of behaviour or acts repeated in the course of the respondent's life. This type of violence covers types of behaviour and acts carried out by any person, such as sending unwanted messages, including messages on social media, emails and letters, or gifts; making obscene, threatening, nuisance or silent telephone calls; trying persistently to contact with the respondent, waiting or loitering outside the respondent's home, school or workplace; following or spying on the respondent in person; intentionally damaging the respondent's things (car, motorbike, letterbox, etc.) or the belongings of people close to the respondent, or harming animals belonging to the respondent; making offensive or embarrassing comments about the respondent in public, including comments on social networks; or publishing photos, videos or highly personal information about the respondent.

1.1.3. The relationship between victim and perpetrator

The relationship between victim and perpetrator is another factor to be taken into consideration in the concept of violence (GBV, domestic violence) explained above.

Intimate partners are persons with whom a victim has or had an intimate relationship:

- current or former spouses
- civil union partners or cohabitants
- people in an informal relationship or who are dating
- people whose marriage has been dissolved or declared null
- people who have been engaged, formally or informally, to get married or enter a civil partnership

Non-partners are all other perpetrators with whom a victim does not have or has never had an intimate relationship. The EU-GBV survey asks the sex of the perpetrator for each type of perpetrator, and the relationship between victim and perpetrator is classified according to the following types of perpetrators:

- relative: in the case of violence experienced in childhood, this type is divided up as follows: father or father figure, mother or mother figure, brother or half-brother, sister or half-sister, and other relative
- friend
- professional: in cases involving adult victims, this type is divided up as follows: supervisor, boss, professor, teacher; person with authority or privileged status: army or police officer, religious leader, doctor
- any other person known to the victim: colleague, neighbour, family friend, acquaintance
- stranger

The term '**domestic perpetrator**', as used in the EU-GBV survey, includes family members and other individuals living or having lived in the same household as the victim at the time of one or more violent events. They also include intimate partners as perpetrators.

1.1.4. Acts, episode and series of episodes

The **acts** covered in this survey are certain forms of behaviour that the respondent may have experienced. They are covered by screening questions asked in the questionnaire. One example is inappropriate staring or leering at work which made the respondent feel uncomfortable (one type of behaviour = one act). This kind of behaviour could have:

- been experienced once or more than once
- happened as an isolated behaviour or as one of the acts experienced during a violent episode
- been exhibited by one or more people on the same occasion or separate occasions

An **episode** is a single violent situation during which the respondent may have experienced one or more different violent acts. If, for instance, a person was raped and beaten in the street, this would be a single episode comprising two acts. The following examples show the difference between the two concepts:

- In the last five years, a woman was pushed at different moments in time by the same person: one type of violent behaviour = one act, several episodes involving the same person.
- During the last year, a woman was pushed once by her partner and once by a stranger: one type of violent behaviour = one act, two episodes involving different people.
- During one violent episode, a woman was pushed by her partner = one episode, one act.
- During one violent episode, a woman was pushed and beaten = one episode, two acts.

In addition to 'episode', other terms, such as 'event' or 'incident', can be found in the literature. If the translation of 'episode' in the national language(s) is misleading, countries are thus recommended to use the term that will be most familiar to respondents. For instance, a common interpretation in some countries of the word 'episode' is a 'series of events', while actually 'episode' refers to a single violent event.

Repeated violence (series of episodes) refers to similar violent episodes repeated by the same person(s), during which similar thing(s) are done under the same circumstances more than once. For instance, a woman might be beaten by her partner in several episodes over a period of three years.

1.1.5. Time frame of violence

The aim of the EU-GBV survey is to explore both the current level of violence and lifetime experiences of violence. If the survey is repeated, the most recent data and data covering shorter periods (the last 12 months and the last 5 years) could be compared, enabling this phenomenon to be monitored in a way that lifetime prevalence indicators could not achieve. Although data for the last year would be the best indicator for monitoring, comparability is possible only if the number of observations reaches a significant level.

Violence experienced in childhood covers, first, violence perpetrated by parents, such as belittling or humiliating a child verbally or serious physical violence (intentional hitting, kicking, beating with an object like a stick or a belt, burning or stabbing). Second, it covers sexual violence perpetrated against any person before the age of 15.

Violence experienced in adulthood covers violence experienced by a non-partner since the age of 15 and intimate partner violence during a person's lifetime.

The **reference time of experienced violence** is divided into the *last 12 months*, *1-5 years ago* or *earlier than 5 years ago*. Data covering experiences over the last year and the last five years can give an indication of the extent and the nature of current levels of violence and an estimate of the number of people who may require help. Lifetime experiences, by contrast, provide an indication of the total number of people ever affected by such forms of violence.

1.2. Main definitions used in the EU-GBV

A

An **abuser** (perpetrator) is a person who perpetrates *violence*. In this survey, the respondent is requested to select a type of perpetrator (i.e., a relationship with a *victim*). The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is the main factor for understanding the potential motives of violence, and for dealing with its impact and *consequences*, both for the victim and for society in general.

Acts of violence are certain forms of behaviour that the respondent may have experienced. They are covered by screening questions asked in the questionnaire.

Adulthood indicates a period of the respondent's life when they experienced violence: since the age of 15 for non-partner violence and lifetime for intimate partner violence.

Age is the age at the last birthday before the reference date (interview date), expressed in completed years.

Attempted rape is an act of sexual violence in which a person attempts to have sexual intercourse with another person by threatening them (verbally or with a weapon), by using physical force, or by putting that person in a situation in which they cannot say no or comply out of fear. However, sexual intercourse does not occur. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

B

Boss (also known as a supervisor, overseer, facilitator, monitor or area coordinator) is the job title of a management position that is primarily based on authority over a worker or being in charge of a workplace. The term can be used to refer to a particular type of perpetrator. (*Sexual harassment at work, Stalking*)

The term '**brother**' (as a type of perpetrator) should be understood in its widest sense to include biological brothers, half-brothers, foster brothers and stepbrothers. A *biological brother* is a man or a boy who shares both parents with the respondent. A *half-brother* is a male sibling sharing a single parent (same mother but different father, or same father but different mother). Both are blood relatives. *Foster brothers* are men or boys raised in the same foster home as the respondent, foster children of the respondent's parents, or the biological children of the respondent's foster parents. *Stepbrothers* are the children of the respondent's step-parent, from an earlier relationship.

Neither foster brothers nor stepbrothers are related by blood. (*Violence in childhood*)

Burglary means entering a home (for instance) without permission and stealing or attempting to steal something. (*General victimisation*)

C

The term '**car**' should be understood to refer not only to a car, but also to a van or any other motor vehicle, such as a truck or a pickup. It also includes company cars. (*General victimisation*)

A **child** can be a biological child, an adoptive child, or a stepchild. A child is part of the household if they have their usual residence in the same household as the respondent.

Childhood refers to a period in the respondent's life before the age of 15. (*Violence in childhood*)

Citizenship is defined as the legal bond between an individual and their country, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means, according to national legislation.

A **client** (non-employee) as a type of perpetrator is someone with whom the respondent has a professional relationship but who does not work in the same workplace (e.g. customer, patient, student, passenger, etc.). (*Sexual harassment at work*)

The term '**close person**' includes any family member (close family and relatives), an intimate partner, and friends. (*Background, Sexual harassment at work, Stalking, Current partner violence, Former partner violence and Non-partner violence*)

A **counsellor** is a person trained to give guidance on matters such as work-related issues, including sexual harassment at work. Apart from a counsellor, any other person at the respondent's workplace who deals with these issues can be considered to have the same status. (*Sexual harassment at work*)

The **country of birth** is defined as the country of usual residence of the respondent's mother at the time of the respondent's birth, according to the current national boundaries and not to the boundaries in place at the time of birth.

A **co-worker**, also known as a *colleague*, or a fellow worker, as a type of perpetrator, is a person with whom one works, typically someone in a similar role or at a similar level within an organisation. (*Sexual harassment at work*)

A **current partner** is an *intimate partner* who is the respondent's legal spouse and with whom the respondent is currently in a partnership. Alternatively, someone who cohabits and lives together with the respondent, but who is neither in a marriage nor a civil partnership, or someone not cohabiting nor living together with the respondent but who is an intimate partner. (*Stalking, Current partner violence*)

D

The **degree of urbanisation** of the area where a person has their usual residence is classified in local administrative units at level 2 as cities, towns and suburbs, or rural areas, based on the share of local population living in urban clusters and in urban centres.

Disability status in the EU-GBV is measured through a concept of general activity limitation (limitation in activities people usually engage in, on account of health problems, for at least the past six months), and it is based on data collected by the Global Activity Limitation Instrument (GALI). The information on disability status is taken from variable **LIMIT_ACT**. (*the EU-GBV indicators*)

Domestic perpetrators include *family members* and other individuals living or having lived in the same household as the victim at the time of one or more violent events. They also include *intimate partners* as perpetrators. (*EU-GBV indicators covering intimate partner and non-partner violence*)

A **domestic (family) unit** in the EU-GBV includes *family members* and other persons living or having lived in the same household as the victim when the violent event occurred.

Domestic violence refers to all acts of sexual or physical violence (including threatening) that occur within the *family or domestic unit*, including violence between intimate partners. (*EU-GBV indicators covering intimate partner and non-partner violence*)

The term **'drugs'** refers to chemicals dispensed to people to treat or prevent an illness or disease. These medicines are usually available only on prescription, as they have a strong effect (e.g. Valium). The term also refers to substances that people use for the effects they have, but which are in most cases illegal (e.g. cocaine).

E

Economic violence (economic harm) occurs when an intimate partner denies or limits access to financial resources or to the labour market. In the EU-GBV survey, economic violence is included under *psychological violence*, as some studies suggest that a lack of economic resources may indirectly harm person's

physical and mental health. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence*)

'Educational attainment level' refers to the highest level in the international standard classification of education (ISCED) which an individual has successfully completed. 'Successful completion of an education programme' denotes a situation in which a pupil/student has attended courses or classes and obtained the final diploma associated with the formal education programme concerned.

Emotional violence perpetrated by parents in childhood is psychological violence such as belittling a person or humiliating them verbally which is experienced by the child, i.e. respondent in childhood. Observing experiences of violence in a person's family is an essential part of studying the intergenerational transmission of violence. (*Violence in childhood*)

Emotional violence witnessed between parents in childhood is psychological violence such as belittling a person or humiliating them verbally which the child witnessed between parents. Observing experiences of violence in a person's family is an essential part of studying the intergenerational transmission of violence. (*Violence in childhood*)

An **employed person** is a person who considers themself as being employed, irrespective of official labour market status, working time or the type of income obtained from employment.

An **episode (event or incident)** is a single violent situation during which the respondent may have experienced one or more different violent *acts*.

'Ever worked' refers to a person's own perception of their involvement in the labour market in the course of their life. It is self-assessed and takes no account of any official criteria (such as those established by the ILO).

F

Family members (relatives) include blood relatives such as *parents* and *children*, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. They sometimes include an intimate partner. (*Non-partner violence*)

A **father (father figure)** refers to a biological father or any other male person, such as a stepfather, a foster father, or a grandfather, whom the respondent may view as a 'father figure'. (*Violence in childhood*)

Firearms include guns, rifles, shotguns, pistols, sniper rifles, personal defence weapons, assault rifles, etc.

A **foreign-born resident** is a person born in a country other than the reporting country.

A **former partner** is any intimate partner with whom the respondent no longer has an intimate relationship. Alternatively, someone who cohabited with the respondent without being legally married or in a civil partnership. It can also refer to someone who did not live together with the respondent but was nonetheless an intimate partner. (*Stalking, Former partner violence*)

Friends are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues. (*Background, Sexual harassment at work, Stalking, Violence in childhood, Non-partner violence*)

G

Gender-based violence against women is violence directed against a woman because she is a woman or violence that affects women disproportionately.

H

A **health service** is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. (*Sexual harassment at work, Violence in childhood, Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

A **helpline** is a special telephone service that people can call for advice about violence. It is not usually necessary for the caller to report a crime in order to receive help or advice. (*Sexual harassment at work, Violence in childhood, Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence, Support services*)

I

Inter-personal violence is violence between individuals. It is subdivided into *family* and *intimate partner violence* and community violence.

Intimate partners are current or former spouses, civil union partners or cohabitants, people in an informal relationship or who are dating, people whose marriage has been dissolved or declared null, or people who have been engaged, formally or informally, to get married or enter into a civil partnership.

Intimate partner violence is a type of domestic violence perpetrated by a current or former spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner. It occurs in intimate relationships, and it may occur in heterosexual or homosexual couples, with victims being of either sex, and does not require sexual intimacy between partners. This type of violence covers *psychological, sexual and physical violence* (including *threatening*) experienced in the course of a person's life.

L

The '**last episode**' is the most recent violent *episode* that has happened within the last five years, focusing on the dynamic and the *seriousness* of this episode. The information obtained here is crucial, as the last episode is a sort of random selection of violent events. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

A **legal aid service** is a service designed to help people who have experienced specific types of violence, for instance. This can involve answering questions about their legal rights and the types of help available, working on family mediation; or representing the victim in a court or tribunal. In some countries, such services are free of charge for victims of crimes such as sexual or domestic violence (*free legal aid*). (*Support services, Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

M

The **main job**, where a person has more than one, is that with the longest hours usually worked during a long reference period, as defined in the international statistical standards on working time. A main job can be a full-time or part-time job, and the distinction should be based on the respondent's own perceptions of the usual hours worked in their main job.

Marital status is the conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws of the country concerned (i.e. *de jure* status). Some EU countries have a legal framework for registering a partnership, and in most EU countries, same-sex partnerships have the same legal status as marriage. Statuses 'married' and 'civil partnership' therefore belong to the same category.

Medical attention refers to visiting any *health service*, such as a hospital, emergency services, or a private or public dental or medical clinic or surgery, or consulting any medical staff (e.g. nurses, doctors, dentists).

Medications are substances used in medical treatments, especially pharmaceuticals. They include vitamins and other supplements people take for health reasons.

Minor physical injuries resulting from violence, such as cuts, scratches, bruises or burns, can be managed with little or no disruption to daily activities. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

Minor physical force refers to acts leading to or intended to cause harm (acts committed on purpose). Such acts are intended to cause minor bodily injury (or result in such injury) but are not intended to cause death. They include hitting, slapping, kicking, pushing, tripping, knocking down or drugging the victim, or

spiking the victim's drink. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

A **mother (mother figure)** is a biological mother or any other female person, such as a stepmother, a foster mother, or a grandmother, who the respondent may see as a 'mother figure'. (*Violence in childhood*)

N

A **native-born resident** is a person born in the reporting country.

A **non-employee** (as a type of perpetrator) is someone with whom the respondent has a professional relationship but who does not work in the same workplace (e.g. a client, customer or patient). (*Sexual harassment at work*)

A **non-partner** is the type of perpetrator defined under *Non-partner violence*, who has never had an intimate relationship with the respondent. (*Non-partner violence*)

Non-partner violence is *threatening, physical or sexual violence* experienced since the age of 15 and perpetrated by someone who has never had an intimate relationship with the respondent, such as a stranger, an acquaintance, a friend, a colleague, a teacher, a neighbour, or a family member.

O

'**Other person known to the respondent**', as a type of perpetrator, covers all other people who are known to the respondent but are not listed as a specific type of perpetrator of the specific type of violence concerned (e.g. neighbour, a parent of a child's schoolmate). (*Stalking, Violence in childhood, Non-partner violence*)

'**Other relatives**', as a type of perpetrator, are any relatives other than *parents (father and mother)* and *siblings (brothers and sisters)*, such as children, grandparents, uncles and aunts, cousins, nephews and nieces, in-laws, etc. (*Violence in childhood*)

Other sexual violence in childhood refers to various forms of sexual violence other than unwanted sexual intercourse, such as being forced to pose naked or to touch someone's private parts, or having one's private parts touched against one's will by a person other than an intimate partner.

Other sexual violence in intimate relationships refers to any other unwanted sexual act, apart from *rape* and *attempted rape* that a person found degrading or humiliating.

Other sexual violence by any non-partner refers to intimate touching without consent, using force or coercion to obtain unwanted sexual acts, or any sexual activity that a person finds degrading or humiliating.

P

Parents are the people who brought the respondent up. Apart from the respondent's biological mother, a stepmother, foster mother or grandmother can also be considered as a *mother figure*. The same applies to stepfathers, foster fathers or grandfathers, who can be *father figures* if the respondent was not brought up by a biological father.

Permanent physical damage as a consequence of violence refers to any injury that permanently impairs someone's physical condition in any way, regardless of how minimal it is (scars, loss of vision, hearing loss, HIV because of rape, etc.). (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

A **perpetrator (abuser)** is a person who perpetrates *violence*. In this survey, the respondent is asked to select the type of perpetrator (i.e. the relationship the perpetrator has with a victim). The relationship between *victim* and perpetrator is the main factor in understanding possible motives for violence and dealing with its impact on and consequences for the victim and society.

A **person at school**, as a type of perpetrator, should be understood in the broadest sense, excluding the victims' schoolmates. The term can thus refer to a teacher, professor, psychologist, educator, or social worker. (*Violence in childhood*)

A **person with authority or privileged status**, as a type of perpetrator, is someone with a special status in society (authority or power) that may hold over the respondent and may use in a certain way. Examples include doctors, religious leaders, judges, politicians. (*Stalking, Non-partner violence*)

Physical injuries are damage to the body, such as bruises, black eyes, pain in parts of the body, or a bloody nose; cuts, scratches, burns; fractures, broken bones, a broken nose or broken teeth; head, brain, internal or genital injury; miscarriage; pregnancy as a consequence of rape; or any other physical injury arising from violence. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

Physical violence means the intentional commission of acts of physical violence against another person; bodily harm suffered as a result of the application of immediate and unlawful physical force; violent behaviour resulting in harm and fear. (*Violence in childhood, Intimate partner violence, Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence, EU-GBV indicators*) It is important to note that physical violence sometimes includes *threatening*.

'**Private parts**' means genitals, breasts, lips, buttocks, etc. As this concept is self-assessed, the way it is interpreted

may vary from person to person. (*Non-partner violence, Violence in childhood*)

Professional, referring to a type of perpetrator, should be understood in its broadest sense (teachers, professors, medical staff (doctors, nurses, etc.), religious leaders, etc.). (*Violence in childhood*)

Professor, as a type of perpetrator, refers not only to a teacher of the highest academic rank in a college or university, but also to a teacher in any educational institution (primary school, nursery school, etc.). (*Stalking, Non-partner violence*)

The term '**psychological consequences**' covers a wide range of consequences, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences of experienced violence. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

Psychological violence is intentional behaviour that involves seriously impairing a person's psychological integrity through coercion or threats. This type of violence includes a range of behaviours encompassing acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. It has been expanded to include the notion of *economic harm*, which can be associated with psychological violence. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence*)

R

Rape refers to engaging in non-consensual *sexual intercourse*, which may include use of physical violence and/or putting the victim in a situation in which they cannot say no or comply out of fear. (*Violence in childhood, Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

The term '**religious organisation**' should be understood in its widest sense as including both public and private organisations that are places of worship, such as mosques, churches, temples, synagogues, chapels and other buildings or meeting places. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

Repeated violence (series of episodes) refers to similar violent *episodes* repeated by the same person(s), during which similar thing(s) are done under the same circumstances more than once.

Reporting to an official body other than the police (e.g. an equality body) covers all kinds of different scenarios, from contacting the official body to obtain more information or advice to filing an official complaint.

Reporting to police covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

Robbery is a crime that involves taking or attempting to take something of value by force or threat of force, or by frightening the victim. (*General victimisation*)

S

The term '**scooter**', a type of vehicle, includes motorcycles and mopeds as well as scooters. (*General victimisation*)

Serious physical injuries, as *consequences of violence*, include broken bones or fractures; or head, internal or genital injuries, etc. They may require hospitalisation or surgery and usually have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

Serious physical force includes acts causing serious bodily injuries or intended to cause death. The term includes wounding, acid attacks, poisoning, and assault with a weapon. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

The **severity of violence** is a multidimensional concept encompassing the nature of the acts, fear for life, seriousness of injuries, frequency, consequences, etc. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

Sex is the combination of biological and physiological characteristics that define a person as either male or female. In cases where the biological sex of a person is not known, that information may be replaced either by information from administrative data or by the person's self-declared sex (collected through interviewing).

Sexual harassment at work includes any form of unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, particularly by creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive work environment.

Sexual intercourse is defined as vaginal or anal penetration, or oral sex, or penetration with objects. (*Violence in childhood, Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

Sexual violence by any non-partner refers to any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone, including *rape, attempted rape* and *other sexual acts* (e.g. intimate touching without consent, or use of force or coercion to obtain unwanted sexual acts or any sexual activity that a person finds degrading or humiliating, etc.). (*Non-partner violence*)

Sexual violence in childhood refers to rape, unwanted touching of private parts, being forced/made to pose in front of a person or in front of camera or being forced/made to touch someone's private parts, where such

abuse is experienced before the age of 15. (*Violence in childhood*)

Sexual violence in intimate relationships refers to any harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on a person, including *rape, attempted rape* and *other sexual acts* (i.e. use of force or coercion to obtain unwanted sexual acts or any sexual activity that a person finds degrading or humiliating, etc.). (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence*)

Shelters are institutions providing accommodation for victims of violence. (*Support services, Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

The term ‘**sister**’, as a type of perpetrator, should be understood in its broadest sense to mean a biological sister, a half-sister, a foster sister and/or a stepsister. A biological sister is a woman or a girl who shares both parents with the respondent. A half-sister is a female sibling sharing one parent (the same mother but a different father, or the same father but a different mother). Both are blood relatives. Foster sisters are women or girls raised in the same foster home, foster children of the person’s parents, or foster parents’ biological children. Stepsisters are the children of a person’s stepparent from an earlier relationship. Foster sisters and stepsisters are not related by blood. (*Violence in childhood*)

The **sociological and economic impact on everyday life of the episode of last intimate partner violence** covers situations where a person has had to take time off from work or education; has been unable to do housework or take care of children; or has taken medicines, alcohol or drugs to cope with this last violent episode. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence*)

The **sociological and economic impact of stalking on everyday life** covers situations where a person has changed telephone number/email address or stopped social networking (e.g. Facebook, Twitter); stopped going out alone or changed their route to get to work, school or university; started to keep protective equipment such as scissors, a knife or pepper spray on hand; changed their place of residence, job, school or university, or stopped working or studying due to stalking.

Social services are a range of public services provided by the government, private, profit and non-profit organisations. Their aim is to promote social welfare, using trained professionals. Social work often involves advocacy on behalf of and aid to people who are poor, elderly, homeless, unemployed, etc. (*Sexual harassment at work, Violence in childhood, Support services, Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

Stalking is frequently repeated behaviour that involves harassing someone, causing fear or concern for that

person’s safety. It usually refers to harassment through a series of aggressive, often threatening acts that are collectively illegal, though each individual act might be legal.

Stateless is a category under *citizenship*. It refers to a person without recognised citizenship of a state.

A **stranger** is a type of perpetrator who is completely unknown to the respondent. (*Stalking, Violence in childhood, Non-partner violence*)

T

Theft of personal property refers to acts of violence such as pickpocketing or theft of a purse, a wallet, clothing, jewellery, a mobile phone, sports equipment, etc. However, the actions concerned differ from robbery in that they do not include the use of force or threats. Theft may occur at work or school, in a pub, on public transport, on a beach, in the street, or elsewhere. (*General victimisation*)

Threatening in sexual harassment at work means explicitly or implicitly threatening consequences for a person’s employment (hire, job security, pay, receipt of benefits, status, etc.) if they reject sexual proposals or advances from a person with whom they have or have had a professional relationship.

Threatening perpetrated by an intimate partner can take many forms and can therefore be classed under several types of violence. For instance, an intimate partner can threaten to hurt someone close to the respondent (a ‘close person’), take their children, or harm themselves (*psychological violence*). Intentionally menacing an intimate partner with injury, psychological trauma, or material loss by verbal means is considered to be *threatening*. However, if a perpetrator threatens to use a knife, a gun, acid or some other weapon against another person, this is an example of *physical violence*. Lastly, a perpetrator can also use threaten a victim in the context of *sexual violence*, making that person unable to say no, so that they give in to unwanted sexual advances out of fear.

Threatening perpetrated by a non-partner, like similar behaviour by an *intimate partner*, can take many forms. Intentionally putting someone in fear of injury, psychological trauma or material loss through verbal menaces is considered *threatening*. However, if a perpetrator threatens to use a knife, a gun, acid or any similar weapon against another person, this is an instance of *physical violence*. Finally, a perpetrator can also threaten another person as part of *sexual violence*, making the victim unable to say no, so that they give in to unwanted sexual advances out of fear.

Threatening as part of stalking covers repeated threatening phone calls that cause fear, alarm or distress to a person.

Threatening as part of general victimisation may be part of a robbery or an attempted robbery, where a perpetrator uses threats to steal something of value from a victim.

U

An **undefined perpetrator** is a person whose sex the respondent was unable or unwilling to reveal, the same applying to the nature of the relationship between perpetrator and respondent. (*Sexual harassment at work, Stalking, Violence in childhood, Non-partner violence*)

V

A **victim (survivor)** is a person who has experienced violence. While the terms *victim* and *survivor* are sometimes used interchangeably, *victim* is more often used in the legal and medical sectors, while *survivor* is the term of choice in the psychological and social support sectors, as it implies resilience.

Violence (violent behaviour) is behaviour that can cause physical or emotional harm to others, ranging from verbal and physical abuse to harming private property.

A **victim support service** provides victims of crime with assistance that is confidential and usually free of charge. This service usually works in partnership with other organisations, and it is not a government agency or part of the police force. This means that victims are not obliged to report a crime to get this kind of help. (*Sexual harassment at work, Stalking, Violence in childhood, Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

W

The **workplace** is the main concept used in *Sexual harassment at work* and it should be interpreted in the broadest sense. It includes both the workplace as the 'location' (e.g. an office), but also as any other place where a perpetrator sexually harasses a person with whom they have a professional relationship (e.g. at an office party in a bar or restaurant, or at a training session held in another city or country). (*Sexual harassment at work*)

Weapon should be interpreted in the broadest sense of the term as including knives, guns, axes, rifles, machetes, acid, or any sharp or heavy dangerous object that could physically injure a person. (*Current partner violence, Former partner violence, Non-partner violence*)

2

Survey preparation and implementation

2.1. Establishing strategic planning of the EU-GBV

2.1.1. Setting objectives, exploring the legal basis and involving stakeholders

Violence in its various forms affects the whole of society directly or indirectly. It results in injury, death, physical harm or deprivation, all of which affect individuals. At the same time, it leads to gender inequality, which can include aspects like income discrepancy and poverty, while undermining safety, human rights and fundamental freedoms at a general level.

When setting the survey's main objectives, Eurostat started by defining the main indicators and data users. This involved mapping policy needs in line with the documents listed here:

- The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention) of 12 April 2011
- The Commission's working document on the Strategic Engagement on Gender Equality for 2016-2019
- The Council conclusions of 21 October 2002, 8 March 2010, 6 December 2012 and 5 June 2014, calling for efforts to collect and compile data to be stepped up
- Relevant Commission directives on victim support and harassment at work.

At the same time, the objectives were defined in line with specific national needs. For instance, a country might be interested in regional differences or regional patterns in specified types of violence. The main data users should be those in charge of developing the mechanisms for eradicating any phenomenon identified (e.g. GBV) and providing support to victims of violence or working to prevent violence. The users could be any governmental or non-governmental organisations, including policy-makers, the media, researchers and the police, that are involved in defining policies and setting strategies for preventing and eliminating violence; improving the criminal justice system; developing healthcare and social services for victims; raising awareness; and breaking taboos around all forms of violence.

The second step was to explore the legal basis for conducting this survey by examining current national and EU laws dealing with the types of violence covered by the EU-GBV. Information is available on the EIGE website⁽⁶⁾ about relevant EU directives, which also provides a database of legal definitions of several types of gender-based violence used in EU countries.

⁽⁶⁾ More information available at <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/regulatory-and-legal-framework>.

The budget and timeline should be well planned to avoid any financial and methodological difficulties that could occur in designing or carrying out the survey. Countries are therefore advised to look for potential stakeholders and survey sponsors (i.e. apply for projects), with a view to obtaining funding for the survey if national and EU funding prove insufficient.

2.1.1.1. What type of profile should the various stakeholders involved have?

Stakeholders are needed for various stages of project implementation. The profile and role of each stakeholder may vary according to the stage concerned, so not all of them will have to be involved at each stage (see Sections 2.3.1.3, 2.3.2.8, 2.3.2.13, 2.3.2.14, 2.4.2.5, 2.4.5.3, 2.4.5.5 and 2.5.8.3 for more information).

They should include government agencies, health and social service agencies, legislators, researchers, experts in the field of violence against women (VAW), specialised service providers, police and other criminal justice officials, non-governmental organisations advocating on behalf of women victims of violence, and counsellors working with abused women.

Decisions regarding the pool of stakeholders should always be directed by national needs and the overall requirements of the project. For instance, if the agency conducting the survey lacks sufficient expertise to draw the sample needed to produce the main indicators and disaggregate them by the major subgroups in the population, it may decide to involve an expert in this field.

2.1.1.2. What role do stakeholders play?

It is vital to engage stakeholders at all stages of project implementation, including preparing for the survey, collecting and validating data, and disseminating findings. A stakeholder's role depends on the overall project needs and the needs associated with each specific stage of implementation.

For instance, stakeholders are needed to help set the objectives and priorities of the survey: the scope and level of precision of the data collected (e.g. the sample size), which should be commensurate with the budget available. Stakeholders can also support realistic expectations and keep an eye on the constraints facing the project.

Experts, such as individual researchers or people from agencies providing services for female victims of violence, are key to developing a suitable questionnaire, especially if this is the first time that a survey like this has been conducted. They could be involved through focus groups or in-depth interviews with victims of violence, or via experts' reviews. In addition to helping meet the needs of the EU-GBV, they may identify additional variables needed to achieve country-specific objectives or policies.

Stakeholders should always include the policymakers, service providers, advocates and other similar stakeholders who will be using the results of the survey in policy formulation and research.

Finally, it is advisable to involve experts from outside the national statistical institute (NSI) who can interpret the results in terms of how realistic they are. It is important to have someone who will be prepared to speak about the results once the findings have been disseminated: in other words, communication specialists and data analysts. Their role is to respond to requests for media interviews, to avoid any misuse or misinterpretation of data.

2.1.1.3. Why is it important to involve VAW experts in the survey?

It is vital to involve VAW experts. With their knowledge and expertise, they should be able to make the team more sensitive to gender issues and help them develop their understanding of the issues associated with gender-based violence, its characteristics and causes, and how it affects women's and children's health.

The VAW experts should help team members hone their interviewing skills and take account of safety and ethics guidelines. They can share their knowledge of how to measure violence, adapt the EU-GBV questions to the national context, train the team in conducting qualitative and quantitative research, and so on.

2.1.2. Target population

The target population of the EU-GBV survey is defined as people aged 18-74 who live in private households, with a focus on women. Men can be included in the target population by countries willing to do so.

The target population for the EU-GBV was defined according to EU needs and objectives. The decision was based on knowledge of and practical expertise with the various types of violence covered by this survey. It might be crucial for the EU-GBV survey to ensure that temporarily absent residents (temporarily living with friends or family to escape violence) are interviewed. However, if the respondent selected cannot be reached for any reason, it is not permissible to interview a proxy respondent, e.g. another household member (see [Section 2.5.4.7](#)).

2.1.2.1. Why limit the age range to 18-74?

The target population for surveys on violence is usually aged 15 and up. It was decided to raise the lower age limit because of differences across the EU in the laws concerning the age at which young people can consent to participate in surveys of this nature without their parents or guardians. It is not unusual for parents or guardians to be abusers, so if they were aware of the survey topic, both young respondents and interviewers could be placed at risk.

Because the national pilot surveys and pre-testing results showed that elderly people have difficulty in answering the questionnaire, it was decided to set an upper age limit. For instance, elderly people found some questions too embarrassing or were unfamiliar with the terms used. Moreover, as the survey covers the respondent's whole life, elderly people were sometimes unable to recall their experiences or events from the distant past, e.g. events that took place during the Second World War. Also, pilot surveys showed that interviewers were unable to meet confidentiality requirements, it being impossible to interview elderly people at a convenient location, given their lack of mobility.

2.1.2.2. Can men be interviewed too or only women?

This survey focuses on women. However, data about violence experienced by men can be collected by countries willing to do so.

The national focus of the survey could be on a more specific section of the population than all women. It could, for instance, focus on women of a particular age and marital or relationship status. Another possibility would be to focus on immigrant women, for instance.

Depending on the sample size, it is important to weigh the budget against the reliability of the data collected. It is thus worth considering ways of finding sponsors for the survey as a backup, in case national and EU funds prove inadequate.

It is thus incumbent on the countries taking part to find a way of reconciling national needs with those of Eurostat when selecting the target population.

2.1.2.3. Why are individuals living in institutions excluded?

In the EU-GBV survey, individuals living in institutions (e.g. hospitals, prisons or religious institutions) are excluded from the target population because such units are often not listed in the household/person survey frames. This makes it difficult to contact them.

2.1.3. Sample

A sample design is the framework that serves as the basis for selecting a subset of individuals from a defined target population in order to estimate the characteristics of that population. The aim of this section is to provide information and suggestions about the sample size and its structure.

2.1.3.1. What should my country's net sample size be?

The indicative effective sample size defined for the EU-GBV is 5 000 respondents per country.

The sample can include both men and women, and it refers to the achieved net sample size defined to enable estimation of reliable prevalence rates of violence for the target population.

When defining the gross sample size, one must take account of the estimated non-response rates to determine the minimum net sample size. For instance, if a specific sub-population or men are included, the net sample size might not be large enough for the larger EU countries, as the indicators might not be statistically reliable at lower levels of aggregation. Thus, countries are recommended to explore the findings of similar surveys in their country when defining the sample size or desired level of precision⁽¹⁷⁾.

Finally, if EU grants are inadequate or unavailable, countries could seek survey sponsors (additional funding) so as to have larger net sample sizes.

2.1.3.2. What are the commonest response rates for this survey?

The pilot survey for the EU-GBV has not been conducted in all EU countries. Moreover, some countries (especially NSIs) might not have recent experience with this survey topic, or, indeed, any experience at all. It might thus be possible to estimate the non-response rates reliably without evidence-based material. As the sampling and modes of data collection vary across countries, a comparable response rate for countries that conducted the pilot survey over 2017-2019 is not available.

However, the share of interviews completed out of a gross sample was over 75 % in Bulgaria (CAPI and CAWI), and below 60 % in Malta, Spain, Austria, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania⁽¹⁸⁾.

2.1.3.3. Are there any rules for defining the structure of the sample

The main condition to be fulfilled is that only one person per household can be interviewed.

The reason is the safety of the respondent and the interviewer, as it is not uncommon for the abuser to be part of the victim's household.

In addition, sample structure should be similar to samples defined for other social surveys conducted in the country. Countries should take into account the peculiarities of the target population as they do in other surveys by using the most complete register of units defined as target population (population registers, electoral lists, census, etc.), adapted to the specific characteristics of the mode(s) of data collection. It is important to emphasize that countries should not aim to oversample people defined as 'victims' of any type of violence.

⁽¹⁷⁾ For further details, see [https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/f9da6d85-72b0-4203-a591-2e6ec70b4638/Database on national surveys.xlsx](https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/f9da6d85-72b0-4203-a591-2e6ec70b4638/Database%20on%20national%20surveys.xlsx).

⁽¹⁸⁾ More information available at [https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/7a3417cd-3dd2-44e4-863a-55aeee688d96/Summary%20of%20pilot%20surveys%20at%20national%20level\(0\).pdf](https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/7a3417cd-3dd2-44e4-863a-55aeee688d96/Summary%20of%20pilot%20surveys%20at%20national%20level(0).pdf).

A document drawn up by ISTAT⁽¹⁹⁾ provides more information about sampling issues in surveys on violence.

2.1.3.4. What do you need to know when defining the sample frame?

The quality of the sampling frame will have a strong impact on the quality of this survey, especially if the survey explores violence experienced by a specific sub-population.

Non-coverage can occur at two levels, at geographical, and at household or personal level, and for several reasons (remote areas, natural disasters, political issues, complex structure of the household, etc.).

Additionally, the sampling frame must take account of the constraints imposed by the mode of data collection. For instance, CATI relies on a list of telephone numbers. However, some numbers may no longer be in use, or they may be business rather than private numbers. Finally, people without phones are excluded by default.

2.1.3.5. What parameters should be considered for the sampling strategy?

To define the sampling strategy, it is essential for the main parameters for which estimates are needed to be precisely defined.

These parameters should be defined in line with the variables to be collected through the EU-GBV questionnaire. In the context of violence surveys, the main parameters are relative frequencies, or proportions, and average numbers of events.

The domains of estimates are the levels for which estimates are to be produced, such as regions or sex and age groups.

The domains are considered 'planned' in the sampling design if they can be obtained by means of aggregation of sampling strata. They are considered 'unplanned' if they are not (or cannot be) taken into account when designing the sample.

2.1.3.6. What should be taken into account when planning the sample design?

The sample design should take into account what was previously determined in terms of the objectives and constraints of the survey. The design involves defining the sampling scheme and the total sample size and its allocation among strata.

The sampling scheme is characterised by the selection stages, the stratification criteria (stratification variables, number of strata), and the unit selection probabilistic method (equal or unequal probabilities).

2.1.3.7. Is imputation of missing information required?

The EU-GBV survey does not require imputation of missing data. Rather, it could actually be very important, for research purposes, to analyse what types of questions remain unanswered. The EU-GBV questionnaire therefore has specific non-response options to capture these cases. This information enables the researcher to assess the sensitivity of sections or questions, which is important in analysing data quality (where answers are given) and improving the questionnaire if the survey is to be repeated.

However, imputation of non-responses should not be confused with obtaining data from sources other than interviews (such as administrative data) where standardised variables such as the respondent's country of birth are concerned.

⁽¹⁹⁾ For further details, see https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/050816a1-cdda-4661-8dd0-acb2b6131278/Point%2010_1a%20Methodology%20-%20sampling.pdf

2.1.4. Modes of data collection

There are no constraints on the most appropriate mode of data collection, which can vary from country to country.

Nevertheless, due to the sensitive nature of this survey, and research and data-based findings, Eurostat recommends face-to-face and computer-assisted methods over other methods. The possibility of self-completion is also supported. When deciding on the mode of data collection, it should be borne in mind that a combination of methods is also a possible way of reducing non-response and the incidence of dropouts⁽²⁰⁾.

The challenges associated with each method are, on the one hand, response rates, refusals and dropout rates, and, on the other, the safety and well-being of both respondent and interviewer. Moreover, the mode of data collection affects the cost of the survey and could be a source of measurement bias.

2.1.4.1. Which is preferable, a computer-assisted or a paper questionnaire?

The countries which conducted pilot testing on the EU-GBV recommended the computer-assisted method over paper questionnaires. Given the complexity of the questionnaire, they noted that the computer-assisted method produced better outcomes. Thus, paper questionnaires should be used in specific situations only, e.g. in the event of technical problems.

Although it is quicker and easier to develop a paper questionnaire, it is more time-consuming and costly to use, given the greater risk of missing, incorrect or inconsistent data.

2.1.4.2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of CAPI?

The main advantage of the CAPI method, as some countries have pointed out, is the face-to-face contact between interviewer and respondent. However, the presence of an interviewer can sometimes adversely affect response rates or data quality, given the sensitive and personal nature of the questions asked. Moreover, the safety of both respondent and interviewer must be taken into account in face-to-face surveys.

2.1.4.3. What are the main characteristics of CAWI when used for the EU-GBV?

Given the sensitive nature of the survey, respondents may be more willing to respond if there is no interviewer present. Moreover, CAWI is more flexible as regards the time and place for answering the questions.

However, although CAWI allows privacy in one sense, it is impossible to assess whether the respondent answers the questions with others present, and whether other people influence the responses. More importantly, using CAWI may exacerbate the risk of violence, as electronic communications can leave a trail; a perpetrator could discover that the respondent had shared her/his experiences of violence. Pilot surveys also showed that CAWI's main weakness is the large number of non-responses. Additionally, where complex questions are involved, the absence of an interviewer who could clarify the meaning of unclear questions or terms could result in illogical, incorrect or missing answers.

Conversely, CAWI is cost-effective, as interviewers are not needed, and it also eliminates the potential negative impact or bias associated with the presence of interviewers. CAWI could also improve the response rates of younger people who are not easy to reach using other, more traditional modes of research, even though it depends on computer ownership and internet access.

⁽²⁰⁾ More information available at [https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/7a3417cd-3dd2-44e4-863a-55aaee688d96/Summary%20of%20pilot%20surveys%20at%20national%20level\(0\).pdf](https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/7a3417cd-3dd2-44e4-863a-55aaee688d96/Summary%20of%20pilot%20surveys%20at%20national%20level(0).pdf)

2.1.4.4. What are the main characteristics of CATI when used for the EU-GBV?

Phone interviews (CATI) allow more flexibility in arranging a suitable time to conduct the survey. This enables researchers to avoid practical difficulties associated with respondents' working hours, the presence of other household members, or geographical remoteness.

The main shortcoming of CATI, as pointed out by countries that conducted the pilot testing, was that it is more difficult to gauge respondents' feelings in a telephone conversation. It is not very easy to tell if the respondent feels safe, upset or uncomfortable, or if they need help. Interviewers suffered from a bad conscience, as they could only give the respondent a phone number, rather than a flyer with relevant information. They felt this was inadequate.

Another potential problem with CATI is that victims of ongoing violent episodes might not be allowed to use phones, or could be under surveillance by their abusers. Furthermore, as CATI does not support visual aids, it is not possible to verify a respondent's identity or to check whether there are other individuals present. The presence of another person may affect the respondent's responses and even compromise their safety. Additionally, respondents usually have less patience for long telephone interviews.

2.1.4.5. Can I use mixed modes?

Population-based surveys are currently facing a problem of falling response rates. To overcome this potential problem, and to make allowance for the sensitive nature of the EU-GBV, a combination of modes can be used.

In one approach, survey participants could be randomly distributed to one or the other mode of data collection or be asked to choose the preferred mode. Respondents could be offered a web questionnaire first. If no response is received by the deadline, CAPI or CATI could be used. This approach, known as sequential or parallel mixed-mode, can improve response rates, although the researcher needs to be aware that each mode of collection may introduce a bias in its own way. This must be taken into account when analysing and comparing the data obtained.

For the pilot survey in Slovenia, a mixed-mode design was employed. Firstly, all the people selected received an invitation to complete the questionnaire on a website. The CAWI was open for answers from 3 September until 31 October. In the event of non-response, the sampled persons were sent two reminders, on 11 and 17 September. The second reminder announced that a CAPI interview would be held. The fieldwork with CAPI lasted from 1 October until 31 October.

2.1.4.6. Can I use a combination of methods for the same respondent?

A concurrent mixed-mode approach in which, for instance, CASI is incorporated into CAPI can be used. In this method, interviews are conducted face to face, i.e. by an interviewer who can help with complex questions and terms and provide examples. For example, when the interview reaches a section with sensitive questions, the interviewer can hand the computer over to the respondents, who can then fill in the questionnaire themselves.

In addition to the privacy it offers, respondents may perceive this approach as being more interactive than single mode interviews, which may reduce the dropout rate associated with long, complex questionnaires. However, this method only works with computer-literate respondents. The questionnaire application needs to be made as simple and interactive as possible.

An alternative way of conducting a mixed-mode interview is to give respondents a short paper questionnaire so they can answer sensitive questions by themselves.

2.1.5. Selection of interviewers for the EU-GBV

If the chosen mode(s) of data collection require(s) interviewers, they should be selected with great care because of their crucial role in this survey. Their personal characteristics, skills and attitude directly influence respondents' willingness to participate in the survey and to disclose personal and sensitive information. Sometimes interviewers can even have a negative impact on the interview. For instance, they could introduce bias or cause respondents to

drop out through judgmental facial expressions, body language, the tone of their voice, or even just their age or gender.

2.1.5.1. What sex and age should interviewers be?

Experience to date suggests that female respondents feel most comfortable disclosing personal and sensitive issues like those dealt with in the EU-GBV survey to other women. This is particularly true of experiences involving sexual victimisation and intimate partner violence.

In contrast, male respondents seem not to have any general preferences about the sex of the interviewer, although those who do have such preferences could feel strongly about the matter.

As the focus of the EU-GBV is on women, it is recommended to have female interviewers.

However, if the survey also includes men, it should be borne in mind that some men may be more open to sharing their experiences of violence with a male interviewer.

Finally, it has been found that adult women prefer not to discuss violence with interviewers who they perceive as lacking in understanding of their experiences or sympathy with their situation. For instance, interviewers who are seen as too young may be distrusted by respondents, leading to an outright refusal to participate in the survey, or to reluctance to disclose personal or sensitive information.

2.1.5.2. What experience and characteristics are most important?

An interviewer must have the qualities needed to obtain the required information accurately and within a reasonable time. A higher level of education than primary schooling is necessary to be able to manage the complexity of the topic. Interviewers should be able to maintain a given level of professionalism, while also expressing warmth and reassurance.

They should also demonstrate a working knowledge of interviewing techniques, along with knowledge of and experience with technology if the mode of data collection so requires. Thus, previous experience with other surveys is an asset. However, given the specific nature of the EU-GBV, 'standard issue' interviewers who have worked on other surveys are not necessarily suitable for surveys on violence. Even highly competent and experienced interviewers might be unable to manage the stress which can be caused by an interview on this subject.

When selecting interviewers for the EU-GBV survey, then, it is important to assess not only standard skills (e.g. communication skills, or multilingual skills in settings with minority groups), but also whether a would-be interviewer has personal strategies for self-care and stress reduction.

Some of the most important issues are interviewers' motivation and maturity, and whether they have previous experience of interviewing people about violence or other sensitive topics. An ability to engage empathetically with people of diverse backgrounds, without judgements, stereotypes or prejudices about respondents, is an even more crucial quality.

2.1.5.3. A job interview example (Italian Violence against Women Survey)

- Can you talk about your training and your work experience? (How many years of work and how many as an interviewer?)
 - *If the candidate has experience as an interviewer:* What do you like and what do you dislike about this job?
 - *If the candidate has no experience as an interviewer:* What attracts you? What are your fears and worries? What are your expectations?
- Do you know what the survey is about?
- What sort of difficulties do you think there might be with respondents?

- What are the pros and cons of a telephone (or face-to-face) survey on these issues?
- What do you think the difficulties with the women interviewed might be?
- What are the pros and cons of a telephone (or face-to-face) survey on these issues?
- *Reading of some questions of the questionnaire to assess the voice stress, intonation and inflection, and the attendant reactions to the questions:* What effect do these questions have on you? What effect do you think they could have on the respondent?
- What do you think is the attitude to maintain if a woman replies in the affirmative to one or more of these questions? What do you think a woman can expect from you after giving an affirmative answer to one of these questions?
- *Reading some stereotypes about the issue of violence against women:* What do you think about it? Do you agree or disagree? For what reasons?
- A brief description of the training activity, then: Do you think you can play a role actively in front of the group during training and during the debriefing and discussion groups that will follow?
- Evaluating willingness to work hard during the training phase, availability to work shifts, and availability for the entire duration of the data collection.

2.2. Introducing and promoting the EU-GBV

2.2.1. Role of media and impact of survey's name

2.2.1.1. What name should be used for the national survey?

A general recommendation is that the survey name should be neutral, e.g., 'Safety survey', 'Safety and security', 'Safety and quality of life'. The 2012 FRA survey on violence against women, for example, was introduced as a 'Survey about women's well-being and safety'.

It is essential to avoid using sensitive terms that could cause anxiety or worry. The aim is to avoid alerting any perpetrators of domestic violence to the nature of the survey or frightening off any victims of violence.

The rationale for this approach is, firstly, to ensure the safety of respondents and interviewers. Secondly, it is designed to minimise non-response, as some respondents might be discouraged from taking part if the name of the survey included terms like 'assault', 'sexual violence', or 'gender-based violence'.

The pilot survey results indicate that this approach is not without its problems. The main criticism raised by upset respondents was that they felt misled, as the questionnaire dealt with issues beyond those reflected in its title. Nonetheless, it is important to use a neutral name for the survey, despite possible negative reactions. Interviewers thus need training in how to react if interviewees respond negatively to topics they did not expect: for instance, they may need to explain why this approach is necessary. In the pilot survey, respondents understood the rationale for the choice of survey name once they had been given an explanation, and agreed that it was right.

2.2.1.2. Should I use the media to promote the EU-GBV?

Using the media to promote the EU-GBV can have various positive outcomes: reducing non-response and helping to change behaviour with regard to violence by promoting responsible reporting.

The media are uniquely well-placed to take on the role of raising awareness of the existence of violence in society. They can break the culture of silence and oppose the perpetuation of negative stereotypes and traditions.

After the pilot testing, Estonia pointed out the importance of conducting a large-scale media campaign and explaining more about the survey and its background. Spain, however, noted that this approach could have negative effects, and that its pros and cons therefore needed careful consideration.

It is, indeed, clear that using the media to increase public awareness of the survey or its real nature could have a negative impact overall. Perpetrators who are aware of the true nature of an ongoing survey could prevent respondents from taking part or jeopardise the safety of respondents or interviewers. Moreover, victims of past or ongoing violence may not be ready to talk about it or could be too afraid to take part in the survey, given the possible consequences if the perpetrator were to find out about their participation.

2.2.2. The introductory (advance) letter

2.2.2.1. What is the purpose of sending an introductory letter and what information should it contain?

An introductory letter (also known as an advance letter) is the first tool that comes into play when communicating with future respondents. Such letters have been shown to be an effective way to reduce non-response, as they may help to win respondents' trust, thus increasing willingness to take part.

It also makes interviewers' work easier by making future respondents aware of the main aspects of the survey in advance. However, although the letter should describe the survey's primary aims, it should avoid broaching sensitive issues or topics that may cause anxiety or provoke rejection (see [Section 2.2.1.1](#)). (The same reasoning applies here as to the choice of survey name.) Rather, the recommended approach is to outline the survey's general focus and give a few relatively less sensitive examples of violence.

2.2.2.2. What information should the letter include?

The introductory letter should be drawn up and formatted as an official letter bearing the logo of the institute or organisation conducting the survey, such as the NSI/ONA. As local agencies may appear closer to the respondents, their involvement can be crucial for the survey's success.

The introductory letter should be signed by a director, president or some other high-ranking official, and preferably by all of them if more than one institute or organisation is involved.

It is also advisable to send the letter from the director of NSI/ONA rather than from a government official or politician. This will emphasize the independent character of the survey, especially given the specific nature of the topics covered. The letter should include a contact number. The letter should also give dates, times and an indication of how the respondent is expected to participate (mode).

Although some guidelines on the victimisation surveys recommend informing respondents of the expected duration of the interview, this is not the case for the EU-GBV. Feedback from the pilot surveys suggests that this approach is counter-productive. Firstly, some respondents refused to take part, considering the estimated time to be too long. Secondly, some interviews lasted longer than indicated, which caused some respondents to drop out and upset others. In both cases, this had a negative impact on data quality.

Furthermore, in many countries the collection and the processing of personal data are governed by legal rules. The letter should therefore contain references to relevant laws and regulations on response obligations and privacy. Respondents must be told who will process their data, and they must be informed that they can access and amend their own personal data. They must be reassured that confidentiality is guaranteed. Finally, respondents should be told how and why they were selected to take part in the survey.

2.2.2.3. In what language(s) should the letter be written?

It may not always be possible to know in advance what language is spoken either by household members or by the person selected. If a country is interested in some specific sub-population (such as immigrants of a specific origin) it is advisable to send more than one letter, in different languages. This should ensure that the letter is understood and increase willingness to take part and to disclose personal and sensitive information.

2.2.2.4. Who should advance letters be addressed to?

Depending on the sample, the introductory letter can be addressed either to a selected person or to the whole household. If the latter, the aim should be to make sure that all household members read it. However, given that in practice it is up to the person who opens the letter to make it available to other household members, the NSI/ONA can send an instruction to the effect that 'it is recommended to put the letter in a place in the home where everyone can easily see it'. In general, though, letters addressed to a named individual (rather than 'to whom it may concern') are more likely to be read, and are therefore recommended.

2.2.2.5. When should advance letters be sent?

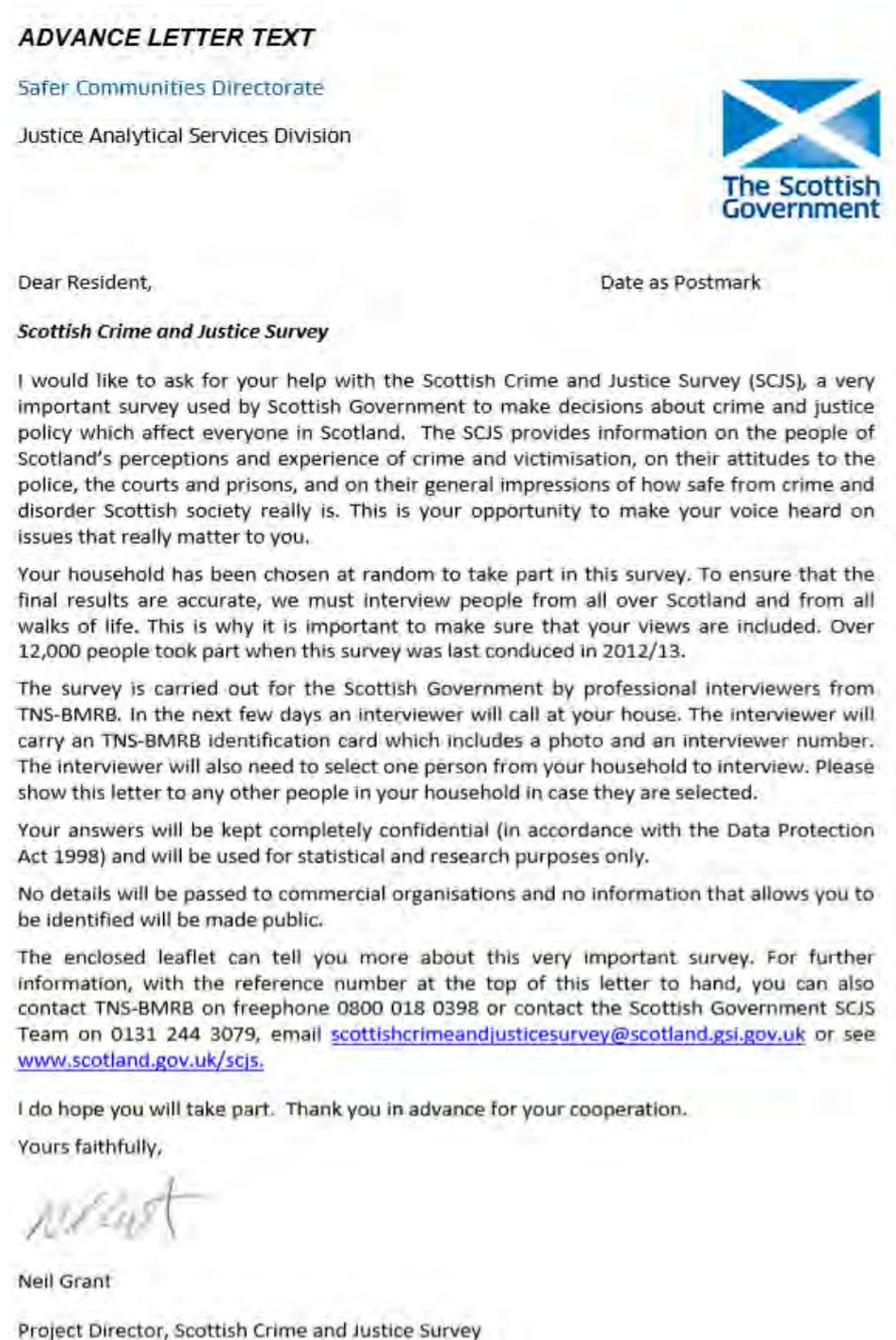
There should not be too long an interval between the arrival of the letter and the planned interview. The longer the time lag, the less likely the addressee is to recall the letter's contents. Preferably, the gap should not exceed two weeks.

Sometimes more than one letter can be sent to improve the response rate. If the sample design allows substitutions, advance letters must be sent to potential substitutes as well.

It is thus important to schedule the mailing process in separate groups. The number of letters to be sent in each group is determined by the 'work time' associated with the households selected (number of households, days and hours of interviews, etc.).

Countries should control the mailing process so that each step is taken in accordance with the established plan. For instance, it is important to check how much time elapses between the posting of letters and their receipt.

2.2.2.6. An example of an advance letter⁽²¹⁾



The letter should not exceed one page in length, as there is otherwise a risk that the addressee may not read it.

⁽²¹⁾ Grant, N., Robertson, J., Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2014/15: Technical Report., Leon Page, Edinburgh, 2016, p. 124 (available at <https://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/archive/20160404003600/http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/crime-and-justice-survey/publications/scjs2014-15technicalreport>).

2.2.3. A freephone number

2.2.3.1. Why have a freephone number?

Providing a freephone number in the introductory letter, with the hours when respondents can ring it, has proven useful in improving the overall response rate. As users may ring before, during or after the interview, the number should be activated as soon as the advance letters have been sent.

It should be borne in mind that freephone numbers have been or may be used for fraud designed to steal personal data. The introductory letter should therefore include, in addition to the freephone number, another number that can readily be found in an online telephone directory (such as a direct number to the NSI/ONA). The point is to reassure users that this is a genuine survey conducted by a recognised institution.

Spain noted that although the helpline received only 900 calls, considered a low number, it is important to include a channel for contacts in the introductory letter, as this improves the response rate.

2.2.3.2. Who should take calls to the freephone number?

The staff responsible for taking calls must be suitably qualified and trained for this role, as their interaction with potential respondents can influence the latter's willingness to participate in the survey and to disclose personal and sensitive information. One of the key tasks of staff taking such calls is to encourage callers intending to refuse to participate to change their minds.

This means that telephone staff need not only a sound knowledge of the survey's aims and content, but also good communication and listening skills.

During a phone call, they should not discuss sensitive issues unless the caller specifically wishes to raise these. For instance, a potential abuser could call to obtain more information about the nature of the survey because their victim has been selected for interview. If the member of staff revealed the true nature of the survey, this could prevent the would-be respondent from taking part, and it could even jeopardise that person's safety.

2.2.3.3. What questions are most frequently asked?

The most common reasons for a phone call are the following:

- asking whether the survey is genuine and above-board
- enquiring about the purpose of the survey
- checking whether the caller is obliged to take part or whether a refusal to do so will have any consequences
- reporting a change of address or a new phone number
- offering times when the respondent is available or reporting periods of absence
- reporting the death of the person to whom the introductory letter is addressed

2.2.3.4. Should calls be monitored and analysed in some way?

It is useful, where possible, to monitor the quantity and quality of calls frequently, even daily, as the information obtained makes it possible to check the situation and swiftly detect potential problems that could invalidate the quality of the survey.

Information obtained from phone calls should be recorded in a structured way: information about the caller (e.g. name, address, phone number, level of education, etc.); reasons for calling; any problems; and other types of information.

2.2.3.5. Possible answers to the most frequent questions: some examples⁽²²⁾

What is this survey?

Example from the Italian survey on VAW: It is a survey of 25 000 people representing the Italian population as a whole, designed to shed light on the main aspects of safety and living conditions.

Example from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (CJS): It is a survey of households across the whole of Scotland. The aim of the survey is to provide information about the amount of crime suffered by people in Scotland, including crimes that are not reported to the police. It also asks about people's opinions on crime and justice in Scotland.

Why are you choosing my household?/Why me?

Example from the Italian survey on VAW: You have been randomly selected, along with another 25 000 persons from the registry of Italian municipalities, from among all Italian residents. The survey is being conducted with a limited, selected number of individuals, because it would be extremely expensive and unrealistic to interview all Italians. This method, known as sampling, makes it possible to draw conclusions on the issues covered that are valid for the Italian population as a whole.

Example from the Scottish CJS: Over 12 000 people are selected at random from the Royal Mail address list to participate in the survey. This random selection is important because we want to interview a wide cross-section of people representing the experiences of the entire Scottish public.

Why is this survey being carried out?/Why should I take part?

Useful info:

During a conversation with a caller, staff should not discuss sensitive questions unless the caller refers specifically to such issues, if a person calls after being interviewed or if an interview has been temporarily interrupted.

Example from the Italian survey on VAW:

For callers not selected for the interview: The survey is designed to gather information about citizens' safety. Only through the cooperation of every person interviewed is it possible to understand the true situation in this country and make improvements. As only people who have directly experienced certain situations can provide relevant information, your household's contribution is essential to help us understand the problem in depth.

For callers selected for the interview: The survey is designed to gather information about citizens' safety. Only through the cooperation of every person interviewed is it possible to understand the true situation in this country and make improvements. This is information that only people who have directly experienced certain situations can provide, so your contribution is essential to enable us to understand the problem in depth. In conducting this survey, ISTAT aims to detect all forms of violence that a person may experience or have experienced during their lifetime, whether on the street at the hands of strangers, or at home, at the hands of the people closest to them. These are events that occur often, but which are rarely talked about and whose true extent is even less known. Knowing more about this phenomenon also means being able to implement appropriate prevention and intervention policies.

What questions will be asked?

Example from the Scottish CJS: The survey will be conducted with a randomly chosen adult in your household. It starts by asking about your perceptions of crime and your experience of crime in the past year. There are also some questions on your views on organisations like the police. At the end, there is a section for you to complete by yourself, privately, about other experiences of crime.

⁽²²⁾ Grant, N., Robertson, J., Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2014/15: Technical Report., Leon Page, Edinburgh, 2016, p. 125-126 (available at <https://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/archive/20160404003600/http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/crime-and-justice-survey/publications/scjs2014-15technicalreport>).

Am I obliged to answer?**Useful info:**

In general, participation in surveys on violence is voluntary (see Introduction). However, there have been cases where participation was mandatory. Before deciding whether participation should be mandatory or voluntary, it is necessary to explore national and EU laws on the collection of personal data.

Example from the Italian survey on VAW: Yes and no! The survey is mandatory by law; the rules that regulate this obligation can be found at the bottom of the letter you have received. However, there are some questions you do not have to answer if you do not want to, such as those about your health or sex life.

However, ISTAT relies on the spontaneous collaboration of those interviewed, in the interests of all, because only by speaking up about the phenomenon of violence can it be measured: its scope in all its forms and manifestations, and its effect on women and men. Only a clear perception of the phenomenon will enable the government and institutions responsible to take action to protect victims.

Is the survey confidential?/Are my data protected?

Example from the Italian survey on VAW: Absolutely, yes! The information you provide will be processed together with data supplied by other people and disclosed only in aggregate form, that is, through tables, graphs, etc. that cannot be traced in any way to an individual person. Furthermore, your personal data (forename and surname, address, telephone number and municipality of residence) will be deleted because they are protected by the provisions on anonymity and statistical confidentiality that can be found at the bottom of the letter you have received (Articles 8 and 9 of Legislative Decree No 32 of 6 September 1989).

Example from the Scottish CJS: Yes, absolutely. Your information is treated with the strictest confidence and stored according to the Data Protection Act. It is used to produce anonymous information for decision-making in government and for genuine research purposes only. Your personal details (e.g. name and address) will not be passed to Scottish Government or any other organisation.

Other examples of how to deal with tricky questions and situations when people call to refuse to participate can be found in [Section 2.4](#) of this chapter – Interviewers' training.

2.2.4. Flyer about support services

To prepare for the survey, it is important to collect information about the national support system for victims of gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence at national level: existing health, legal, social and specific victim support services, including shelters, helplines, anti-violence centres and other victim support organisations. As information about the support services is the only 'advice' interviewers can provide, they need to be aware of it.

2.2.4.1. What is the purpose of the flyer about support services?

A victim support service provides victims of crime with assistance that is confidential and usually free of charge. This service usually works in partnership with other organisations, and it is not a government agency or part of the police force.

However, such services vary across the EU and may be provided in different ways even within a single country. A list of resources and facilities should therefore be organised by geographical area and offered to respondents as a flyer or a brochure listing the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the support services available in the respondent's area of residence.

Where personal interviews are conducted, it is recommended giving this flyer to all respondents, regardless of whether they need or ask for help. In the case of CAWI, this information can be presented on a screen at the end of the interview.

2.2.4.2. Example of a flyer: Statistics Estonia, Safety survey (2009)⁽²³⁾

Safety Survey of Statistics Estonia www.stat.ee

Millions of persons suffer from domestic violence, irrespective of ethnic nationality, language or education. Surveys in other countries show that every fourth woman has experienced violence at home during her life.

It can affect us all

- You can think that you are guilty of your partner's behaviour and when you change yourself, the abuse will end.
- You can think that abuse is your problem and something that you have to solve yourself.
- You can hope that on one day your partner will change and stop using force.

The fact is that if your partner does not take responsibility for violent behaviour, the situation will never change.

Family abuse hurts all members of the family

The violent family member loses the trust and respect of the family. The victim's losses may be physical and also mental – her confidence and will to act diminish. A child loses the feeling of security. He/she may feel he/she is guilty of the situation. He/she may also act violently in the future. If someone close to you suffers from abuse, support her – talk to her, listen to her, do not judge her choices.



Where to turn for help

- Police 110
- Emergency phone 112
- Confidence phone (in Estonian) 126 (10.00–03.00)
- Confidence phone (in Russian) 127 (19.00–23.00)
- Phone for women having experienced abuse 1492 (Call the helpline daily 10.00–16.00)

Alcohol, drugs and unemployment do not justify the violent behaviour of a person.

Everybody has a right to feel secure!

Non-profit organisation (NPO) Tallinn Crisis Centre for Women
+372 526 4697 (24 h) / +372 661 5833
tallinn@naistat.ee | www.naistat.ee

NPO Women's Shelter in Tartu +372 5594 9496 (24 h) / +372 738 1831
info@naistatug.ee | www.naistatug.ee

Ida-Viru county Women's Support Centre-Shelter +372 5333 2627 (24 h)
naistatugikeskus@hot.ee | www.naistatugikeskus.ee

NPO Woman Mother and Child Shelter: Before and After Birth
+372 457 2479 / +372 501 5063 | hommeme-vaijajoo@igml.ee

Mother and Child Shelter (NPO Johannes Esto Association)
+372 744 8706 (24 h) / +372 511 9384 | vajajupa@johannes.ee

Viru Women's Shelter (in Tapa) +372 5386 8698 (24 h)
viru.naistatugi@mail.ee

Mother and Child Shelter Laurits (in Saaremaa) +372 453 3205 (24 h)

Even our loved ones do not have the right to use violence!

Call the women's support group

Tallinn (in Estonian)	+372 5698 7393
Tallinn (in Russian)	+372 5663 4232
Tartu	+372 5594 9496
Narva	+372 503 1092
Pärnu	+372 5382 0734

In case you have fallen victim to abuse and need emotional or material assistance, the state will support you.

Victim support centres are situated in local police stations or constable offices all over Estonia. Information on victim support services is available in the Social Insurance Board.

- Social Insurance Board
ohvriabi@sis.ee | www.sis.ee
- Crime Victim Support Association "Victim Support"
www.ohvriabi.ee
- Emergency psychological help "Trust"
www.usakius.ee
- Legal aid on the Internet!
Internet portal E-advocate | www.usaidus.ee

Don't stay alone!

2.3. Translation of the questionnaire and pre-testing

2.3.1. Language and cultural differences

When designing the questionnaire, the diversity of the target population and the language(s) people speak must be taken into account.

There may also be legal requirements for translations in countries where more than one official language is spoken. It should be borne in mind that translating involves a number of practical challenges, as not all languages have familiar words or phrases for key concepts.

Additionally, there are a range of cultural issues that may affect the quality of data, depending on the population or sub-population taking part in the survey. For instance, population in urban vs. in

⁽²³⁾ Statistics Estonia, *Safety survey 2009: methodological report.*, Statistikaamet 2010, p. 105 (available at <https://www.digar.ee/arhiiv/nlib-digar:103447>).

rural areas; people from multiple ethnic, religious or cultural backgrounds; with different literacy levels, etc.

We therefore recommend using straightforward, 'local' language that people use in everyday life when translating the questionnaire. It is advisable to avoid sensitive terms such as 'violence' and 'victim'.

2.3.1.1. Should the questionnaire be translated into different languages?

This decision will depend on the linguistic profile of the target population. For instance, if the country wants to have a representative sample for national minorities, then the questionnaire (and other supporting documents, such as a flyer) should be translated into the language(s) they speak, as this may improve the response rate.

2.3.1.2. What are the most common issues that may arise in translating?

As the questionnaire provided by Eurostat is in English, countries in which English is not the official language (or one of the official languages) will have to translate their questionnaire into the relevant language(s).

The main challenge is to ensure that questions convey precisely the same meaning from one country to another and from one questionnaire to another. This may be tricky in cases where a particular language does not have words and/or expressions in common usage that are equivalent to those in common usage in other languages.

Other potential issues involve finding people to be involved in this project (such as interviewers, trainers, phone support staff, and field supervisors) who speak all the languages covered. Additionally, all supporting documents (e.g. manuals, introductory letters) must be provided in all the languages chosen for conducting the survey. These tasks call for significant resources. This must be taken into account when determining the budget for the survey.

2.3.1.3. How can I tackle the challenges associated with translation?

To make translation easier, we recommend involving groups of experts in wording questions, and if necessary, adjusting the original language version to include terms that have close equivalents in the 'local' language. The experts involved in the countries that conducted the pilot survey included psychologists, official translators, researchers, and staff from various ministries.

The countries taking part should employ people familiar with the culture of the minorities chosen in the sample. This approach is also important from the legal point of view, as laws on the collection and processing of data of some sub-populations may require the particular characteristics of such minorities to be taken into account. This may also improve the response rate. Finally, the countries taking part are recommended to conduct the pre-testing and pilot survey before conducting the survey in full (see Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3).

2.3.1.4. How can different forms of words affect results?

Minor changes in wording can alter the meaning of questions fundamentally, while extensive changes in wording may alter meaning only slightly. For instance, in the pilot testing some countries replaced the wording 'for what reason' by 'why'. However, this wording should be avoided in English, as 'why' implies justification and almost 'accuses' respondents of doing (or not doing) something.

As certain terms used in the questionnaire do not have a one-to-one correspondence with those in other languages, Chapter 4 provides alternative wording for each question, where relevant.

For instance, a *close person* might not have a one-to-one correspondence with an equivalent expression in other languages. Hence, each country is advised to use expressions specific to that country (or regions of it) that will be familiar to respondents.

Another term that should be treated with great caution is *weapon*, as the term corresponding most closely to the English word may have different meanings or connotations in different countries. For instance, in some countries the nearest equivalent term may refer only to a firearm, but not include a knife.

Furthermore, the meaning of *reporting to police* differs from one country to another, as laws and regulations are specific to a particular country. Thus, one must be careful when formulating questions about reporting.

A final example in this chapter (although Chapter 4 contains many more) concerns the following question: 'Have you ever used alcohol or drugs to cope with this episode?' As the term 'drugs' was translated differently across countries in the EU-GBV pilot tests, it is necessary to consult the abovementioned chapter to understand what this term refers to.

2.3.1.5. What should I do if certain concepts do not exist in my country?

If particular concepts do not exist in the country concerned, some response options, or even the whole question, may be skipped. The following examples show how countries have dealt with such situations.

For instance, a question about free legal aid for victims of sexual violence was not asked in Spain, as no such aid is available there. Another example comes from Latvia, which has no legislation on civil partnership. The concept of 'civil partner' was therefore omitted from a question on legal marital status.

2.3.2. Pre-testing methods

The purpose of pre-testing is to improve data quality by improving the questionnaire to make it more respondent-friendly and thereby reducing measurement errors. When assessing the questionnaire, several qualitative methods can be used at different stages of survey planning and survey tool design:

- **Testing at the initial stage of questionnaire development:** evaluate concepts, definitions and knowledge about the topics (one-to-one in-depth interviews, focus groups, experts' reviews)
- **Laboratory methods (pre-field):** used when a draft questionnaire already exists (qualitative tests: cognitive interviews, debriefing sessions with interviewers, focus groups, experts' reviews)
- **Field methods:** used when an advanced version of the questionnaire is available (quantitative tests: pilot survey supported by qualitative methods such as behaviour coding, debriefing sessions, etc.)
- **Experiments:** for comparing alternative sequences or alternative wording of questions

This section describes the pre-field laboratory methods for conducting qualitative tests as the most common methods⁽²⁴⁾.

²⁴ More information about the pre-testing methods used by the countries is available at <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/e77c8242-67c2-4bf6-83b0-c8d1a9ee4144>, a document on the qualitative methodologies for questionnaire assessment prepared by ISTAT [https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/7f617c55-1b01-41a5-96a4-966394f28b32/Methodological document - qualitative methods for pretesting.pdf](https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/7f617c55-1b01-41a5-96a4-966394f28b32/Methodological%20document%20-%20qualitative%20methods%20for%20pretesting.pdf) and Eurostat guidelines for pretesting [https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/b9b9fdb29-ae28-466c-829c-c945c38cdf0e/Guidelines for pretesting EU GBV survey questionnaire.pdf](https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/b9b9fdb29-ae28-466c-829c-c945c38cdf0e/Guidelines%20for%20pretesting%20EU%20GBV%20survey%20questionnaire.pdf)

2.3.2.1. What is the general purpose of cognitive testing and what are its characteristics?

Cognitive testing is essential to assess whether questions are correctly understood. The clarity of questions depends most on how they are translated, i.e. adapted to the 'local' language (see Section 2.3.1).

Additionally, cognitive testing can ascertain if questions are too sensitive or too difficult in terms of their length, complexity, or the number of response options, concepts or terms used, etc. The chosen mode of data collection should determine the aim of testing and its focus. For instance, questions asked over the phone might not sound the same as questions during a face-to-face interview or shown on a screen without an interviewer's help (e.g. CAWI).

A testing interview is normally divided into four stages: comprehension of questions, retrieval from memory of relevant information, the judgement or estimation process, and the response process.

Each respondent, regardless of demographic or personal background, will go through these stages when formulating answers. All these stages could be examined in a cognitive interview using 'think-aloud' and 'verbal probing' techniques. With 'think-aloud', respondents are encouraged to verbalise their thoughts as much as possible when answering questions. In contrast, the 'verbal probing' technique enables interviewers to be more proactive, as their role is to ask some specific follow-up questions.

2.3.2.2. What should be taken into account when conducting cognitive testing?

As the EU-GBV questionnaire is too long to be used fully in cognitive interviews, only a subset of questions should be selected. Hence, Eurostat's advice is to prioritise the screening questions on violence, even though any other set of questions could be chosen.

A resulting cognitive interview protocol should be drawn up as a guideline to be rigorously followed by all interviewers (see [Annex A1.1](#) for a specific example).

2.3.2.3. How should I sample and recruit respondents for cognitive testing?

The sample for cognitive testing should not be randomly selected but based on the specific characteristics of the target population and the topics under investigation.

For the EU-GBV survey, the sample should comprise people aged 18 and above, of both sexes (or women only), with diverse levels of education, from both urban and rural areas, and who may or may not have experienced violence.

Since the questionnaire contains questions about sexual harassment at work and intimate partner violence, people who are working or have worked, and people with different relationship statuses should be selected as respondents for cognitive testing.

To discover the main stumbling blocks in the questionnaire and make recommendations for improvements, we recommend conducting at least 20 to 25 test interviews per country.

2.3.2.4. What is important when selecting and training cognitive interviewers?

The interviews must be conducted by interviewers who are native speakers of the respondents' language(s) so that they are sensitive to subtle nuances that others, even when fluent in the language, might not pick up.

If possible, priority should be given to interviewers with experience in conducting survey interviews, as that experience makes them more likely to obtain high-quality information from test respondents.

It is advisable to have more than one interviewer conducting interviews, even if the sample is small. The number of interviewers needed will depend on the resources available, the interviewers' expertise, time constraints, and, especially, the number of test interviews to be conducted.

Interviewer training must include the purpose of the interview, an introduction to the questionnaire, and the cognitive interview protocol.

It is essential for interviewers to understand that their task is not to correct or help the respondent to answer the questions; they must read the questions exactly as they are written and then record the answers exactly as they are given by the respondent.

It can be useful to show a video or demonstrate a 'good' cognitive interview conducted with the selected method, as well as a poor interview; to let trainees practise mock interviews among themselves or – even better – to interview a more experienced interviewer who can replicate some of the demanding situations that may arise during real interviews.

2.3.2.5. How do I conduct a cognitive interview?

Before the interview begins, it must be explained to respondents that any information they provide will remain confidential.

As the interviews should be audio-recorded, this needs to be made clear to the respondent, who should give their permission. However, if the respondent does not agree, because of the sensitive topic of the research, another interviewer should participate in the interview and take notes on it. This needs to be clearly explained to the respondent.

When the respondent is ready, the cognitive interview should start with easy background questions, such as socio-demographic questions. These are useful not only for deeper analysis of the interview results, but also serve as a 'warm-up', allowing respondents to talk about themselves.

Before moving on to the next survey questions, the interviewer must be sure that the data collected satisfies the aims of the testing. When the interview ends, it is important to allow enough time for the respondents to ask any questions or make any comments they may have.

Finally, the interviewer should thank the respondents again for their time and their contribution to the research, thus giving them time to 'come out' of interview mode. It is also important to reassure them about confidentiality, especially if sensitive issues have been raised.

2.3.2.6. How do I analyse data from cognitive interviews?

First, it is important to use a spreadsheet to record the data in a uniform way. The same cognitive test protocol (see [Annex A1.1](#)) should therefore be used for all interviews, and later all data should be entered in the data-analysing software (Excel, SPSS, Stata, etc.).

Finally, the summary protocol should be prepared for each tested question. To fill the protocol, both the information collected through the cognitive test protocol and that collected through audio or video recording should be used (see [Annex A1.2](#) for an example of the protocol).

2.3.2.7. How can I use focus groups to test survey material?

Focus group testing is a type of in-depth interview carried out in a group, where participants influence each other through their answers and ideas during the discussion.

Several focus groups should therefore be organised including respondents who are the same or of different types, depending on the purpose of the testing to achieve better results.

Together with cognitive testing, this can be a way to assess the content and clarity of the questions, and their effect on the respondents. In other words, to:

- **find out if people understand the terms used and how they define them**
- **improve the translation of the questionnaire, making sure that the best wording in the national language is used, and that this matches the original meaning, or evaluate alternative question wording**
- **find out what potential respondents know about different types of violence, how they understand violent acts, which violent acts should be listed, etc.**
- **learn from respondents what issues of the topic are relevant to the respondents' point of view**
- **test the clarity of other survey materials, such as flyers, the introductory letter**

2.3.2.8. What should be the makeup of the focus group?

Since the purpose of focus groups is to encourage discussion within a group, their most important characteristic is homogeneity. It is important to avoid unconstructive discussions and opposing opinions simply because of differences in age or gender. The ideal size of the group is 6-12 people. In general, this testing can be conducted with members of the public, national experts on violence, workers in shelters, or interviewers. It is also common practice to bring together a group of victims, to test in-depth questions on violence experienced.

2.3.2.9. What role does the moderator play in focus group testing?

The moderator's role is to stimulate discussion by making comments, and to introduce particular subjects. The moderator may also ask probing questions later on in the discussion, to gather more views. This means the moderator needs to prepare a list of topics and questions in advance.

A session should last about one and a half hours, with just five or six questions asked during that time. Questions should be short, clear and open-ended, requiring participants to respond with more than just 'yes' or 'no'.

During the discussion, the moderator's role is to encourage discussion, making sure that all participants are included and all the relevant issues are covered. Moderators need to bear in mind that information should come from participants, not the moderator's own views.

Probing questions may be used to move the discussion in a particular direction and to ensure that all participants are included. Here are some examples:

- **Asking participants to elaborate: 'Could you give an example?'
'What happened after that?'**
- **Requesting explanation: 'I don't understand what you mean. Could you explain that to me?'
'Sorry, but I don't follow. What do you mean?'**
- **Retrospective probe: 'Can I take you back to something you said earlier?'
'You said ..., could I ask you a bit more about that?'**
- **Meaning-oriented probe: 'What do you understand by ...?' 'What does ... mean to you?'**

2.3.2.10. What must be done before conducting focus group testing?

When starting focus group discussions, moderators should wait for all participants to arrive before introducing themselves personally to each participant as the moderator. Once all participants are seated, they should introduce the survey and its objectives, explaining what is expected from participants. Before the main discussion, participants may introduce themselves to the rest of the group to break the ice.

The meeting room should be neither too small nor too large, and it should have a video recording system. All discussions should be audio-taped; if this is not possible, someone who is not taking part in the discussion should take notes. The moderator therefore needs to stress that everything taking place in the room is confidential and to explain how the information obtained will be used. They should explain that the discussion is being recorded so that it can be analysed afterwards. Finally, they should lay down some basic rules: everybody should speak, but only one person at a time; participants should avoid chatting with just one other person, and so on.

2.3.2.11. What is the best way to lead and wrap up focus group discussions?

It is important to begin with broad, open-ended questions and with low-emotional-intensity issues, and then move gradually on to high-emotional-intensity issues. The moderator should maintain a friendly and relaxed atmosphere at all times, and should show interest in what the respondents say.

The discussion should end on a positive note, and it should be wrapped up without leaving any issues open. The moderator could ask participants to give their views on the discussion, to put forward any suggestions they might have, to say whether anything was not discussed, and so on. The moderator could also repeat that the conversation is confidential and explain how the information gathered is to be used.

2.3.2.12. How are the results of focus group testing analysed?

When analysing information collected through focus group discussions, the notes or the recorded discussion must be used. The information could be categorised by topic. This should preferably be done immediately after each focus group discussion.

To analyse the recordings, you can use a matrix in which the rows stand for the topics and the columns for the participants. The transcribed comments are thus placed in cells. In addition, the recordings may be fully transcribed.

2.3.2.13. Why is it important to have expert reviews?

Expert reviews are often used to evaluate the content and the degree of clarity of questions and other survey materials, either alone or in combination with other pre-testing methods.

It is important to select relevant experts. For example, experts working in a field connected with sexual harassment could be asked for their views on the section on sexual harassment at work.

Depending on the purpose of testing, the following steps could be taken:

- **select the right experts to be invited**
- **select the questions or other survey material to be evaluated**
- **prepare a short introductory note clearly stating the aims and objectives of the survey and questions, target population, etc.**
- **prepare a well-developed code scheme (see [Annex A1.3](#))**

2.3.2.14. What role do national experts play at the pre-testing stage?

The role of experts is to evaluate not only the questionnaire but also supporting documents (such as the advance letter).

An expert's review should include a critique of various aspects of survey methodology. The format may be informal, or it may abide by predefined appraisal forms.

National experts are expected to state whether, and, if so, why they see potential problems. They should also propose solutions and make recommendations. This is a quick and inexpensive method for finding sources of non-sampling errors and suggesting ways to minimise or reduce them.

Experts should be asked to read the questions and to assess them according to the code scheme for each question. They should then be asked to consider respondents belonging to different age groups or with different life experiences. Finally, they should consider how respondents might interpret the questions, and if these possible interpretations tally with the expectations of those who wrote the questions (see [Annex A1.3](#) for an example of a code scheme).

2.3.2.15. How should feedback from national experts be analysed?

After assessing questions individually, experts could be invited to take part in a focus group, to discuss any stumbling-blocks they may have identified and to improve the wording of questions where necessary.

Finally, just one evaluation form could be completed for each question tested. Information gathered in this way could be used for analysis purposes and to draw up recommendations to improve the questionnaire and supporting documents.

2.3.2.16. What is the purpose of experiments or experimental tests?

Split sample or alternative test is controlled experimental testing of data collection modes or questionnaire variants to decide which one is 'better', or to measure the differences between them. Split sample experiments may be conducted within a field or pilot test or embedded within the data collection for an ongoing periodic or recurring survey.

For this survey, experiments could be used to test whether the screening questions have been translated correctly.

The sample size for each alternative should be designed to ensure sufficient statistical power to detect real differences in the aspects being assessed.

2.3.2.17. How are the results of pre-testing to be reported?

A report should be drawn up that includes the main results, plus any suggestions for improving the questions tested. Such reports generally comprise five sections: an introduction, a summary of the findings, a description of the methods, a detailed question-by-question review, and an appendix setting out the tools used. [Chapter 6](#) provides further details.

2.3.3. Pilot survey

The pilot survey methods or its results are quoted at many points in this manual. The output of this testing has been used to improve the questionnaire and survey methodology in general. This implies that conducting a pilot survey is essential in preparing and verifying the survey methodology.

2.3.3.1. What is the difference between pre-testing and a pilot survey?

A pilot survey is far more complex than pre-testing. The latter focuses more on the questionnaire alone, while a pilot study deals with all stages of the study.

In contrast to pre-testing, a pilot survey can assess the overall response rate, which mode of data collection works better, the reasons for refusals to take part or decisions to drop out, the optimal duration of the interview for victims and for non-victims, security and confidentiality issues, and so on. It can be used to assess the quality of interviewers' training and whether there is room for improvement.

A pilot survey should be conducted with a small number of respondents who do not necessarily need to represent the target population. In contrast to focus group testing, the group of respondents in the pilot survey should be as heterogeneous as possible, to reveal any difficulties with either the questionnaire design or with the questions themselves.

Pilot survey data can be analysed to find out which question had the highest number of missing values and whether any patterns can be identified (age, region, minorities, etc.)

2.3.3.2. Do I need to test each version of a questionnaire?

If there are several versions of the questionnaire (existence of different structures or simply as translated into different languages), all of them shall be piloted to assess various aspects – wording, skip and filter patterns, redundant questions, problems with translation, etc.

2.4. Interviewer's training

2.4.1. Aim of interviewers' training

The quality of the survey data depends largely on the interviewers' understanding of and commitment to the survey's objectives, as well as on their comprehension of its tools and methodology.

Non-response occurs mainly when interviewers have either failed to understand the goals of the survey and/or the concepts it covers, asked the questions in an inconsistent way, or recorded answers inadequately. In turn, non-response leads to a general lack of uniformity in the way the survey is implemented. Since only a well-trained interviewer can provide high-quality survey data, it is considered important to plan and provide sound training to the whole team of interviewers.

Slovenia said the interviewers 'greatly appreciated the training. They were especially enthusiastic about the second day of the training, because that provided them with the right basis for the fieldwork. They reported that if they had been unable to receive such guidance, their reactions would have been completely inappropriate.'

At the same time, Poland pointed out that 'conclusions after the survey showed that the interviewers were not emotionally ready for such a difficult survey, which caused them to experience enormous stress when going to meet respondents. Coordinators raised the need to conduct workshops on coping with emotions and reducing stress before and after the survey, which all interviewers carrying out the survey on violence should attend. Such preparation would provide interviewers with at least minimum protection against experiencing excessively difficult emotions during and after the survey.'

2.4.2. Timing, duration and organisation of training

2.4.2.1. In general, how long should training take?

The goal of training is to ensure that interviewers' work is qualified, focused on the respondents, and methodologically correct.

All interviewers and field supervisors need to understand all aspects of the interviewing and data collection processes. This includes any risks that respondents may face when answering questions about their experiences of violence. It also includes ways to guarantee respondents' safety and well-being and to protect the confidentiality of the information collected.

Given the complex content and context of the training and based on the feedback from the countries that conducted the pilot testing, Eurostat recommends that training should not be restricted to a single day, as it could be too intense and quality could be compromised.

For the pilot testing of the EU-GBV, the duration of training varied across countries. For instance, Austria, Estonia and Latvia provided one day of training, while Slovenia provided two days, and Bulgaria and Poland provided three.

2.4.2.2. What organisational aspects need to be taken into account?

The training room should be welcoming, comfortable and well-equipped. Depending on the material to be used for the training, it could have a TV, a video player or a DVD player, for instance. If the mode of data collection so requires, it is advisable to have PCs on which to try out the electronic questionnaire.

There should be a maximum of 10-15 interviewers in each training session. Limiting numbers makes it possible for everyone to participate actively, and it favours in-depth learning.

It is preferable to set aside a few days for training, with no more than five-six hours a day, rather than cramming the whole content into a brief time frame (see [Section 2.4.2.1](#)). This will ease the learning process and give interviewers a possibility to think through and soak up what they have learned during the training.

2.4.2.3. How do I prepare for training?

To provide high-quality training, it is essential to:

- prepare training materials: questionnaire guide, interviewer's manual, role-play descriptions, hand-outs, newspapers, books and films to be used in training
- plan all aspects of training: aims and objectives, timing and phases, participants, location, tools and equipment
- collect relevant reference materials (articles, books, survey reports, etc.)
- develop tools (questionnaires, tests) for end-of-training assessment of results

Finally, it is recommended that training be designed on the basis of the assumption that the interviewers are reasonably aware of the sensitive nature of the topic.

2.4.2.4. What needs to be taken into consideration when preparing for training?

When preparing a training course, it is important to consider the potential impact on interviewers of the topic being researched. Interviewers will be engaged in emotionally draining work: they will hear many personal accounts of violence during face-to-face interviews. This means they will see the effects of violence on respondents from time to time. There is thus a need to protect interviewers' well-being, and the training given should enable them to recognise the signs of their own emotional distress, to manage or minimise it.

2.4.2.5. Who should be given training?

Given the sensitive nature of the survey, it is recommended that all interviewers attend an extensive and in-depth training course.

Training should be offered to all field supervisors, as well as to staff answering freephone numbers, and others.

In addition to NSI/ONA staff, training could be offered to other experts. For instance, Malta, Estonia, Latvia, Austria, Poland and Slovenia pointed out that experts from victim support services and psychologists and psychotherapists working on gender-based violence were all included in the training provided.

2.4.3. Content of training

2.4.3.1. How should training be structured?

Countries that conducted pilot testing included theoretical issues as well as practical exercises in the training provided.

In addition to the usual survey fieldwork training, which includes the purpose of the survey and technical/organisational issues, there was a strong focus on introducing the topic itself: on explaining the phenomena associated with violence and other related issues.

The experts included in the training provided specific practical examples. Practical exercises and role play were used by (nearly) all countries. One of Eurostat's main recommendations is therefore to include role play and practical exercises.

2.4.3.2. What are the main topics to be covered in training?

Training for interviewers, according to the national training plans of the countries that took part in pilot test, included the following topics.

- Background to the topic
 - description of gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence, the nature of various types of violence covered in the survey, violence-related stereotypes and myths, the cycle of violence, the way perpetrators act, differences between normal and violent relationships, causes and consequences of violent relationships
 - prevalence of gender-based and other forms of inter-personal violence at national level, victimisation surveys, facts about gender-based and other forms of inter-personal violence
- The EU-GBV
 - objectives and specific aspects of the EU-GBV
 - definitions, concepts and topics included in the questionnaire
 - focus on specific questions or terms that may cause difficulties during the interview
 - asking sensitive questions
 - confidentiality
 - IT application to collect data
 - organisational issues
 - feedback expected from interviewers

- Practical guidelines and exercises
 - how to make contact
 - role of interviewer – not to act as a social worker or psychologist
 - national support services – list of and information about organisations offering support and their services; group discussion and practical exercises on how to refer victims asking for help to available services
 - skills in speaking about and listening to respondents' difficult first-hand experiences, ability to react appropriately to unexpected behaviour by the respondent
 - how to deal with stress and what to do in situations where there is some unpredictable behaviour from the respondent, role-plays depicting different situations that might occur during fieldwork, communication between the respondent and the interviewer

2.4.3.3. What are good examples of role-plays used in training?

Respondents may react to the survey in many different ways. Accordingly, training has to cover a multitude of possible reactions by respondents, so that interviewers can learn how to respond in an empathetic and supportive manner.

Role-play is an effective way to develop the skills needed to recognise and respond effectively and professionally to challenging situations. It provides opportunities to rehearse a variety of scenarios and to discuss strategies for meeting challenges, allowing interviewers to observe effective strategies in others and to analyse their own reactions and behaviours.

Role-plays and mock interviews could be recorded on video and reviewed afterwards with the rest of the group, who can then comment on what they see and suggest possible improvements.

Role-playing may include the following topics:

- a threatening husband or wife, child; teenager, or adult interrupts the interview
- the respondent experiences an emotional reaction after a disclosure of rape
- the respondent reacts negatively to questions about intimate partner violence and wants to end the interview
- a selected respondent refuses to participate due to lack of time or interest

Austria used a scenario in which the respondent was upset by the mismatch between the content of the introductory letter and the real nature of the survey. As this scenario is quite common, interviewers need to be trained how to react.

Poland role-played difficult situations, including a violent husband arriving home, or an arrogant or rude respondent.

During the testing of an alternative questionnaire, Sogeti used mock stories to train interviewers in the following way: one interviewer played the role of respondent and the other the role of interviewer, then they switched roles. For more mock stories, see [Annex A1.4](#).

MOCK STORY

Teresa, 40, divorced, has a boyfriend from whom she lives separately.

She considers herself a healthy person today. But this has not always been the case. Fortunately, she had the support of family and friends during tough times. In particular, she had to return home to her parents, where she lived for nearly a year until she was able to rebuild her professional and personal life.

In the past, she worked for her ex-husband's company. After they got married, his behaviour became increasingly possessive and aggressive. He started to monitor all her movements at work, and the clients she spoke to. Then, at home, he began to monitor her mobile phone, social networks, hobbies, friends and family. His aggression became physical and, over the last year, sexual. She was forced on several occasions to have sexually abusive and demeaning encounters at home and in the office. She suffered in silence, feeling ashamed and frightened. On several occasions she feared her life was in danger. She was beaten almost every day, but the physical, internal and genital lesions she suffered not visible. She fell pregnant and suffered a miscarriage.

This continued until one day she plucked up the courage to contact a victim support organisation. The case was reported to the police. Teresa and her husband have now been separated for three years. She had psychological support and regained her self-esteem. She found a boyfriend with whom she has a healthy relationship and is now self-employed.

2.4.4. Material needed for training

2.4.4.1. What is the interviewer's manual and what should it include?

An interviewer's manual is intended as a summary of the topics covered by training for interviewers training. It could include the following information:

- the background to the project
- guidelines on how to complete the questionnaire (including instructions for presenting the questions, e.g. SHOW CARD); a detailed description of the contents of the questionnaire contents, focusing on the most complex questions, where confusion may arise
- general information about the types of violence covered in the survey, with a focus on the concepts of domestic violence, gender inequality and discrimination
- measures to address the ethical and safety issues associated with conducting interviews on violence
- tools and strategies useful in different situations, and possible difficulties that can occur at any phase
- a list of frequently asked questions
- a clear definition of the role and specific nature of the interviewer's work
- the specific problems of interviewing a victim of violence and information about support services
- how to deal with one's own emotions and distress

In Slovenia, the interviewer's manual included information on the background to the survey and provided suggestions on coping with difficult situations that could occur at any phase of the interview. Particular attention was paid to the concepts of gender inequality and discrimination, emphasising that interviewers confront and overcome their own fears and stereotypes. The manual also included a list of FAQs and suggested answers. An interviewer's manual prepared in Malta for the pilot survey can be found [here](#).

2.4.4.2. An extract from the ISTAT interviewer's manual developed for the EU-GBV

If the respondent reports episodes of violence

'What if I don't know what to say or do if the respondent is currently or has been a victim of violence?'

This situation can adversely affect the quality of the interview and your ability to radiate confidence and professionalism. For example, you may become tense. This may affect your tone of voice and the way you speak, and you may start reading too quickly, skimming through the most critical questions, out of fear of an affirmative answer. In this situation, it is important to remember that you are not unfairly extracting anything from the respondents. If the respondent tells you they have experienced abuse, this means you have gained their trust. It also means that you have succeeded, with professionalism and conviction, in effectively communicating the survey's objectives and the reason why it is important.

2.4.4.3. What other materials are needed for training?

Apart from the interviewer's manual, some other material should be distributed or used for illustrative purposes during the training. The first priority is to create a field supervisor manual. This should be followed by power point presentations, video testimonials on violence or film clips to introduce the subject and elicit discussion; written exercises; short scripts to be used in role-play; examples (recorded or videotaped) of 'correct' and 'incorrect' interviews, and so on.

2.4.5. Managing interviewers' emotional distress

Regardless of the mode of data collection, interviewers will be emotionally engaged to some extent during their work. Given the nature of the survey, they may hear various personal accounts of violence. In the case of face-to-face interviews, they may also occasionally see the effects of violence on respondents, or find themselves in risky situations. Given the prevalence of many forms of violence, it is likely that some interviewers will have personal experience.

Because of the sensitivity of the survey topic, regular debriefing meetings (in a group and individually) are important to support interviewers' well-being and motivation, and to ensure a consistent and continued level of interview quality throughout the entire data collection phase.

2.4.5.1. What is the purpose of debriefing?

The aim of a debriefing is to gather interviewers' general responses to the survey process from the points of view of content, technical aspects and methodology. Debriefing is also a means of checking how effective a survey has been.

Group discussions could be carried out informally throughout the data collection phase, although their importance is clearest at the beginning, when the survey trend has yet to be understood. They therefore need to be regular. Over the course of the survey, debriefings can be less frequent, e.g. about once a month. It is advisable to continue with group discussions even after the end of fieldwork, as emotions and reactions may persist, or be delayed.

Discussions can be organised in a reference group in which everyone contributes. During debriefings, interviewers can be asked to communicate and share any problems and difficulties they encountered when interviewing. This enables any corrective interventions needed to be carried out in the field.

In Latvia, one month after the start of the fieldwork, interviewers had the opportunity to participate in a group session with a psychotherapist and supervisors, to discuss the problems arising during fieldwork. Interviewers were also informed about common mistakes and problems identified in the course of fieldwork. They also provided feedback about their fieldwork experiences.

2.4.5.2. Should interviewers leave if the job is too emotionally draining?

A careful selection process and thorough training for interviewers, together with emotional support, should help ensure that interviewers can work effectively, thereby reducing the need to recruit and train more interviewers.

However, if an interviewer feels unable to continue, the field supervisor should be sympathetic, and the respondent must be supported if that interviewer decides to leave the team.

Throughout the training given in Slovenia, interviewers were encouraged to be open about their feelings while conducting interviews. Much emphasis was placed on ensuring the well-being of respondents and interviewers alike. Interviewers were assured that they could resign at any stage of fieldwork.

2.4.5.3. Is it important to include a counsellor or a psychologist?

Interviewers' well-being must be protected. They and others in the team must therefore be trained in how to recognise signs of emotional distress, and how to manage or minimise it.

It is thus advisable to include a counsellor or a psychologist in the team. Their role is to train the interviewers to recognise signs of overload in themselves and to teach them various self-care techniques that could minimise the negative effects of stress in the both the short and the long term.

Apart from regular group meetings during the fieldwork, where interviewers can learn from others' experiences, individual meetings with the counsellor should be considered, given the sensitive nature of the issues concerned.

Estonia said it was necessary to involve a psychologist throughout the data collection period, as, in their experience, many negative emotions were released during and after the pilot. They therefore plan to have a psychologist available throughout the main survey.

In the middle of fieldwork, Slovenia held a debriefing meeting so the survey team could discuss what interviewers had experienced and what feelings they had. The national expert carried out the second day of the training course.

2.4.5.4. What role does the field supervisor play in managing distress in interviewers?

Field supervisors need to learn how to recognise signs of emotional distress in interviewers and reduce the risk of burn-out by adopting various measures. These might include giving them regular feedback on their work, or allowing them time between interviews to take part in less stressful administrative tasks.

The careful selection and thorough training of field supervisors, together with the offer of emotional support throughout the fieldwork phase, will help interviewers to do their work effectively. Supervisors should also be available to help interviewers who find themselves in a dangerous situation.

2.4.5.5. What form does support in the field take?

Supervisors should be made aware of the need for welcoming and collaborative behaviour and given appropriate training. The aim is that interviewers should view them not just as figures of authority, but also as supportive members of staff, so they will feel free to ask for help if necessary.

Austria had a support hotline for both interviewers and respondents at Statistics Austria during the fieldwork stage. An expert was employed to support interviewers during training.

2.4.5.6. How many interviews should an interviewer conduct per day?

The experiences of the countries that have already conducted surveys on violence suggest that interviewers should not conduct more than three interviews a day, given the specific nature of the EU-GBV.

However, the number should also depend on the actual situation: whether or not the respondents selected are reporting violent experiences, and whether interviewers are experiencing emotional distress on a particular day.

2.5. Data collection

2.5.1. Steps to be taken before starting to collect data

Before starting to collect data it is essential to ensure that the following steps have been taken, depending on the mode of data collection:

- Questionnaires are printed / installed on computers / online application is active
- Introductory letter(s) is/are prepared, and the mailing process has started
- Freephone number is active
- Flyers are printed / flyers are ready to be shown at the end of CAWI
- Victim support agencies are informed about potential calls or visits
- Governmental organisations, municipalities or communities have prepared private rooms for interviews (*if applicable*)
- Incentives are prepared (*if applicable*)
- Interviewers and field supervisors are trained and ready to start
- Interviewers' manuals issued to interviewers (*if applicable*)
- Field-supervisors' manuals issued to the field supervisors (*if applicable*)
- Interviewers' support phone number is activated
- Team of psychologists ready for regular debriefings with interviewers

2.5.2. Timing and duration of data collection

2.5.2.1. At what time of year should data be collected?

The time of year at which the survey is conducted may significantly affect the results, quality and comparability of the survey. One reason for this is that it affects the availability of respondents.

For instance, interviewing during the summer months could lead to increased non-response, with more people away from home (on holidays, travelling or staying with relatives).

Conversely, people can tend to perceive their health or general well-being differently in the colder months with less daylight. They may feel depressed, isolated, less healthy, and so on.

During the winter months, finding a suitable place to conduct the survey may be more difficult because of chilly weather, family members at home, darkness falling early, etc. Harsh weather conditions can also prevent interviewers from reaching households, especially in rural or more isolated areas.

Spring is therefore usually the best time to collect data.

2.5.2.2. How long should data collection take?

To obtain comparable data, it is important to ensure that data collection is completed in a single 'season' (see [Section 2.5.2.1](#)). For the EU-GBV, Eurostat recommends a duration of four months.

However, the sensitive nature of the survey means that staff may encounter many refusals and may need to make return visits, ring people back, or even do re-sampling. Data collection may thus exceed the recommended four months. Finally, the duration of data collection affects the budget, the need for organisation, and data processing and analysis. This affects the overall timelines and the timing of data transmission to Eurostat.

2.5.3. Safety and well-being of survey participants

Ethical principles require that any research involving human subjects be framed and conducted in a way that respects the human rights of the individuals concerned. Given the sensitive nature of the topic, research on gender-based violence raises methodological and ethical challenges. The issues of safety, confidentiality, and interviewers' skills and training are therefore of particular importance.

2.5.3.1. What day and time are best for conducting interviews?

Deciding the best time to visit or ring should be based on paradata from a pilot or similar surveys, as the most suitable times may depend on respondents' age or cultural characteristics, or their work or health situation. If no paradata are available, it should be remembered that while 'regular' surveys are usually conducted in the afternoon or evening when people are very likely at home, this is not necessarily the case for surveys on violence, which require the respondent to be alone during the interview.

With people who are at home during the day, an interview can be conducted in the morning on work days when the respondent is usually alone, the children are at school, and any partner or other household members are at work. For instance, in Italy, the best time was around 11 a.m.

However, scheduling a visit or a call in the morning may not be very efficient, as many people are at work or elsewhere. In Italy, Saturday mornings proved to be a good time to conduct interviews.

2.5.3.2. Does the respondent always need to be alone when responding to questions?

A person who lives in a multi-generational household could be controlled by male household members or senior women (the mother or mother-in-law) and not allowed to talk alone with strangers.

Even if the respondent is not a victim (which cannot be known in advance in any case), the EU-GBV questions are about the history of a relationship or relationships. This topic might be too sensitive to be discussed in the presence of, for instance, a current partner, relatives, in-laws or children.

Regardless of the mode of data collection, the requirement that respondents must be alone when they are being interviewed must always be fulfilled.

The only exception to this rule is children less than two years old, who can stay with the respondent during the interview.

2.5.3.3. How can I guarantee that the respondent is alone when responding to questions?

In the case of non-face-to-face interviews, it is impossible to guarantee that no-one else is present. However, where CATI is used, interviewers can be trained to detect whether the respondent is alone or not.

Firstly, the behavioural baseline should be established during the first few minutes of conversation by engaging the respondent in small talk, discussing weather or other neutral topics, and observing their speech patterns and paralinguistic cues.

As the respondent doesn't need to lie about such things, the interviewer can observe how their voice or breathing sound under neutral conditions. Later in the conversation, the interviewer can ask if the respondent feels safe to talk and if they are alone. If the respondent's voice or breathing deviates from the baseline (showing levels of anxiety, stress, etc.), they may not be telling the truth. In addition, those who are not telling the truth usually take more time to formulate their answers before responding. The best way of checking is to ask a direct 'yes/no' question.

2.5.3.4. What location is most suitable for a face-to-face interview?

When conducting the EU-GBV, interviewers need to be aware of the potential risk of violence against both respondent and interviewer. In general, surveys on violence are conducted at home if the respondent lives alone or it is known that the interview will not be interrupted.

Alternatively, to avoid any threatening situations – if the respondent lives together with the perpetrator, for instance – the interviewer should ask whether the respondent prefers another place, where she/he would feel free to talk without being heard or interrupted, such as a library, cafe, park, or the interviewer's car. However, other places are not always ideal: cafes can be too loud; public places, especially in small towns, may be too risky, as the conversation could be overheard by someone the respondent knows; in the workplace, the respondent's workmates could listen in, and so on.

The countries concerned could discuss this with governmental organisations, for instance, and ask them to provide private rooms for interviews.

However, in small towns or villages, even if interviews are conducted on the premises of governmental organisations, municipalities or community authorities, people can easily become aware of the aim of the survey. This could jeopardise respondents or make people refuse to take part.

2.5.3.5. What if there is no suitable place or the respondent cannot be alone?

Where respondents are victims of domestic violence, perpetrators might track their movements or forbid them to be alone with a stranger. In such situations, it is impossible to guarantee the respondent's safety or the confidentiality of the interview.

The only solution, in a situation where the respondent wants to take part in the survey but cannot avoid other people being present, is to create two different questionnaires: one for the respondent and another for (for instance) the respondent's partner, parent or mother- or father-in-law. This is a possible way of ensuring privacy, as participants other than the 'real' respondent are likely to assume that they have been given the same questionnaire as them.

However, this approach is expensive, as it requires two questionnaires and there should be at least two interviewers present. More importantly, it does not necessarily guarantee the respondent's safety.

2.5.3.6. How should the interviewer react if someone interrupts the survey?

In personal interviews (e.g. CAPI, CATI, PAPI), regardless of the location or the time when the survey is conducted, an interview can be interrupted at any time by some person or other.

Interviewers therefore need to know how to wrap up the discussion or change subject if this happens.

They also need to prepare respondents in advance for such a situation. This includes agreeing on a code word that can be used at any time to stop the interview if the respondent feels unsafe. Depending on the mode of data collection, one of the techniques discussed below could be applied.

The interviewers in a Canadian survey conducted by phone offered a freephone number for respondents to use if they had to hang up suddenly or wanted to continue the interview at another time.

In Spain, CAPI had a 'panic button' located at the top of the questionnaire, which was accessible on every screen and labelled as 'END'. This button was to be used if someone interrupted the interview. It allowed part of the questionnaire to be skipped, enabling the respondent to go straight on to the last few questions, concerning public safety. Since the survey's real focus would not be revealed, the interview could be wrapped up safely and resumed later if desired.

2.5.3.7. What should the interviewer do if a hostile situation arises during the interview?

No matter what efforts are made, an interviewer may face a situation in which the true nature of the survey is revealed. For instance, if a person hostile to the survey enters the interview room, and the respondent starts panicking or shows clear signs of stress or fear, the interviewer might not have enough time to react and close the questionnaire, change the subject, or, for instance, press the 'panic button'.

In such situations it is crucial to try to remain calm. It is important to avoid appearing like a victim (by showing fear or shock) or as a threat (by expressing anger or rage). Rather, the interviewer should appear neutral or helpful (calm, friendly).

Poland's advice, where the interviewer feels threatened, is to remain calm and inform the interviewer's supervisor of the situation. In extremely dangerous situations, where there may be a threat to personal safety, it is necessary to call the police.

2.5.3.8. What other safety aspects should be taken into account?

In view of the possibility of unsafe situations occurring during face-to-face interviews, interviewers are advised to:

- travel in teams, preferably together with their field supervisor;
- inform the field supervisor or members of their family of the times and locations of interviews;
- carry a working mobile phone and a torch;

In general, interviewers should avoid causing dangerous situations. They need to be aware of cultural characteristics or differences in terms of clothing, body language, invading people's 'personal space', touching, etc.

The interviewer could ask a family member or a friend to wait for them outside until the interview is finished.

2.5.4. Scheduling the interview

When scheduling an interview, the interviewer must bear in mind all the measures necessary to ensure the safety and well-being of both respondent and interviewer. They must also be aware of the relevant recommendations on when and where to conduct interviews.

2.5.4.1. Who should schedule the interview and contact the respondent?

In general, the interviewer who is to conduct the survey should also contact the selected respondent.

As it is vital to guarantee the confidentiality of all information collected, one rule is that interviewers should not conduct interviews in their own community. Interviewers must also inform their supervisor if they know any of the people they are supposed to be interviewing (this also applies to CATI).

During the pilot survey, there was a case where - although the interviewers had checked their samples for acquaintances before taking part in fieldwork - one of them encountered an old schoolmate who had changed her surname through marriage. In the event of such a situation, or one similar, the interviewer should immediately inform their supervisor, who should reschedule the interview with another interviewer.

2.5.4.2. How should I schedule the interview?

There are various approaches to scheduling interviews. For example, a participating country could announce the date and time of the interview in the introductory letter.

An extract from a conversation designed for scheduling a CATI-based interview with a respondent: 'Good morning, this is <interviewer's full name>. I am an interviewer and I work for ISTAT. We are carrying out a survey on personal safety.

In the last few days, you should have received our letter addressed to <Ms/Mr (person's full name)> saying that we would be calling you for a telephone interview. Have you received it? In the letter, we wrote that <full name> has been randomly selected to take part in the survey conducted throughout Italy. The information collected will be used to find out more about the living conditions and the safety of people in the places where they live. Am I speaking to <full name>?'

2.5.4.3. What aspects of introducing yourself to a respondent are particularly important?

Making contact with the respondent entails more than just phoning or going directly to that person's home; it means establishing a relationship with them and gaining their trust, so as to avoid rejection.

It is important to start by looking directly at the respondent, establishing eye contact, smiling, adopting a relaxed and open posture vis-a-vis the respondent, and avoiding anything that could create a distance between interviewer and respondent.

For instance, the interviewer should take care not to sit too close to the computer with their eyes fixed on the screen, and to avoid closed postures, such as folded arms or crossed legs, or types of behaviour that might annoy the respondent, such as excessive gesticulation. In general, regardless of the mode of data collection, the way interviewers introduce themselves is crucial. They should show interest in their interlocutor, be enthusiastic, and introduce themselves with a smile.

2.5.4.4. What should I do if the respondent is suspicious or doubtful?

Whether or not respondents receive an introductory letter, they may have some doubts about the survey's validity (see [Section 2.2.3](#)).

If any such concern is expressed during a call or a visit, the interviewer should offer to provide a freephone number and explain its purpose, making it clear when the number can be reached. The interviewer could also give the respondent the phone number of the institution in charge of the survey (e.g. NSI) and inform them that they can obtain any other information they may need from that source.

However, in some cases respondents do not trust the government or the public institutions responsible for carrying out the survey. This mistrust usually arises from the prevailing political climate and personal circumstances (e.g. an unpleasant experience with the authorities).

In such cases, it is important to reassure the respondent that taking part in the survey does not represent any kind of threat, and that any information the respondent provides will remain confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

Taken from ISTAT: No trust in the state / Political reasons: The state wants to improve your quality of life by tackling the important topic of personal safety by means of this survey. The statistics obtained through the survey will be shared with all the institutions active in the field to identify strategies and policies to improve people's safety that are tailored to the various needs and problems identified in different local situations. ISTAT is required by law to carry out this survey, which is also being conducted in many other countries in Europe and the rest of the world. I shall recap the reasons for the survey and its objectives. I repeat that we always endeavour to obtain citizens' spontaneous collaboration in the interests of the community.

2.5.4.5. What should I do if a person does not want to take part?

Experience in the field has shown that the best way to manage refusals is to understand the reasons for them. Strategies for dealing with these reasons, such as language barriers, or a lack of time, trust or interest, are set out in previous sections.

Sometimes people simply do not want to participate, regardless all the efforts made. This means that interviewers may have to re-contact individuals who refused right at the outset, with a view to improving the overall response rates. However, they should exercise great care in so doing, as the people concerned may have refused to take part out of fear of a perpetrator who knows the real nature of the survey.

Continuing to urge a person to take part could actually endanger them. In addition, the costs and benefits of this approach should be assessed, as each new visit or call comes with a cost in terms of time and money.

Taken from ISTAT: Absolute refusal (without any specific reason): I would appreciate it if I could have your attention for a moment. ISTAT is required by law to carry out this survey, which is also being conducted in many other countries in Europe and the rest of the world. I shall briefly recap the reasons for the survey and its objectives: its aim is to shed light on the main aspects of violence against women and men living in our country. These aspects have to do with the nature of relationships between men and women, the scope and the extent of any form of abuse, and the economic and emotional impact of violence on the victims. I would also like to reiterate that we always endeavour to obtain citizens' spontaneous collaboration in the interests of the community.

Taken from ISTAT: Refusal due to a lack of interest in the topic: I understand. However, I would like to remind you that not a day goes by without social issues being discussed in the media and among people in general, and safety is certainly one of the most topical and controversial subjects, with an impact on everyone's life. The information we would ask you to provide is essential if we are to gather all the knowledge needed to deal with this issue. ISTAT is required by law to carry out this particularly important survey, which is also being conducted in many other countries in Europe and the rest of the world. If you wish, I shall recap the reasons for the survey and its objectives. I repeat that we always endeavour to obtain citizens' spontaneous and complete collaboration in the interests of the community.

2.5.4.6. Would you recommend offering incentives?

The use of incentives (money or gifts) could reduce the non-response rate and boost interest in the survey, as well as improving the quality of the responses. On the basis of the pilot survey experience, several countries have recommended this strategy. However, it has many controversial aspects. Firstly, there is the question of what should be given – money or a gift? If money, then how much – a symbolic amount or a large sum? Also, when? Before or after the interview?

Various surveys have shown the links between the type of incentives and respondents' gender, cultural and educational profile. Depending on the type of incentive chosen, this can create a bias. Some researchers also believe that those who feel motivated to take part without any incentives, out of a sense of civic duty, may provide better responses.

Finally, depending on the type and monetary value of incentives, their impact on the overall budget (vs. benefit) needs to be taken into account.

2.5.4.7. What happens if a particular respondent cannot be contacted?

If the telephone rings but no one replies, or it is picked up by an answering machine, or no one is at home, it is likely that the interviewer will try to make contact again.

However, regardless of the mode of data collection, the maximum number of attempted contacts per respondent needs to be established using a cost-benefit analysis. After a certain number of unsuccessful visits or calls, it may be more efficient, in terms of the overall survey, to give up trying to contact the people concerned.

If the interviewer manages to make contact, but not with the person they have been trying to reach, they should not interview the person they have contacted. The reason is that this approach can create a bias; those most easily found at home are usually not representative of the population as a whole.

If the respondent is found but is unable to answer the questions, Eurostat does not allow the use of proxies. The reasons for this are as follows.

Although the use of proxies could reduce overall costs and non-response, it would involve asking proxy respondents to provide information about someone else's experiences. In view of the type of questions asked, a proxy respondent might not know about the experiences of the sample respondent, or about their details, impact and consequences. Moreover, using proxy respondents would raise serious confidentiality issues, given the sensitive nature of the survey.

2.5.5. The interviewer's behaviour during the interview

Interviewers should not reveal any prejudices in their reactions to respondents' answers, and questions should be worded in a non-leading manner in the questionnaire. However, interviewers do sometimes ask questions in a leading way. For example, they may stray from the language of the questionnaire when asking questions, or reveal prejudices and bias when reacting to respondents' questions, through facial expressions, body language and tone of voice.

However, interviewers should not exhibit any prejudices in their reactions to respondents' answers. The main points set out here and in [Section 2.4](#) of this chapter should therefore be applied at all stages of the interview.

2.5.5.1. Is it important to abide by a dress code in face-to-face interviews?

There are no strict requirements, such as a uniform. However, it is important for interviewers to abide by a general dress code. They should not be dressed in an overly informal or flashy way.

Respondents tend to perceive a neatly dressed interviewer as attentive and respectful.

For safety reasons, it is advisable to avoid wearing expensive jewellery.

2.5.5.2. How should the interviewer speak during the interview?

Whatever mode of data collection is used, interviewers need to modulate their voice to reflect the meaning they wish to convey. They must also vary the volume and rhythm of their speech in order to hold the attention of respondents and keep their interest.

It is better not to speak in dialect to begin with and to avoid using dialectal expressions. Instead, the interviewer should use formal language and a formal tone of voice.

Another point to bear in mind is that a phone interviewer projects only a partial image to an interlocutor who is unable to see them. However, the tone and resonance of the interviewer's voice, the words used, interjections and silences all convey the interviewer's emotional state. Despite the communicative power of the voice, it is nonetheless important to be aware that the lack of eye contact often leads to misinterpretations and misunderstandings.

To avoid this, interviewers need to pay close attention to the tone, volume and rhythm of their voices, especially in phone interviews. For instance, a sing-song, mechanical or monotonous tone suggests a lack of interest and sensitivity. This may make the respondent less inclined to speak up.

Equally, the interviewer must avoid speaking too quickly, too loudly or with too much emphasis, as this may come over as aggressive, cold or rushed.

The best tone to adopt is thus:

- **Soft:** shows acceptance and tolerance. An appropriate level of energy and relaxed vocal muscles produce a soft voice that conveys empathy and intimacy.
- **Regular:** shows self-confidence. However, there should be variation in speed and tone, to avoid monotony.
- **Lively and cheerful:** conveys openness and a positive attitude.
- **Spontaneous:** removes barriers and puts the interviewee at ease.
- **Natural:** communicates interest; the voice should be neither tense nor too relaxed.

2.5.5.3. What aspects are important in keeping the conversation going?

During the interview, it is important to listen before asking questions and to observe the respondent's non-verbal feedback.

The respondent could feel 'abandoned' if the interviewer appears to be insufficiently attentive or present. It is therefore necessary to keep the lines of communication open during a difficult story by providing verbal encouragement such as 'yes, I see', 'go on' (in a phone interview), or making eye contact, smiling or nodding in a face-to-face interview.

Picking up things that remain unsaid requires the ability to detect non-verbal signals in the facial expressions and pauses that regulate the flow of conversation or that indicate misunderstanding, uneasiness or other emotional states, such as boredom or impatience.

2.5.5.4. What should I avoid during the interview?

In general, the interviewer should avoid talking for too long at a time, making comments or face expressions. They should also refrain from asking questions that are not in the questionnaire and from expressing too much curiosity, indignation or sadness.

Although referring to their personal life may seem like an effective technique for connecting with the respondent, interviewers should refrain from doing so. This is because everything the interviewer says, even with the best intentions, may affect the quality of the responses and interrupt the flow of the interview.

Respondents might even feel judged and alter their answers or conceal important aspects of their story, to please the interviewer.

The interviewer must avoid making any comments like the following about particular questions, even if they seem unclear:

'I don't think you'll be able to answer/understand this question, but...'
'You might think this question doesn't make sense, but...'

2.5.5.5. How should I deal with a silence, or with noise during the conversation?

There are brief silences in any type of conversation, including interviews. It is thus essential to understand the meaning of different types of silence.

On the phone, a silence seems longer than it is, and it is harder to decode it, as the usual visual aspects of interaction are lacking.

Sometimes silence does not signal a problem, but just that the respondent is taking the time they need to think before answering. At other times, silence conceals more, and then it is appropriate to step in. In such cases, however, it is important to show discretion and sensitivity. The interviewer can try to reformulate the question if there is likely to be a problem with understanding or hearing it, or recap the respondent's last answer.

However, interviewers must take care not to be too insistent, as respondents may find it hard to think about sensitive or painful experiences that they may never have talked about before. Respondents may need more time to consider their reply, and they must feel that there is no need to worry.

Moreover, during CATI, a silence could mean that the respondent cannot speak because someone has arrived and she/he no longer feels able to speak freely.

In the opposite situation – where an interview is disturbed by background noise – it is best to ask whether the respondent wants to continue or to be called at another time. If, however, the noises come from the room the interviewer is in, it is advisable to explain what is happening and reassure the respondent.

2.5.5.6. What if the respondent and interviewer do not get on?

Sometimes the outcome of the interaction is negative: the interviewer cannot connect with the respondent, and despite all the interviewer's efforts, they may be unable to win the respondent's trust. The respondent may simply not like the interviewer.

Another possibility is that the respondent may be in a bad mood or depressed, which may affect the interviewer's emotional state. However, the interviewer needs to bear in mind that any attack is not personal in nature. Rather, it represents an attack on the interviewer's role or on what the interviewer represents at that moment to the other person.

In such cases, it is important not to react emotionally to what is happening. Instead, it is better to take a break, have a coffee or a hot chocolate, take a walk, or find someone to talk to, and then resume work under calmer conditions.

2.5.5.7. How should I react when a respondent discloses violent experiences?

It is crucial that interviewers understand their role in relation to a respondent who reports having experienced violence, especially if the respondent shows signs of strong emotional distress and pleads for immediate help.

For instance, the respondent's answers could inspire compassion or sadness, making the interviewer tense. This could affect their tone of voice and the way they speak, and cause them to skip critical questions.

Some respondents may, consciously or unconsciously, place expectations on interviewers, hoping that they can advise them on how to escape their predicament. In such cases, the interviewer may well wish to do something. However, phrases like 'everything will be alright' or 'don't do that' do not help. Rather, they give an impression of lack of interest and superficiality.

Instead, it is appropriate to remain detached (not cold) and, while respecting the respondent's feelings, to avoid getting involved in discussions or emotional reactions. 'You are not there to be a social worker or psychologist, you are not a shoulder to cry on, and you cannot think that you are there to solve people's problems.' The only thing an interviewer can do is to provide information about potential support services, referring to a pre-prepared list of agencies in the local community that can provide help.

This must also be clear to the respondent; if the respondent asks for help or wants to let off steam, the interviewer should be welcoming and reassuring, listen, but also explain that it is not their role to give advice. For instance, the interviewer could let the respondent cry if necessary.

2.5.5.8. How should I respond if the respondent is too upset to continue the interview?

A possible scenario is that the respondent begins the interview and everything seems to go well initially. When they start to speak about the violence experienced, they become emotional and cannot continue.

After an emotional outburst and moments of great distress, the respondent may want to go on and answer the remaining questions. For other respondents, however, this may not be possible. In such a situation, the interviewer needs to reassure the respondent that it is important to calm down, that speaking about the event and opening up is positive, and that the interview can be resumed at a mutually convenient time if the respondent wishes to do so.

This kind of understanding attitude and helpfulness is greatly appreciated. It can provide the opportunity to contact a respondent again to complete the interview.

2.5.5.9. What should I do if the respondent is not telling the truth?

Respondents may react in different ways to questions asked. For instance, some may be open to disclosing their experiences and see the survey as an opportunity to make known the violence they have experienced.

Others may be fearful that the perpetrator or others might learn of their participation in the survey, feel disturbed by the content of the interview, be traumatised by the recent experience of violence, or feel embarrassed or stigmatised when disclosing their experiences. In such cases, respondents might not be telling the truth, and the interviewer may or may not be aware of this.

In any case, the interviewer should avoid making any comments that could be interpreted by respondents as signalling either approval or disapproval.

It is important to make it clear that there are no right or wrong answers and that the aim is to gather information about the respondent's experiences and opinions.

When addressing the respondent, it is important to reaffirm their anonymity and their privacy, as well as the confidentiality of their responses. It should be made clear that many others are being interviewed and that the data collected will only be shown in aggregate form.

Interviewers should always record the responses faithfully, to correctly code the answers, opinions, and behaviour of the respondent, regardless of whether they doubt the veracity of the answers given.

2.5.5.10. What should be done if the respondent wants to stop the interview?

While a respondent may initially agree to participate, there are several factors and triggers that may make them call a halt. Some of these have been discussed in previous sections. For instance, someone might interrupt the interview, or the respondent might be too emotional to continue.

Other common reasons are boredom or lack of time, given the length of the questionnaire. During the EU-GBV pilot, many respondents were put out by the length of the interview, and some even wanted to drop out for that reason alone.

In such situations, the interviewer should try to persuade the respondents to continue or to agree on an extra meeting to complete the interview. A good technique is to use CASI as well. This has been shown to be a more interesting mode of data collection for some respondents.

In Slovenia, whenever there was an interruption, the interviewers assessed the situation and gave the laptop to the respondents, who then finished the interview themselves.

CASI is also an approach that can be used to reduce the incidence of non-finalised interviews, as respondents can access the application as many times as they need to complete the questionnaire.

The nature of the survey itself can also cause the respondent to break off the interview. As the questionnaire starts with 'light' topics and gradually introduces more serious issues (domestic and intimate partner violence), respondents in the pilot survey may feel upset and claim that they are not prepared for such questions. In the pilot survey, there have also been complaints about a mismatch between the title of the survey and the topics covered (see [Section 2.2](#) of this chapter).

During training for interviewers, Austria included the role-play exercise on how to react if respondents complain that they were not told the questions would include sensitive topics.

It is important for interviewers to be trained in how to act if such situations arise. There are a variety of techniques, set out in this section as well as previous sections.

2.5.6. Techniques for improving data quality

2.5.6.1. How should the questions be read out?

Questions should be read out exactly as they are written, to avoid respondents' interpreting them in different ways, as different forms of words may lead to different answers. It is essential to make sure that the questions have the same meaning for all respondents. The interviewer should read them out carefully, modulating their voice to emphasize the parts that enable the respondent to identify the specific issue. Questions should be read out in a neutral way, with a welcoming, non-evaluative attitude, to avoid influencing the answers.

Usually, when disclosing violent experiences, respondents are 'telling a story' rather than responding to the questions. This means that the interviewer may already 'know' the answer to a question. However, that question must still be asked. The interviewer can start with 'You've already talked about this, but...'

2.5.6.2. What if a respondent does not understand a question?

If a respondent does not understand a particular question, the interviewer should repeat it, perhaps more slowly, but using the same words.

However, if the respondent still has problems answering, the interviewer should resort to the help available in the application. As a last resort, they may use synonyms for some terms, but they must be careful not to change the meaning of the questions. To achieve comparable results, it is essential that the questions have the same meaning for all respondents.

If the answers are not clear, the interviewer can encourage the respondent to give a more detailed response, using the probing technique. For instance, they could say 'Could you explain that in a bit more detail?' or 'I understand. Are there any other examples you would like to give me?'

2.5.6.3. How can I help the respondent recall certain events (issue of telescoping)?

Where violence is infrequent, it may be more difficult for the respondent to remember each individual incident. Moreover, minor events can be easily forgotten, irrespective of their frequency.

However, there are a variety of strategies that interviewers can use to cope with the problem of locating incidents in time (the issue of telescoping).

Interviewers can use memory aids to help prompt respondents' memories and to set events in the correct time periods. For example, birthdays and major events during the reference period can help people think back and recall when exactly the violent incident took place. In some countries, it can be helpful to refer to major religious events, such as Easter.

It is also useful to repeat the dates of the reference period, especially in the case of the last 12 months: 'In the last 12 months, that's back to ...'

Finally, interviewers should use a technique called 'bounding'. This involves using some of the information gathered to avoid duplication of victimisation events. A good example is to use two reference periods; first, the respondent is asked if violence has ever taken place; then they are asked whether there has been any violence in the last 12 months. This strategy prevents respondents from including incidents from before the last 12 months in the main reference period.

2.5.6.4. What if the respondent wants to talk about types of violence that are covered towards the end of the questionnaire?

During the pre-testing and pilot surveys, the respondents often wanted to talk about specific experiences of violence that needed to be reported in a section other than the current one. Examples included childhood experiences, i.e. those occurring before the age of 15, or rape at the place of work.

In such situations, the interviewer must explain to the respondent that they will be asked in detail about these types of experiences later.

The interviewer should also remember experiences mentioned earlier on so that they can remind respondents if they forget to report them in the relevant sections.

2.5.6.5. What if the respondent wants to talk about type(s) of violence not covered by the EU-GBV?

Due to various practical and methodological constraints, this survey does not cover all types of violence.

For instance, it does not cover harassment at work without any sexual connotations or physical violence in childhood perpetrated by a person other than the child's parents.

However, the pre-testing, pilot surveys and alternative testing done by Eurostat showed that there were cases where respondents wanted to talk about these experiences. In some cases, or they were even offended or simply surprised that this was not the point of the survey. In such cases, the interviewer should show interest and listen to the respondents if they feel that it is important to let them talk.

However, the interviewer must pay attention to time management to be able to finish the questionnaire and cover all the topics. If the interviewer feels that a story is taking too much time, they should politely turn the conversation back towards the topics that need to be covered.

Finally, the interviewer should gently acknowledge that, although certain types of violence are not covered, it is important that the respondent has shared those experiences with another person.

2.5.6.6. What is important for the response option – 'Other. Please specify'?

During the pilot surveys and alternative testing, several cases arose where respondents described violence perpetrated by a former partner in the section on non-partner violence or sexual harassment at work. This was discovered by analysing the response option 'other'.

If the interviewer realises this is the case, it needs to be explained to the respondent, and changes need to be made to the questionnaire.

Respondents may also fail to recall all response options and thus report a perpetrator, a reason, or the location of a violent event in the response option 'other', even though the answer could be classified as belonging to an existing response option.

In the pilot survey, the response option 'other' perpetrators included patients, Facebook users, the parent of a child, a neighbour; and 'other' locations: a lake, on the road, a car, a doctor's surgery, in front of the bar, sauna. Therefore, if possible, the interviewer should re-classify the response, or this has to be done during the data processing.

This issue is dealt with in detail in [Chapter 4](#).

2.5.7. Confidentiality and anonymity during the interview

The confidentiality of all information collected is of great importance. Respondents need to know how privacy and confidentiality will be maintained at all stages of the project and for all information collected. The aspects of confidentiality and safety overlap to some extent. Some are thus dealt with in earlier sections (mostly in [Section 2.5.3](#)).

2.5.7.1. What does the interviewer need to explain about confidentiality and anonymity?

The interviewer must explain the procedures and obtain respondents' informed consent before starting an interview, as it is common for respondents to be concerned about their anonymity and data confidentiality (see the example in [Section 2.2.3.5](#)). More importantly, respondents might want to change the information they provided during the interview. Whether this is possible, and, if so, for how long, depends on the national laws. For instance, the law on privacy in Italy allows a respondent to make any changes, as long as the data are linked to the respondent's name, or up to the stage of the qualitative review of data.

2.5.7.2. Does the respondent need to sign a consent form?

Although informed consent is crucial, the consent forms to be signed by respondents could cause issues, as any document that needs to be signed may allow a breach of confidentiality and thus pose a risk to respondents.

Moreover, asking a respondent to sign consent forms may affect their willingness to disclose violence or even to participate in the survey. For instance, the respondent may be afraid that the perpetrator will find out about the survey. In such a situation, they may refuse even to put a cross on a piece of paper.

2.5.7.3. Can I write down any information on the questionnaire?

To protect respondents' anonymity, interviewers should not write down on the questionnaire any names or other information that could enable respondents to be identified, such as their telephone numbers or addresses.

Instead, unique codes should be used for each respondent; any personal identifiers should be kept apart from the questionnaires and destroyed as soon as the interview is over.

2.5.7.4. How should the questionnaires and data be stored?

The questionnaires must be kept in a secure location with limited access. The paper questionnaires should ultimately be destroyed, but only after data entry and data checks have been carried out. As regards the electronic versions, access to data files must be rigorously protected. Both the interviewers and the field supervisors must therefore be careful when storing the material (paper questionnaires or files on their laptops), to avoid any breach of confidentiality.

2.5.8. Wrapping up the interview and follow-up

2.5.8.1. How should I communicate information about support services?

In a face-to-face interview, you can use a simple list, a specially designed flyer, or a brochure, which could be given to all respondents regardless of whether they ask for help or not.

When the survey uses CATI, interviewers should offer to the respondent the name, address and telephone number of the support services in the respondent's area of residence only in the event of need, or at the respondent's request.

It is important to underline the role of interviewers. They should not push respondents in any way. It is up to the respondents themselves to ask for help, or to refrain from doing so. It is also up to the respondents whether they take the support services' flyer or telephone number.

Any pressure by interviewers can be perceived as controlling behaviour and can even raise doubts about their real aims.

2.5.8.2. How should I wrap up the interview in a positive manner?

After the time spent in the interview, both interviewer and respondent may be mentally or physically exhausted, as it is not easy either to persuade someone to tell the truth or to share it with a stranger.

It is important to end the interview on a positive note with or without a 'confession'. Regardless of whether a respondent reveals violent experiences or not, the thing to remember is that the interviewer will never get to tell the respondent how they knew they were not telling the truth.

If the respondent does not want to talk about violent experiences, and the interview is drawing to a close for one reason or another, the interviewer must thank them for their time in any case. This leaves a positive impression of the experience, one in which the respondent was treated with dignity and respect.

Likewise, if a respondent has reported violence, the interviewer should leave them with exactly the same impression, by thanking them for their honesty, trying to leave them with the best possible impression of the way the interview was conducted.

2.5.8.3. How should I ensure the well-being of respondents after the interview?

Very often, the interview is the first time a respondent has ever spoken about their experiences of violence. That violence could have been experienced dozens of years ago, or it could be ongoing. This means that the interview could be traumatic for the respondent, who may need help.

Although the interviewer hands out a flyer with necessary information about support services, the interviewer cannot know what will happen afterwards to the respondent. Therefore, if the interviewer has a feeling that the respondent could be in danger, the situation should be discussed with an expert (a counsellor or psychologist) who would know how to handle such a situation in the best possible manner.

Finally, this topic should either be covered during training for interviewers, e.g. via role-plays, or dealt with in the interviewer's manual. Moreover, the interviewers could share their experiences during the regular debriefings.

2.6. Quality control during the interviewing process

2.6.1. Monitoring interview performance

2.6.1.1. Why is it important to monitor unit and item non-response?

To assess the quality of interviews and of the data collected, continuous monitoring is needed, especially in the early stages of fieldwork. Such monitoring enables the NSI/ONA to identify any problems immediately and discuss potential solutions.

Participating countries should analyse the information they gather about refusals to take part and respondents who drop out and the most common reasons for both, by calculating the unit non-response and the proportion of 'I don't know' responses to key questions. These analyses could be carried out by the type of violence or by the respondents' profile (age groups, gender or urban/rural).

The outcome of analyses should separate the effect the individual interviewer has from other variables, such as the nature of the survey. To do this, field supervisors should monitor the following aspects daily:

- how successful interviewers are in making contact with respondents
- whether they are gaining respondents' trust
- interviewers' appearance and behaviour
- how flexible interviewers are in terms of scheduling interviews at different times and locations
- to what extent interviewers abide by safety and confidentiality guidelines

Analyses of feedback given through the freephone number can also provide a lot of information about interviewers' work. Finally, field supervisors can learn a good deal about the various experiences during the regular debriefings.

If an interviewer is not performing well as regards the aspects mentioned above, causing potential participants to refuse to take part, causing respondents to drop out, or leaving respondents dissatisfied, the field supervisor may need to decide to replace the interviewer. In fact, interviewers' performance tends to stay at the same level throughout the survey; often interviewers with high refusal rates also have higher item non-response rates, shorter interviews and lower disclosure rates.

2.6.1.2. Why is it necessary to analyse survey data daily?

The interviewer's role is crucial during all phases of the survey. It is not just a matter of being able to win respondents' trust or to interest them in the survey. An equally important aspect is whether interviewers there are familiar with the structure of the questionnaire and understand the concepts and questions. This includes knowing how answers are recorded, coded and edited, and how filters are managed.

Field supervisors and data analysts thus need to start with data processing as soon as interviews have been conducted, to discover any systematic or random errors.

For instance, in PAPI, the interviewer might systematically skip questions that need to be asked. If an interviewer does not understand the purpose of a question and thus gives respondents the wrong guidance, that interviewer can compromise the quality and comparability of any data collected.

At the beginning of the pilot survey fieldwork, Austria continuously monitored incoming data.

An automatic data export was carried out every night, producing daily information on the monitoring of fieldwork. Response rates, survey data and metadata were checked at least once a week.

An editing program for plausibility checks and data validation was developed using statistical software. Based on the data, it was possible to check the completeness of the survey responses and whether all questions had been asked in the correct manner.

Decisions on workflow were made based on the main findings.

2.6.2. Interview quality control

The aim of debriefings is to analyse interviewers' behaviour. They enable supervisors and survey coordinators to gain an impression of the quality of the interviews, how respondents and interviewers get on with each other, the atmosphere in which the interviews are conducted, the risk of interviewer burn-out, and anything else that might be problematic.

What debriefings cannot do is provide information on how interviewers manage discussions during interviews, how they ask or read out questions, or whether they give respondents enough time to answer questions. Different tools are therefore needed to monitor the interviewing process and assess the quality of interviews.

2.6.2.1. Should I use re-contact calls?

Contacting respondents after an interview is a standard method to check interviewers' work. It is used to collect information about whether interviews were completed and whether they were conducted in the proper manner, and to gather respondents' views on the survey and interviewers' professionalism. Note that this quality control method can be time-consuming and costly.

When the method is used, the respondents to be re-contacted are usually selected randomly each day. The information obtained is then collected on a re-contact data sheet.

The re-contact data sheet should include general information about respondents and more specific questions to verify the correctness of the data and the respondents' judgement about the interviewers' behaviour.

If re-contact calls reveal that some interviewers' performance is not up to the required standard, those individuals must be closely monitored.

In Spain, checks were conducted by contacting respondents by phone. Once the person conducting the checks had established contact, they confirmed whether the person concerned was the respondent selected in the sample. To verify that the interview had been carried out correctly, 'check' questions were asked to confirm that the interview had taken place on the designated date; to ascertain its approximate duration; and to establish where it had taken place.

In Lithuania, telephone calls were made to randomly selected respondents, while Estonia sent out feedback letters to around 340 respondents.

It is important to be careful when using the re-contact call method, as it can put respondents' safety at risk or make them question the validity and confidentiality of the survey.

2.6.2.2. Example of a re-contact sheet (ISTAT)

A re-contact data sheet should contain some variables with which the respondent can be identified, taken from the microdata file of the interviews:

- date of the interview
- name of the interviewer
- identification number of the respondent
- sex of the respondent
- age of the respondent
- some information about what the respondent said during the interview (for instance, some information on the violence screening)

Firstly, variables relating to the respondent must be checked. Then information captured during the re-contact call should be recorded to monitor the interviewers' behaviour and to find out the respondent's views about the survey itself:

- Has the respondent been interviewed? 1. YES 2. NO
- Was the questionnaire administered in the proper way? 1. YES 2. NO
- Was the questionnaire administered in its entirety? (some questions from the end of the questionnaire are asked to compare the answers) 1. YES 2. NO
- How was the interviewer? 1. Kind 2. Professional 3. Too familiar 4. Rude 5. Not prepared 6. Irritating
- How was the survey? 1. Interesting 2. Useful 3. Annoying 4. Useless 5. Inappropriate

- The respondent's judgement about whether it was appropriate to ask certain delicate and sensitive questions, and about the procedure followed: open question
- Other information: ...

2.6.2.3. Can I use 'fake' respondents?

Another technique for assessing interviewers' work is having 'fake' respondents. They are hired to pretend to be selected respondents.

During the interview, they can either respond honestly to questions or talk about made-up violent experiences.

The task of a 'fake' respondent is to observe interviewers' behaviour and knowledge of the survey and structure of the questionnaire.

This technique could be applied either to interviewers picked at random or to interviewers about whose performance some questions have been raised, owing to complaints by respondents, low response rates, systematic or unusual errors in data, etc.

This technique may be expensive if the number of interviewers selected to be monitored is too high.

3

Questionnaire – concepts and structure

3.1. Instructions for the EU-GBV questionnaire

The EU-GBV survey questionnaire must be conducted according to the instructions set out in this chapter. The sequence of sections, the order of questions and the procedure for asking them need to be exactly the same in each of the countries conducting the survey. This is not only to ensure comparison between countries, but also to make sure that the order of sections, questions and the procedure for asking them, and the wording and position of introductions and definitions are based on sound methodology, the recommendations of various experts, and the work and decisions of the TF on GBV.

When translating the questions, introductions and definitions, all information on the questions and variables provided in this document need to be taken into consideration. For instance, the practical tips on (general) translation issues are provided in [Chapter 2](#). However, the most valuable information provided at question level can be found in [Chapter 4](#). This part of the manual provides definitions, concepts and practical guidelines for each variable and the corresponding question(s) that need to be considered during translation. For example, the information provided for variable [CP_RVC_PERMDAM](#) and collected via question [G12](#), can show whether the respondent ended up with any permanent physical damage. However, question [G12](#) has a potential limitation in that it gives numerous examples ranging from e.g. scars to HIV, but the respondent can only answer 'yes' whether they had only one or several of the impacts listed. Advice on how to overcome such limitations are provided under *Technical or methodological issues*.

Depending on the information provided by the respondent, different wording may need to be used when asking questions. A list of options is provided in the questionnaire and should be used when developing the national questionnaire.

Harmonising the questionnaire and methodology across the countries conducting this survey should ensure uniform data and indicators. Users will be able to find additional information on any differences or different approaches used among metadata files and quality reporting. For instance, some countries may not use the optional questions provided in the EU-GBV questionnaire.

Apart from general practical instructions on conducting the survey, countries also need to consider the instructions for individual questions in the questionnaire and the procedure for asking them. For instance, whether the question should be shown/read to the respondents or not, how to treat the non-response options, which parts of questions should be emphasised and how, what additional information (definitions) could be provided to the respondents and in which cases, etc. It should also be noted that some instructions will not apply to all modes of data collection (e.g. CAWI).

Finally, the EU-GBV questionnaire provides 'filters' and 'routings' that explain in which situations each introduction or question should be shown/read to the respondent, i.e. which questions or steps should be skipped based on previously provided answers.

3.1.1. Screening questions

The screening questions are the best tool to assess the prevalence of violent episodes. To make sure that all possible types of behaviours (acts) by all possible types of perpetrators are included, the questionnaire has several sections

to help the respondent to focus on specific episodes: ‘*Sexual harassment at work*’ (see Section 4.2.3.1), ‘*Intimate partner violence*’ (see Section 4.2.8.1.1 and Section 4.2.8.2), ‘*Non-partner violence*’ (see Section 4.2.12.1), ‘*Stalking*’ (see Section 4.2.4.1) and ‘*Violence in childhood*’ (see Section 4.2.5.1 and Section 4.2.5.2).

3.1.1.1. The order of screening questions and their sequence

The order of the screening questions is important. For instance, relevant questions for non-partner and intimate partner physical violence are ranked from less severe to most severe, i.e. from pushed and shoved, to attempted strangulation, to the use of a weapon.

In addition, the screening questions on psychological violence should be asked separately from other types of violence and only when enquiring about a partner (current/former).

Finally, as intimate partner violence and non-partner violence differ in nature, it is important that these two screening sections are always covered separately.

3.1.1.2. The importance of knowing when to ask the screening questions

As the questions are sensitive, they must be read carefully and slowly so that the respondent can fully understand them. The person conducting the survey should use their voice to stress specific parts of the questions and allow the respondent enough time to respond. If necessary, the respondent should be reassured about privacy, i.e. that their replies and data will be completely confidential.

3.1.1.3. Time frame of different questionnaire sections

It is important to emphasise that different sections refer to different time periods, i.e.:

- sexual harassment at work covers lifetime, i.e. experiences at work since the start of one’s working life;
- intimate partner violence covers lifetime, i.e. experiences with any intimate partner since the first intimate relationship;
- non-partner violence is divided in two parts: (1) physical or sexual violence experienced since age 15; and (2) violence (sexual violence perpetrated by any person; verbal or serious physical violence perpetrated by parents) experienced before age 15 (during childhood);
- stalking covers lifetime.

3.1.2. Victim-perpetrator relationship

3.1.2.1. A definition of victim and how this term should be used

A **victim** or **survivor** is a person who has experienced violence. While the terms ‘victim’ and ‘survivor’ are sometimes used interchangeably, ‘victim’ is often used in legal and medical sectors while ‘survivor’ is the preferred term in the psychological and social support sectors because it implies resilience.

In general, sensitive terms such as *victim*, *rape* and *violence* should not be used in the questions as this ‘labelling’ may lead to underreporting or dropouts.

3.1.2.2. Importance of the type of perpetrator

The type and sex of the perpetrator might help in understanding the nature of the violence (violence perpetrated by an intimate partner, domestic violence, etc.) and the potential motives of violence, and for dealing with its impact and consequences both for the victim and for society. In the first part of the questionnaire, experiences with intimate partners are separated from experiences with other perpetrators as studies have shown that intimate partner violence is underestimated if all screening questions are asked together as ‘has any person ever done...’

Furthermore, information on perpetrators other than an intimate partner is detailed enough to cover violence in a wide range of settings and with a wide range of potential motives. In addition, each type of perpetrator in the questionnaire is classified separately as male and female. Nevertheless, in some situations with the non-partners, the respondent might not know if the perpetrator was male or female (e.g. someone from social media). Therefore, the response option 'Other, don't know if male or female' was introduced.

Finally, the relationship types may vary between EU Member States – in some countries it may be necessary to include perpetrators related to military authority or religious leaders. In contrast, for some societies, a relationship such as father-in-law is less prevalent and may therefore be omitted. A country can therefore include different (i.e. disaggregated) types of perpetrators in the national questionnaire (e.g. instead of having one response option 'male relative', a country could include two response options (e.g. 'father or brother' and 'other male relative') as long as they make sure that these response options can be directly reclassified as the types of perpetrators requested in the EU-GBV survey.

3.1.2.3. Time reference for defining the victim-perpetrator relationship

When defining a relationship between the victim and their perpetrator, several aspects must be considered. First, for intimate partners, the current situation should be taken into account. For instance, if a victim currently has a non-violent partner but their former partner was violent, then the perpetrator is a former partner regardless of whether this partner was current or former when the violent episode(s) occurred.

In contrast, when defining the relationship between the victim and non-partner perpetrator, the relationship that existed at the time of the violent episode should be taken into account. For instance, if the episode occurred several years ago when a victim was a student and was harmed by their professor, then the perpetrator's relationship with the victim should be 'Supervisor/boss/professor/teacher'.

3.1.2.4. Potential issues when defining a relationship with a former partner

During the pilot survey and cognitive testing, several countries had problems with defining the relationship between a victim and their former intimate partner. Some respondents did not want to consider that person as their intimate partner, or that they had any relationship whatsoever. Therefore, alternative or additional wording may be offered if necessary, such as 'a partner with whom you are no longer together', or 'a person who was a partner earlier'.

3.1.3. Questions on frequency

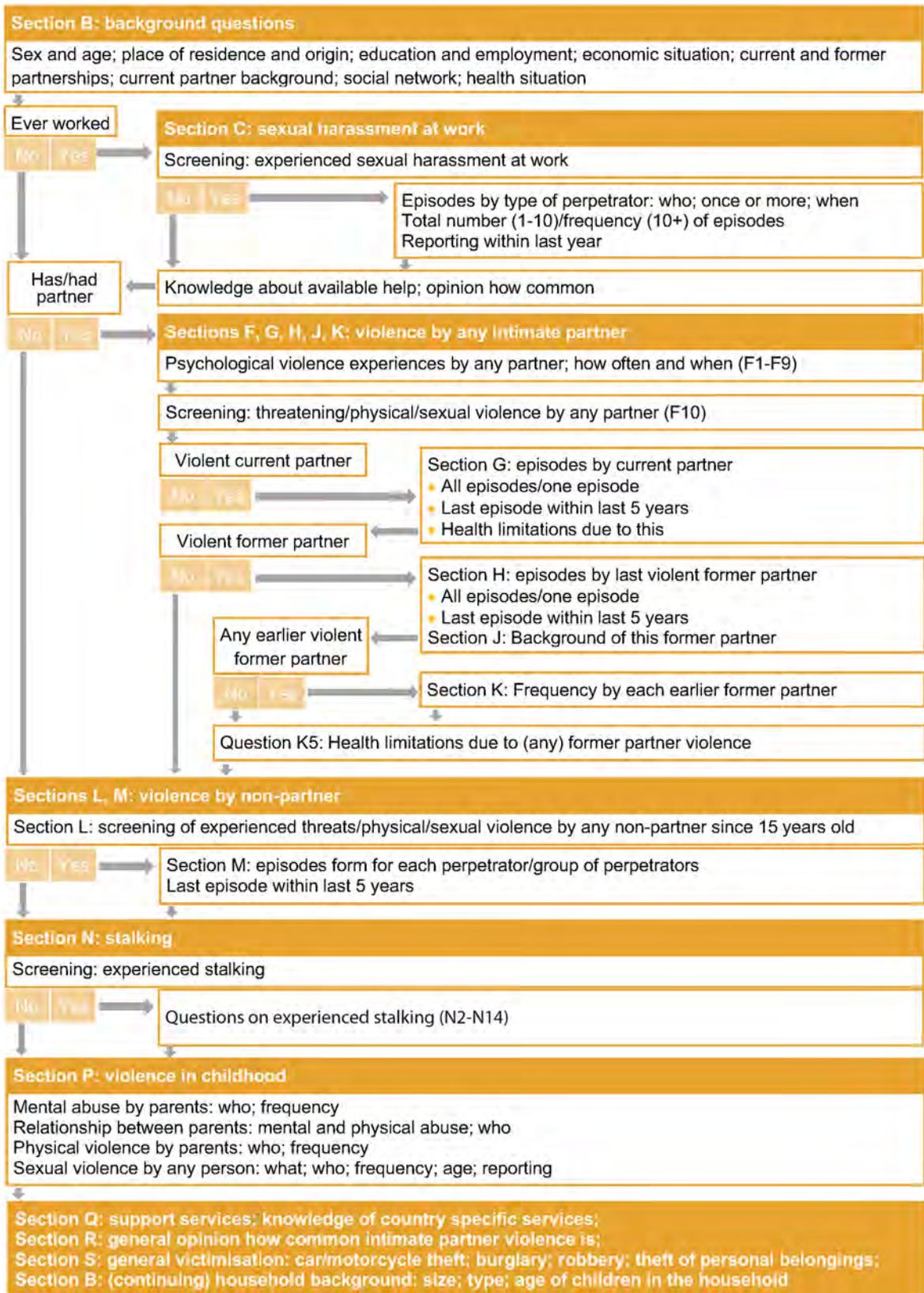
Frequency can be a difficult concept as it is not always easy to quantify, particularly in the case of certain types of violence (e.g. psychological violence). Furthermore, when asked about frequency, the respondents count or estimate, depending primarily on the number of events but also on other factors, such as the regularity of the events and the length of the period involved. It is therefore recommended to start these questions with: 'We know that it may be hard to remember this, so take all the time you need before answering'. It is clear, that the amount of time allowed for a response when frequency is irregular is crucial as respondents can retrieve more information when given more time.

The pilot test also revealed difficulties in remembering the exact number of episodes when there were around 10 or more. Respondents are also asked to indicate the **duration** of particular types of violence by choosing from options ranging from less than 6 months to more than 5 years.

3.1.4. Reporting the violence that occurred during the last episode

Data on the last violent episode are crucial as the last episode is a sort of random selection of violent events, which provides an overview of the nature and seriousness of the violent events. However, the pilot test showed that some respondents described the most serious rather than the latest episode. Therefore, depending on the data collection method, the interviewers need to be trained or the data collection tool must be designed to give respondents as many instructions as possible.

3.2. Flowchart of the EU-GBV questionnaire



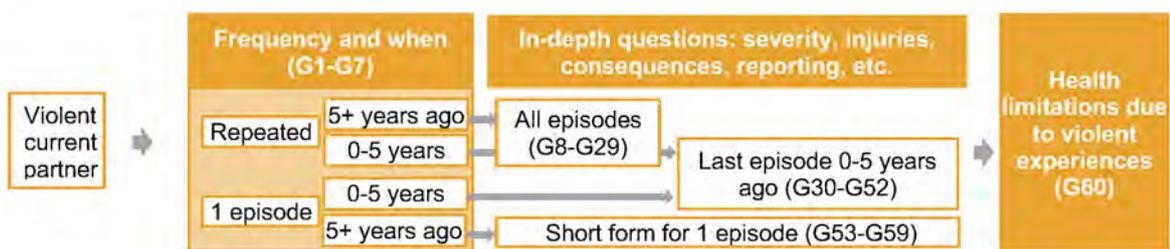
3.2.1. Intimate partner violence: Sections F, G, H, J and K

After the screening of the intimate partner violence in [Section F](#), questions focus separately on threatening/physical/sexual violence perpetrated by a current partner ([Section G](#)) and by a former partner ([Section H](#), [Section J](#) and [Section K](#)).

For both type of partners, the sections first cover experiences from all episodes and then focus on the last episode if this episode occurred within the last 5 years. If the respondent experienced one episode (not a series of episodes) and this occurred within the last 5 years, then the all-episode section is skipped and information is collected only in the section on the last episode part. However, if the episode occurred less than 5 years ago, then the last episode part is not used and the short form (1 episode) is used instead.

If the respondent experienced violence by their current and former partner(s), questions about current partner violence are asked first, followed by questions about former partner violence.

Section G is about current partner violence based on the logic explained above:



Questions on experiences with former partners focus first on the **last violent former partner**: the last person with whom the respondent had an intimate relationship and with whom the respondent experienced threatening/physical/sexual violence. For example, if a respondent has had three former partners and the most recent one was not violent, the one before that was only psychologically violent but not physically/sexually violent, and the one before that was also physically violent, the latter (i.e. the physically violent former partner) should be considered as the last violent former partner even it was not the most recent relationship.

As the experiences with the last violent former partner are the most recent, it should be the easiest for the respondent to recall what happened. On the other hand, focusing on the last violent former partner can bring up a random selection of violent events with former partners.

Section H is about the last violent former partner violence based on the logic explained above and the background of this partner asked in [Section J](#).

[Section K](#) includes questions on **earlier violent former partners**. The last question (K5) is about the victim's health limitations due to the former partner violence.

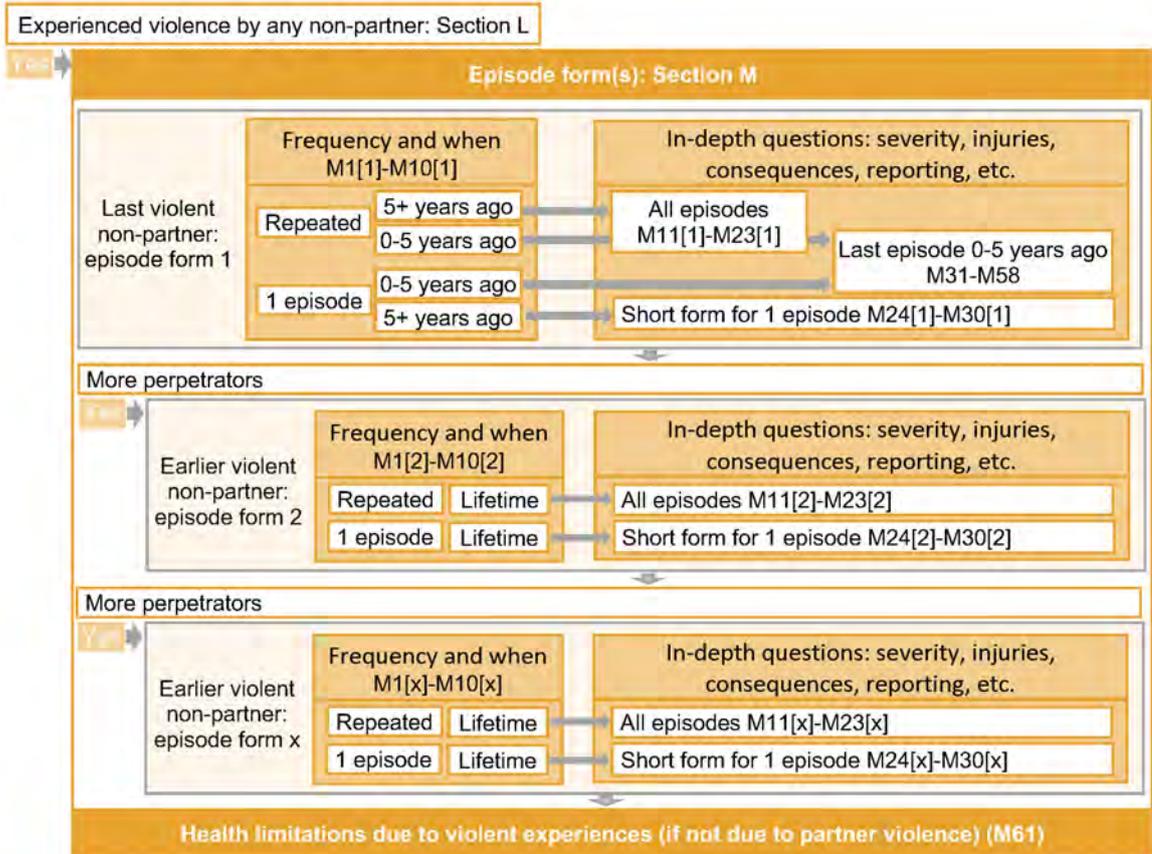


3.2.2. Non-partner violence: Sections L and M

The section on non-partner violence start with screening questions ([Section L](#)) to understand whether the respondent has had any violent experience with any non-partner since age 15. After the screening questions, information is collected on each perpetrator/group of perpetrators starting with the last perpetrator/group via episode forms ([Section M](#)).

If the respondent experienced repeated violence by this perpetrator/group, information is collected on all episodes. Information on the last episode is collected only for the last perpetrator/group and if the episode occurred within last 5 years. If the respondent experienced one episode by this perpetrator/group and this was also the last episode, then the 'all episodes' part is skipped. If the last episode happened within the last 5 years, the information is collected in the 'last episode' section. If it happened less than 5 years ago, the 'last episode' section is skipped and the information is collected with the short form (1 episode).

If the respondent experienced violence by more than one perpetrator/group and this one episode was not the last episode, the information is also collected with the short form (1 episode).



3.3. The EU-GBV Questionnaire

EU survey on gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence (EU-GBV)

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Section X: Questions for the interviewer

The following information will be necessary for reporting the response rate as part of assessment of data quality:

X1. Contacting: final result

1 Person contacted

2 Person not contacted (despite all efforts done/information received from other persons) → END

X2. Conducting the interview: final results

1 Interview completed and accepted for database (at least one question is responded (=1 or 2 if applicable) in each following screenings: C1_1-C1_10 (or empty if has no working experience) and F1_1-F1_13 (or empty if has no partnership experience) and F10_1-F10_8 (or empty if has no partnership experience) and F10_9-F10_14 (or empty if has no partnership experience) and L1_1-L1_8 and L3_1-L3_7 and N1_1-N1_7)

2 Interview completed and not accepted for database (in at least one screening listed above all questions are non-responded (=REF/DNK): C1_1-C1_10 all 8, 9 or F1_1-F1_13 all 8, 9 or F10_1-F10_8 all 8, 9 or F10_9-F10_14 all 8, 9 or L1_1-L1_8 all 8, 9 or L3_1-L3_7 all 8, 9 or N1_1-N1_7 all 8, 9) → END

3 Interruption after beginning.

Please report the question number that was last question responded. → END

4 Refusal to cooperate → END

5 Respondent is away for duration of fieldwork → END

6 Respondent unable to respond → END

7 Other reason. Specify. → END

X3. Date of the interview

Day |__|__| Month |__|__| Year |__|__|__|__|

Instructions for the questionnaire

- Please check the definitions, concepts and further clarifications, including on core variables as set out in [Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables](#).
- Optional questions are highlighted in grey.
- Routing is added just after the response option (where to continue if not directly to the next question) or just before the question that should be skipped based on the following rule: if [condition] (next question); otherwise (where to continue). Please note that if the question included in the routing rules was non-response (REF/DNK), the next questions may be illogical.
- The 'READ OUT' instruction means that the questions and response options need to be read out and the 'SHOW CARD' instruction means that, in addition, the respondent should be shown the card with the questions and response options. Note, that the options 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember' should never be read out or shown on the response card or in the self-completed form.
- The part of the question/response option that should be prefilled is marked as <...>.
- Part of the text is sometimes presented in brackets. In this case, the text in brackets should only be read out if it is necessary – for example, to provide additional clarifications, if the respondent requests to repeat the question, etc.
- Part of the question/answer option is sometimes underlined. This means that it is the most important part of the question and the interviewer should emphasise it if necessary.
- Routing and other explanations/clarifications for the interviewer are in capital letters.

Section B: Background questions

B1(SV18). Country of residence (CORE VARIABLE (SEE DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES))

B2(SV20). Region of residence (NUTS 2) (CORE VARIABLE (SEE DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES))

B3(SV21). Degree of urbanisation (CORE VARIABLE (SEE DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES))

B4(SV2). How old you are?

|_|_| years

B5(SV1). What is your sex?

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

B6(SV14). What was the country of usual residence of your mother at the time when you were born?

|_|_| Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO → IF NOT NATIVE BORN: B8(SV19)

998 Don't want to answer

999 Don't know/can't remember

B7(SV19). Have you ever lived (had your usual residence) abroad for a period of at least 1 year?

1 Yes

2 No → B9(SV15)

8 Don't want to answer

9 Don't know/can't remember

B8(SV19). Considering the date you last arrived in this country (established your usual residence in this country) – for how many years have you lived in this country since then?

|_|_| completed years (if less than one year: 0)

98 Don't want to answer

99 Don't know/can't remember

B9(SV15). What is your citizenship?

|_|_| Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO

998 Don't want to answer

999 Don't know/can't remember

B10(SV16). In which country was your father born?

|_|_| Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO

998 Don't want to answer

999 Don't know/can't remember

B11(SV17). In which country was your mother born?

|_|_| Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO

998 Don't want to answer

999 Don't know/can't remember

B12(SV11). Educational attainment level (CORE VARIABLE (SEE DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES))

B13(SV8). What is your current employment status, what do you do? Are you mainly ... (READ OUT)

1 Employed → B15(SV9)

2 Unemployed

3 Retired

4 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems

5 Student, pupil

6 Fulfilling domestic tasks

7 Compulsory military or civilian service

8 Other (DO NOT READ). Specify

98 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)

99 Don't know/can't remember (DO NOT READ)

B14. Have you ever worked during your lifetime? By work, we mean paid employment or unpaid work only if performed at a business owned by a family member.

- 1 Yes → B19
- 2 No → B19

B15(SV9) (optional). Do you work part-time or full-time? If you have more than one job, please think about job where you usually work the most hours.

- 1 Full-time
- 2 Part-time
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/can't remember

B16(SV10). Do you have a fixed-term contract or a permanent job? If you have more than one job, please think about job where you usually work the most hours. (READ OUT)

- 1 Fixed-term contract: written or verbal agreement
- 2 Permanent contract: written or verbal agreement
- 3 Not employee: self-employed or family worker (unpaid)
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/can't remember (DO NOT READ)

B17(SV23) (optional). Please describe the activities, services or types of products supplied by the firm where you work.

- NACE Rev.2 (two-digit) |__|__|__|
- 998 Don't want to answer
- 999 Don't know/can't remember

B18(SV24) (optional). What is your job title? In addition, please describe your main tasks and duties. If you have more than one job, please think about job where you usually work the most hours.

- ISCO-08 (two-digit) |__|__|
- 98 Don't want to answer
- 99 Don't know/can't remember

B19. What is the main source of your income/earnings? (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Income from work (from employment/self-employment including agricultural activities)
- 2 Pensions, benefits or allowances (retirement, old age, disability, educational, unemployment, etc.)
- 3 Investments or savings (rental from properties/lands, shares, bonds, etc.)
- 4 No personal income, maintenance from someone inside of the household
- 5 No personal income, maintenance from someone outside of the household
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

B20. Can you afford an unexpected expense <amount to be filled by the countries = 25% of the monthly relative poverty threshold for a household of one component> <national currency> and pay through your own resources?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

B21. What is your legal marital status?

- 1 Never been married/in a civil partnership → B24
- 2 Married/in a civil partnership
- 3 Divorced/legally separated
- 4 Widowed

B22 (optional). How old were you when you got married for the first time?

- |__|__| years
- 98 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 99 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF B21=2 (MARRIED): B23; OTHERWISE B24

B23. Do you live together with your legal spouse or your civil partner?

- 1 Yes → B27
- 2 No, due to work/study → B27
- 3 No

B24. Do you live together with a partner to whom you are not legally married or in a civil partnership?

- 1 Yes → IF B21=1: B27; OTHERWISE B28
- 2 No

B25. Do you have a relationship with a partner with whom you are not living together?

- 1 Yes → IF B21=1: B27; OTHERWISE B28
- 2 No → IF B21=1: B26; OTHERWISE B28

B26. Have you been involved in any relationship in the past, living or not living together?

- 1 Yes → B28
- 2 No → B42

B27. Before your current relationship, have you been involved in any relationship in the past, living or not living together?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → B29

B28. If you have had more than one partner in the past, please think about the last one. When did the relationship end with your latest partner? (READ OUT)

- 1 Within the last 12 months
- 2 1 to 3 years ago
- 3 4 to 5 years ago
- 4 More than 5 years ago
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF B23=1 OR B23=2 OR B24=1 OR B25=1 (RESPONDENT HAS CURRENT PARTNER): B29(SV2); OTHERWISE B42

Now I am going to ask you some background questions about your current partner.

B29(SV2). How old is your current partner?

- |_|_|_| years
- 98 Don't want to answer
- 99 Don't know/can't remember

B30(SV1). What is the sex of your current partner?

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

B31(SV14). What was the country of usual residence of your current partner's mother at the time when your current partner was born?

- |_|_|_|_| Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
- 998 Don't want to answer
- 999 Don't know/can't remember

B32(SV15). What is the citizenship of your current partner?

- |_|_|_|_| Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
- 998 Don't want to answer
- 999 Don't know/can't remember

B33(SV8). What is the current employment status of your current partner, what does she/he do? Is she/he mainly ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Employed
- 2 Unemployed
- 3 Retired
- 4 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 5 Student, pupil
- 6 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 7 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 8 Other (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 98 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 99 *Don't know/can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

B34(SV11). Educational attainment level of current partner (CORE VARIABLE (SEE DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES))

B35. In total, how many years has your relationship lasted? Please, consider also the period before marriage/cohabitation.

Number of completed years |__|__| → B37

- 97 Less than one year
- 98 *Don't want to answer → B37*
- 99 *Don't know/Can't remember → B37*

B36. How many months?

Number of completed months |__|__|

- 98 *Don't want to answer*
- 99 *Don't know/Can't remember*

B37. Do you feel dependent on your current partner for money, basic needs (food, housing), immigrant status or any other reason?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

B38. Thinking about last 12 months, how have financial decisions been made between you and your current partner?

Financial decisions could be, for instance, investing money, buying a car, house or bigger home appliances such as a washing machine, or renovation of dwelling, etc. (SHOW CARD)

- 1 You have made all the decisions
- 2 Your partner made all the decisions
- 3 You have talked together and decided consensually
- 4 There is not a rule: some expenses were decided by you and some others by your partner
- 5 There were no such expenses/decisions made within last 12 months
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

B39 (optional). How often does your current partner drink to the point of getting drunk? Does it happen ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
- 2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
- 3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
- 4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
- 5 Less than once a year
- 6 Never
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

B40. As far as you know, has your current partner ever been in trouble with the police because of violent behaviour?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

B41 (optional). Does your current partner or anyone else living with you have a gun, rifle or other firearm or have access to those weapons?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

Now I would like to ask you some questions about how you usually spend your time. Please do not include changes due, for example, to illness, pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding.

B42. How often do you usually meet with people close to you who you do not live with? For example, your friends or family members. (READ OUT)

- 1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
- 2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
- 3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
- 4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
- 5 Less than once a year
- 6 Do not have close people who live separately
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

B43. Do you have friends or relatives that you could stay with for a couple of days if you cannot be at home for some reason?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

B44. Outside of your home, do you have a close person who you can speak to in full confidence about problems in your private life?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

B45(SV25). How is your health in general? Is it... (READ OUT)

- 1 Very good
- 2 Good
- 3 Fair (neither good nor bad)
- 4 Bad
- 5 Very bad
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

B46(SV26). Do you have any long-standing illness or (long-standing) health problem? Long-standing means illnesses or health problems, which have lasted, or are expected to last, for 6 months or more.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

B47(SV27). Are you limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do? Would you say you are... (READ OUT)

- 1 Severely limited
- 2 Limited but not severely
- 3 Not limited at all → SECTION C
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → SECTION C
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → SECTION C

B48(SV27). Have you been limited for at least the past 6 months?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF B13(SV8)=1 OR B14=1 (RESPONDENT HAS WORKING EXPERIENCE) SECTION C; OTHERWISE SECTION F

Section C: Difficult experiences at work

The next questions are about your working life. Some people might have experienced unwanted behaviour with a sexual connotation by individuals in the workplace, for example, a colleague or co-worker, boss or supervisor, client, customer or patient, which made them feel offended, humiliated or intimidated.

→ IF B13(SV8)=1 (CURRENTLY WORKING): Please, think about all your working life, about your current and all previous job or jobs.

→ IF B14=1 (WORKING EARLIER): Please, think about all your working life, about all your previous job or jobs.

C1. During your entire working life, have you ever experienced any of the following unwanted behaviours such as ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... inappropriate staring or leering that made you feel uncomfortable?	1	2	8	9
2 ... exposure to sexually explicit images or videos that made you feel offended, humiliated, or intimidated?	1	2	8	9
3 ... indecent sexual jokes or offensive remarks about your body or private life?	1	2	8	9
4 ... inappropriate suggestions to go out on a date, which made you feel offended, humiliated, or intimidated?	1	2	8	9
5 ... inappropriate suggestions for any sexual activity?	1	2	8	9
6 ... unsolicited physical contact, e.g. close proximity, touching body parts, kisses/hugs or something else that you did not want?	1	2	8	9
7 ... inappropriate advances on social networking websites?	1	2	8	9
8 ... inappropriate sexually explicit emails or text messages?	1	2	8	9
9 ... that somebody threatened you with unpleasant consequences if you refused sexual proposals or advances?	1	2	8	9
10 ... other similar behaviour at work (with a sexual connotation) not mentioned which made you feel offended, humiliated, or intimidated? Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN C1: NEXT FILTER; OTHERWISE C12 FILTER

→ IF B13(SV8)=1 (CURRENTLY WORKING): C2; OTHERWISE C3

C2. Did any of these episodes happen at your current workplace?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

C3. Thinking now about all episodes you experienced during your working life, who did it? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1 Male colleague or co-worker
- 2 Female colleague or co-worker
- 3 Male boss or supervisor
- 4 Female boss or supervisor
- 5 Male client or customer or patient or pupil or student or passenger
- 6 Female client or customer or patient or pupil or student or passenger
- 7 Other male at work. Specify
- 8 Other female at work. Specify
- 98 *Don't want to answer*
- 99 *Don't know/Can't remember*

SET OF QUESTIONS C4-C6 HAS TO BE REPEATED BY EACH TYPE OF PERPETRATOR MARKED IN C3. PREFILL <PERPETRATOR> ACCORDING TO C3: 'p1' = 'male colleague or co-worker'; etc. IF C3=98 OR 99, PREFILL 'p9' WITH 'SOMEONE, YOU DID NOT TELL WHO'.

C4p1-C4p9. You told me you experienced this kind of unwanted behaviour by <PERPETRATOR>. Was it ... (READ OUT)

- 1 One person
- 2 More than one person → C6
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → FILTER AFTER C6*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → FILTER AFTER C6*

C5p1-C5p9. Did it happen ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*
- NEXT PERPETRATOR, IF NOT MORE C7

C6p1-C6p9. Did it happen more than once for at least one of them? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes, at least one person did it more than once
- 2 No, all persons did this once
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*
- NEXT PERPETRATOR, IF NOT MORE C7

C7. → IF HAPPENED ONCE: When did it happen? (READ OUT)

→ IF HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE: **Thinking now about all episodes you experienced during your working life, when was the last time? (READ OUT)**

- 1 Within the last 12 months
- 2 1 to 5 years ago
- 3 More than 5 years ago
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ IF C7=1 AND (AT LEAST TWO PERPETRATORS MARKED IN C3 OR (ONE PERPETRATOR MARKED IN C3 (i) AND (C4i=2 OR C5i=2)) (LAST YEAR AND MORE THAN ONCE (MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF PERPETRATOR OR ONE TYPE OF PERPETRATOR AND MORE THAN ONCE)): C8; OTHERWISE

→ IF C7=1 AND ONE EPISODE (LAST YEAR AND ONE PERPETRATOR MARKED IN C3 (i) AND C5i=1): C11; OTHERWISE C12 FILTER

C8. Within the last 12 months, all of this happened ... (READ OUT)

- 1 One time → C11
 2 Two to 10 times
 3 More than 10 times → C10
 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → C10
 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → C10

C9. How many times?

- Number of episodes |__|__| → IF 2-10, C11
 98 Don't want to answer
 99 Don't know/Can't remember

C10. How often did it happen? (READ OUT)

- 1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
 2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
 3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
 4 More seldom
 5 Only in particular periods (for instance, during the trainings)
 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

C11. Within the last 12 months, did you speak about any episode to ... ? (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... the counsellor or another person who is responsible for taking action in such case at your workplace?	1	2	8	9
2 ... the employer or the boss at your workplace?	1	2	8	9
3 ... another colleague or employee at your workplace?	1	2	8	9
4 ... or contacted police?	1	2	8	9
5 ... or reported to another official body (e.g. Equality body)?	1	2	8	9
6 ... the health services (doctor, nurse) or to the social services?	1	2	8	9
7 ... or called a helpline or contacted a victim support organisation?	1	2	8	9
8 ... a friend, a family member or a relative	1	2	8	9
9 ... someone else. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ B16(SV10)=1, 2: C12; OTHERWISE C14

C12. At your workplace, is there any training available explaining what the person who experienced sexual harassment should do? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 No, but it is planned
 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

C13. At your workplace, is there any contact person/department available for reporting or supporting people who have experienced sexual harassment at work? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 No, but it is planned
 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

C14. In general, if you experience sexual harassment at work, would you know where to seek help?

- 1 Yes
 2 No
 8 Don't want to answer

C15. → IF B13(SV8)=1: How common is sexual harassment at your current workplace? (READ OUT)

→ IF B14=1: **How common was sexual harassment at your last workplace? (READ OUT)**

- 1 Very common
 2 Fairly common
 3 Not very common
 4 Not common at all/does not occur
 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF B21>1 OR B24=1 OR B25=1 OR B26=1 (HAS/HAD PARTNER); OTHERWISE SECTION L

Section F: Experiences with partner(s): screening

I will now ask you some questions on your personal experiences in relation to episodes or facts that may occur in the relationships. Sometimes people do things that hurt us or frighten us.

PREFILL <ANY PARTNER> AS FOLLOWS:

- IF B27=2 (ONLY CURRENT): 'your current partner'
 → IF (B21>1 AND B25=2) OR B26=1 (ONLY FORMER): 'any of your previous partners'
 → IF B27=1 OR (B21>1 AND (B24=1 OR B25=1)) (BOTH): 'any of your partners, including your current and previous partners'

The following questions refer to behaviours you might have experienced with <ANY PARTNER>. Please remember that no one will know what you will tell me and that we will keep this extremely confidential.

F1. Has <ANY PARTNER> ever done following ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	NA	REF	DNK
1 ... belittle and humiliate you, call you names while alone together or in front of other people?	1	2	7	8	9
2 ... forbid you from seeing your friends, or from being occupied with hobbies or other activities?	1	2	7	8	9
3 ... forbid you from seeing your family of birth or your relatives (grandparents, uncles, aunts)?	1	2	7	8	9
4 ... insist on knowing where you are in a controlling way or tracking you via GPS, phone, social network, etc.?	1	2	7	8	9
5 ... get angry if you speak with another man/woman/or accuse you that you are unfaithful without any reason?	1	2	7	8	9
6 ... expect you to ask for permission to leave the house or lock you up?	1	2	7	8	9
7 ... forbid you to work?	1	2	7	8	9
8 ... control the whole family finances and excessively control your expenses?	1	2	7	8	9
9 ... keep or take away your ID card/Passport in order to control you?	1	2	7	8	9
10 ... do things to scare or intimidate you on purpose, for example by yelling and smashing things?	1	2	7	8	9
11 ... threaten to hurt your children or someone else you care about?	1	2	7	8	9
12 ... threaten to take away your children/to deny custody?	1	2	7	8	9
13 ... threaten to harm himself/herself if you leave him/her?	1	2	7	8	9

DO NOT READ: NA: Not Applicable; REF: Don't want to answer; DNK: Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN F1 AND (B27=1 OR (B21>1 AND (B24=1 OR B25=1))) (EXPERIENCED AND HAS BOTH PARTNERS): F2; OTHERWISE

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN F1 AND B27=2 (EXPERIENCED AND HAS ONLY CURRENT): F3; OTHERWISE

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN F1 AND (B21>1 AND B25=2) OR B26=1 (EXPERIENCED AND HAS ONLY FORMER): F6;
OTHERWISE (IF ALL F1_1 – F1_13>1 (NO EXPERIENCES) F10

F2. Who did anything from this? Was it ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Your current partner
- 2 Your former partner(s) → F6
- 3 Both: current and former

F3. Thinking about these kinds of psychological experiences with your current partner, how often did they occur? (READ OUT)

- 1 All the time
- 2 Often
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely, including once
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

F4. When was the last time? (READ OUT)

- 1 Within the last 12 months
- 2 1 to 5 years ago → F6 FILTER
- 3 More than 5 years ago → F6 FILTER
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → F6 FILTER
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → F6 FILTER

F5. Within the last 12 months, how often did it occur? (READ OUT)

- 1 All the time
- 2 Often
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely, including once
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF F2=3 (EXPERIENCED BY BOTH PARTNER), ADD INTRODUCTION 'Thinking now about these kinds of psychological experiences with your former partners.' AND CONTINUE F6; OTHERWISE (EXPERIENCED ONLY BY CURRENT): F10

F6. Was it ... (READ OUT)

- 1 One previous partner
- 2 More than one previous partner

F7. → IF F6=1: How often did this happen? (READ OUT)

→ IF F6=2: **How often did this happen? (If this was different with different former partners, please think about the most frequent behaviour) (READ OUT)**

- 1 All the time
- 2 Often
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely, including once
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

F8. When was the last time? (READ OUT)

- 1 Within the last 12 months
- 2 1 to 5 years ago → F10
- 3 More than 5 years ago → F10
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → F10
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → F10

F9. Within the last 12 months, how often did it happen? (READ OUT)

- 1 All the time
 2 Often
 3 Sometimes
 4 Rarely, including once
 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

F10. Has <ANY PARTNER> ever done the following ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... threatened to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	8	9
2 ... pushed, shoved you or pulled your hair on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
3 ... thrown something at you or slapped you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
4 ... beat you with his/her fist or with an object or kicked you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
5 ... burned you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
6 ... tried to suffocate you or strangled you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
7 ... threatened to use or actually used knife, gun or acid or something similar against you?	1	2	8	9
8 ... has ever used force against you in any other way than mentioned above, in a way that hurt or frightened you. Specify	1	2	8	9
9 ... forced you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way? (By sexual intercourse, we mean here vaginal or anal penetration or oral sex or penetration with objects.)	1	2	8	9
10 ... made you have sexual intercourse when you could not refuse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs?	1	2	8	9
11 ... made you have sexual intercourse you did not want because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused?	1	2	8	9
12 ... made you have sexual intercourse with someone else by force, threat or blackmail (also in exchange for money, goods or favours)?	1	2	8	9
13 ... attempted to force you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way but the intercourse did not occur?	1	2	8	9
14 ... forced you to do something else sexual than mentioned above that you found degrading or humiliating?	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN F10 AND (B27=1 OR (B21>1 AND (B24=1 OR B25=1))) (EXPERIENCED AND BOTH PARTNERS): F11; OTHERWISE

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN F10 AND ((B21>1 AND B25=2) OR B26=1) (EXPERIENCED AND ONLY FORMER): F12; OTHERWISE

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN F10 AND B27=2 (EXPERIENCED AND ONLY CURRENT): SECTION G (CURRENT PARTNER EPISODES); OTHERWISE SECTION L (NON-PARTNER VIOLENCE SCREENING)

F11. Who did anything from this? Was it ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Your current partner → SECTION G
 2 Your former partner(s)
 3 Both: current and former

F12. Was it ... (READ OUT)

- 1 One previous partner
- 2 More than one previous partner

→ IF F6=1 AND F12=1 (ONE FORMER PARTNER PSYCHOLOGICALLY VIOLENT AND ONE PHYSICALLY/SEXUALLY VIOLENT): F13; OTHERWISE

→ IF F6≠EMPTY AND F12≠EMPTY AND (F6=2 OR F12=2) (EXPERIENCED PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL/SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY FORMER PARTNER(S) AND AT LEAST ONCE BY MORE THAN ONE PREVIOUS PARTNERS): F14; OTHERWISE FILTER BEFORE SECTION G

F13. Was it the same former partner you mentioned when we talked about psychological experiences with former partners?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No, different former partners

→ IF F11=3 (EXPERIENCED BY CURRENT PARTNER): SECTION G; OTHERWISE SECTION H

F14. Was at least one of them the same former partner you mentioned when we talked about psychological experiences with former partners?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No, all were different former partners

→ IF F11=3 (EXPERIENCED BY CURRENT PARTNER): SECTION G; OTHERWISE SECTION H

Section G: Episodes by current partner**G1 – G7: Frequency of episodes by current partner and when they occurred**

→ IF F11=3 (BOTH VIOLENT): G1; OTHERWISE ((B27=2 AND AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN F10) OR F11=1) (ONLY CURRENT VIOLENT): G2

G1. Please think now about all episodes with your current partner, the questions about former partner(s) will be asked later. Thinking about all experiences with your current partner, what happened ... (READ OUT)

<ONLY ACTS INDICATED IN F10 HAVE TO BE PREFILLED AS SUBQUESTIONS, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... threatened to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	8	9
2 ... pushed, shoved you or pulled your hair on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
3 ... thrown something at you or slapped you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
4 ... beat you with his/her fist or with an object or kicked you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
5 ... burned you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
6 ... tried to suffocate you or strangled you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
7 ... threatened to use or actually used knife, gun or acid or something similar against you?	1	2	8	9
8 ... has ever used force against you in any other way than mentioned above, in a way that hurt or frightened you. Specify	1	2	8	9
9 ... forced you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way? (By sexual intercourse, we mean here vaginal or anal penetration or oral sex or penetration with objects.)	1	2	8	9
10 ... made you have sexual intercourse when you could not refuse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs?	1	2	8	9
11 ... made you have sexual intercourse you did not want because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused?	1	2	8	9
12 ... made you have sexual intercourse with someone else by force, threat or blackmail (also in exchange for money, goods or favours)?	1	2	8	9
13 ... attempted to force you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way but the intercourse did not occur?	1	2	8	9
14 ... forced you to do something else sexual than mentioned above that you found degrading or humiliating?	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G2. How often has your current partner ... (READ OUT)

<ONLY SUBQUESTIONS INCLUDING THE ACTS AT LEAST ONCE INDICATED IN G1 (IF G1 IS EMPTY, THEN IN F10) HAVE TO BE PREFILLED, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

ACTS	Once	More than once	REF	DNK
1 1 Threatened to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	8	9
2-8 2 Used force against you in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
9-13 3 Forced you to have sexual intercourse, including attempts, also when you did not want, were not able to refuse or were frightened to refuse?	1	2	8	9
14 4 Forced you to do something else sexual you found degrading or humiliating	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G3. → IF G2 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 (ONE EPISODE): **When did it happen? (READ OUT)**

→ IF G2 AT LEAST TWO TIMES IS EQUAL WITH 1 OR ONCE IS EQUAL WITH 2 (MORE THAN ONE EPISODE):

When was the last time? (READ OUT)

1 Within the last 12 months

2 1 to 5 years ago

3 More than 5 years ago

8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*

9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ IF G3=1 AND (G2 AT LEAST TWO TIMES IS EQUAL WITH 1 OR ONCE IS EQUAL WITH 2 (OR ALL G2>2 OR EMPTY)) (LAST EPISODE WITHIN LAST YEAR AND MORE THAN ONE EPISODES): G4; OTHERWISE

→ IF G3>1 AND (G2 AT LEAST TWO TIMES IS EQUAL WITH 1 OR ONCE IS EQUAL WITH 2 (OR ALL G2>2 OR EMPTY)) (LAST EPISODE EARLIER AND MORE THAN ONE EPISODES): G7; OTHERWISE

→ IF G2 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 (ONE EPISODE): G30 FILTER

G4. Within the last 12 months, all of this happened ... (READ OUT)

1 One time → G7

2 Two to 10 times

3 More than 10 times → G6

8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)* → G6

9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)* → G6

G5. How many times?

Number of episodes |__|__| → IF 2-10, G7

98 *Don't want to answer*

99 *Don't know/Can't remember*

G6. How often did it happen? (READ OUT)

1 Daily (every day or almost every day)

2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)

3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)

4 More seldom

5 Only in particular periods (for instance, during the holidays)

8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*

9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G7. Thinking about all experiences with your current partner, for how long has this behaviour been going on or lasted? (Duration should be calculated from the moment when the violence started.) (READ OUT)

1 Less than six months

2 From 6 months up to 1 year

3 From 1 year up to 2 years

4 From 2 years up to 5 years

5 More than 5 years

6 It has happened once → G30 FILTER

8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*

9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G8 – G29: All difficult episodes by current partner**G8. How often did these episodes take place? (If the frequency was different, the most frequent.) (READ OUT)**

- 1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
 2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
 3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
 4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
 5 Less than once a year
 6 Only in particular periods (for instance, during the holidays)
 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-14 IN G1=1 (OR IF G1 IS EMPTY, THEN IN F10) (EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL/SEXUAL): G9;
 OTHERWISE G13

G9. Thinking about these episodes did you ever suffer any of the following things as a result of what happened to you? Have you had ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... bruises or a black eye or pain in some body parts or a bloody nose?	1	2	8	9
2 ... cuts/scratches/burns etc.?	1	2	8	9
3 ... fractures, broken bones, broken nose/teeth?	1	2	8	9
4 ... head or brain injury?	1	2	8	9
5 ... internal injuries?	1	2	8	9
6 ... genital injury?	1	2	8	9
7 → IF B5(SV1) (WOMEN): ... miscarriage?	1	2	8	9
8 → IF B5(SV1) AND AT LEAST ONE ACT 9-12 IN G1=1 (OR IF G1 EMPTY THEN F10) (WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED RAPE): ... a pregnancy as a consequence?	1	2	8	9
9 ... other physical injury. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)* DNK: *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN G9: G10, OTHERWISE G13

G10. Did it happen ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Once
 2 More than once
 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G11. → IF G10=1: When did you suffer injuries due to these episodes? (READ OUT)

→ IF G10>1: **When was the last time you suffered injuries due to these episodes? (READ OUT)**

- 1 Within the last 12 months
 2 1 to 5 years ago
 3 More than 5 years ago
 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G12. Did the episodes leave you with any permanent physical damage? For instance, scars, loss of vision or hearing loss, HIV as consequence of rape.

- 1 Yes
 2 No
 8 *Don't want to answer*
 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

G13. As a consequence of what happened to you, did you ever suffer any psychological consequences? For instance, depression, panic attacks, problems with concentration, problems in sleeping or eating or other consequences.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF B5(SV1)=2: G14; OTHERWISE G16

G14. Was your current partner ever violent with you when you were pregnant? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → G16
- 3 You have never been pregnant → G16
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → G16
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → G16

G15. When you were pregnant, this behaviour ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Stayed the same
- 2 Decreased
- 3 Increased
- 4 Started
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G16. Did you have any children living with you or spending some time with you when these episodes took place?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → G19
- 8 Don't want to answer → G19
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember → G19

G17. Has any child ever seen or heard any episode when it happened? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes, rarely
- 2 Yes, sometimes
- 3 Yes, often
- 4 No, do not think so
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G18. Has any child ever experienced violence by your current partner? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes, rarely
- 2 Yes, sometimes
- 3 Yes, often
- 4 No, do not think so
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G19 (optional). After these episodes took place, did you ever live apart from your current partner?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → G21
- 3 → IF B25=1: Never lived together → G22
- 8 Don't want to answer → G22
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember → G22

G20 (optional). What was the reason for you going back to live with him/her? You can give more than one reason. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Afraid of consequences for myself/family/children/someone else cared about
- 2 Afraid of consequences for this partner
- 3 For children's sake
- 4 Ashamed/afraid of being rejected by family/friends/community/at work
- 5 Lack of money or resources to leave/to live somewhere else/to take care of children
- 6 Loved him/her and believed that he/she would change
- 7 Pressured to stay by family/ friends/community/religion
- 8 Other reason (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 98 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 99 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ CONTINUE [G22](#)

G21 (optional). What was the reason for not leaving him/her? You can give more than one reason. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Afraid of consequences for myself/family/children/someone else cared about
- 2 Afraid of consequences for this partner
- 3 For children's sake
- 4 Ashamed/afraid of being rejected by family/friends/community/at work
- 5 Lack of money or resources to leave/to live somewhere else/to take care of children
- 6 Loved him/her and believed that he/she would change
- 7 Pressured to stay by family/ friends/community/religion
- 8 Other reason (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 98 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 99 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G22. Did you ever speak about any of these episodes to a friend, family member or a relative?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

G23. Did you ever speak about any of these episodes to health services (doctor, nurse) or to social services?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

G24. Did you ever call a helpline or contact a victim support organisation when any of these episodes happened?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

G25. Did you report any of these episodes to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No, but someone else reported → [G27](#)
- 3 No, no one reported → [G27](#)
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)* → [G27](#)
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)* → [G27](#)

→ IF [G25](#)=1 AND AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-8 AND 9-14 IN [G1](#) (OR IF [G1](#) IS EMPTY, THEN IN [F10](#)) (REPORTED AND EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE): [G26](#); OTHERWISE [G27](#)

G26 (optional). Which type of behaviour did you report to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Physical
- 2 Sexual
- 3 Both physical and sexual
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G27. Did you feel that your life was in danger during these episodes?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → G29
- 8 Don't want to answer → G29
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember → G29

G28 (optional). You felt that your life was in danger ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G29. Thinking about what you have experienced by your current partner, how would you describe what happened to you? (READ OUT)

- 1 It was a crime
- 2 It was wrong, but not a crime
- 3 It was just something that happened
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know / Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G30 – G52: Last difficult episode by current partner within the last 5 years

- IF G8≠EMPTY AND G3=1, 2 (REPEATED AND LAST WITHIN LAST 5 YEARS): G30; OTHERWISE
- IF (G2 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 OR G7=6) AND G3=1, 2 (ONE EPISODE WITHIN LAST 5 YEARS): G31; OTHERWISE
- IF (G2 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 OR G7=6) AND G3>2 (ONE EPISODE MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO): G53 FILTER; OTHERWISE (G8 ≠ EMPTY AND G3>2 (REPEATED AND MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO): G60 FILTER (HEALTH CONSEQUENCES)

G30. Still talking about all things done to you by your current partner, please think now about the last episode. What happened during this episode? (READ OUT)

<ONLY ACTS INDICATED IN G1 (OR IF G1=EMPTY, THEN IN F10) HAVE TO BE PREFILLED AS SUBQUESTIONS, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... threatened to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	8	9
2 ... pushed, shoved you or pulled your hair on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
3 ... thrown something at you or slapped you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
4 ... beat you with his/her fist or with an object or kicked you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
5 ... burned you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
6 ... tried to suffocate you or strangled you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
7 ... threatened to use or actually used knife, gun or acid or something similar against you?	1	2	8	9
8 ... has ever used force against you in any other way than mentioned above, in a way that hurt or frightened you. Specify	1	2	8	9
9 ... forced you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way? (By sexual intercourse, we mean here vaginal or anal penetration or oral sex or penetration with objects.)	1	2	8	9
10 ... made you have sexual intercourse when you could not refuse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs?	1	2	8	9
11 ... made you have sexual intercourse you did not want because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused?	1	2	8	9
12 ... made you have sexual intercourse with someone else by force, threat or blackmail (also in exchange for money, goods or favours)?	1	2	8	9
13 ... attempted to force you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way but the intercourse did not occur?	1	2	8	9
14 ... forced you to do something else sexual than mentioned above that you found degrading or humiliating?	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G31. Were you able to do or try to do something to defend yourself? Have you ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... screamed, tried to attract people attention/help?	1	2	8	9
2 ... escaped or tried to escape?	1	2	8	9
3 ... talked to him/her, begged, threatened, tried to make him/her stop?	1	2	8	9
4 ... assaulted him/her without weapons?	1	2	8	9
5 ... assaulted him/her with weapons?	1	2	8	9
6 ... other. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 1-8 in G30=1 (OR IF G30=EMPTY, THEN IN G1 OR IF G1=EMPTY, THEN IN F10): G32, OTHERWISE G33

G32 (optional). Who was the first one to use or threaten to use physical contact? (READ OUT)

- 1 You
- 2 Your current partner
- 3 Someone else
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G33 (optional). Do you think your current partner was drunk or on drugs when the episode happened? (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Yes, drunk
- 2 Yes, on drugs
- 3 Yes, but could not distinguish which it was
- 4 Yes, drunk and on drugs
- 5 No, not drunk nor on drugs
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G34 (optional). At the time the episode happened, were you drunk or on drugs?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

→ IF G30_7=2, 8, 9 (OR IF G30 EMPTY THEN G1_7, IF G1 EMPTY THEN F10_7) (DID NOT THREATENED TO USE OR ACTUALLY USED WEAPON): G35; OTHERWISE G36 FILTER

G35 (optional). During this episode, did your current partner have a knife, a stick, a gun or a weapon of any kind?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

→ IF G27=1, 8, 9 OR EMPTY (NOT 'NO' UNDER ALL EPISODES): G36; OTHERWISE G37 FILTER

G36. Did you feel that your life was in danger during this episode?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

→ IF G22=1, 8, 9 OR EMPTY (NOT 'NO' UNDER ALL EPISODES): G37; OTHERWISE G38 FILTER

G37. Did you speak about this episode to a friend, family member or a relative?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-14 IN G30=1 (OR IF G30=EMPTY, THEN IN G1 OR IF G1=EMPTY, THEN IN F10) (EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL/SEXUAL) AND (AT LEAST ONCE G9_1 – G9_9=1 (INJURY BASED ON G9) OR G9 EMPTY (NO REPEATED VIOLENCE)): G38; OTHERWISE G39

G38. Thinking about this episode, did you suffer any of the following things as a result of what happened to you? Have you had ... (READ OUT)

<IF G9 NOT EMPTY, ONLY INJURIES INDICATED IN G9 HAVE TO BE PREFILLED AS SUBQUESTIONS, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... bruises or a black eye or pain in some body parts or a bloody nose?	1	2	8	9
2 ... cuts/scratches/burns etc.?	1	2	8	9
3 ... fractures, broken bones, broken nose/teeth?	1	2	8	9
4 ... head or brain injury?	1	2	8	9
5 ... internal injuries?	1	2	8	9
6 ... genital injury?	1	2	8	9
7 → IF B5(SV1) (WOMEN): ... miscarriage?	1	2	8	9
8 → IF B5(SV1) AND AT LEAST ONE ACT 9-12 IN G30=1 (OR IF G30 EMPTY THEN G1, IF G1 EMPTY THEN F10) (WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED RAPE): ... a pregnancy as a consequence?	1	2	8	9
9 ... other physical injury. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G39. Did you get medical attention because of what happened to you? (READ OUT)

1 Yes, I had to stay in hospital

2 Yes, I saw someone from health services (doctor/nurse) but I did not have to stay in hospital

3 No, I did not get medical attention, but I should have → G41

4 No, I did not need it → G41

8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → G41

9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → G41

G40 (optional). Did the doctor or the medical staff in the hospital or in the medical services ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	Was already done	REF	DNK
1 ... try to understand or to ask you what really happened to you?	1	2	3	8	9
2 ... direct you to support services	1	2	3	8	9
3 ... direct you to the police?	1	2	3	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF G13=1, 8, 9 OR EMPTY (NOT 'NO' UNDER ALL EPISODES): G41; OTHERWISE G42

G41. As a consequence of what happened to you, did you ever suffer any psychological consequences? For instance, depression, panic attacks, problems with concentration, problems in sleeping or eating or other consequences.

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't want to answer

9 Don't know/Can't remember

G42. Did you take any time off work or education because of what happened? (READ OUT)

1 Yes

2 No

3 Didn't work/study at that time

8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)

9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G43. After this episode, were you able to do the housework or take care of the children? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Didn't have to do housework/didn't have children
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G44. Did you ever take medicines to cope with this episode?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

G45. Did you ever take alcohol or drugs to cope with this episode?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

G46. Did you report this episode to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes → G48
- 2 No, but someone else reported
- 3 No, no one reported
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → G50*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → G50*

G47. For what reason you did not report this episode to the police? You can give more than one reason. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Reported to other authorities instead
- 2 Police would not be able to help
- 3 Police would not do anything/they would not believe /dislike of the police
- 4 Discouraged to report by someone (police, relatives, friends etc.)
- 5 Fear of the perpetrator/fear of consequences/afraid of consequences for perpetrator (apprehension)
- 6 Embarrassment/blame
- 7 Not serious enough/inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- 8 This is a private or family matter, solved it by myself
- 9 Other reason (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 98 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 99 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ IF G46=2: G48; OTHERWISE G50

G48. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled the matter? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes → G50
- 2 Partly
- 3 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → G50*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → G50*

G49 (optional). For what reasons were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Police did not do enough to solve the case/apprehend offender
- 2 Police did not do enough to protect/advise
- 3 Police did not keep me informed
- 4 Police were not interested/did not want to listen
- 5 Police were too slow in attending
- 6 Police were impolite, rude
- 7 Other reason (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G50. Did you contact for help any institution or organisation as a result of the episode? Did you contact ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	Was already done	REF	DNK
1 ... social services?	1	2	3	8	9
2 ... shelters, hostel for victims?	1	2	3	8	9
3 ... assistance to victims of crimes?	1	2	3	8	9
4 ... church or other religious organisation	1	2	3	8	9
5 ... legal aid services	1	2	3	8	9
6 ... organisation/institution providing other type of assistance	1	2	3	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G51. How serious was this episode for you at the time? (READ OUT)

1 Very serious

2 Fairly serious

3 Not very serious

4 Not at all serious

8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)

9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF (G2 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 OR G7=6) AND G3=1, 2 (ONE EPISODE WITHIN LAST 5 YEARS): G52; OTHERWISE G60 FILTER (HEALTH CONSEQUENCES)

G52. Thinking about what you have experienced by your current partner, how would you describe what happened to you? (READ OUT)

1 It was a crime

2 It was wrong, but not a crime

3 It was just something that happened

8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)

9 Don't know / Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ CONTINUE G60 FILTER (HEALTH CONSEQUENCES)

G53 – G59: One difficult episode by current partner more than 5 years ago

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-14 IN G1=1 (OR IF G1=EMPTY, THEN IN F10) (EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL/SEXUAL): G53; OTHERWISE G54

G53. Thinking about this episode, did you ever suffer any of the following things as a result of what happened to you? Have you had ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... bruises or a black eye or pain in some body parts or a bloody nose?	1	2	8	9
2 ... cuts/scratches/burns etc.?	1	2	8	9
3 ... fractures, broken bones, broken nose/teeth?	1	2	8	9
4 ... head or brain injury?	1	2	8	9
5 ... internal injuries?	1	2	8	9
6 ... genital injury?	1	2	8	9
7 → IF B5(SV1) (WOMEN): ... miscarriage?	1	2	8	9
8 → IF B5(SV1) AND AT LEAST ONE ACT 9-12 IN G1=1 (OR IF G1 EMPTY THEN F10) (WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED RAPE): ... a pregnancy as a consequence?	1	2	8	9
9 ... other physical injury. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

G54. Did you speak about this episode to a friend, family member or a relative?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

G55. Did you speak about this episode to health services (doctor, nurse) or to social services?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

G56. Did you call a helpline or contact a victim support organisation when this episode happened?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

G57. Did you report this episode to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No, but someone else reported
- 3 No, no one reported
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G58. Did you feel that your life was in danger during this episode?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

G59. Thinking about what you have experienced by your current partner, how would you describe what happened to you? (READ OUT)

- 1 It was a crime
- 2 It was wrong, but not a crime
- 3 It was just something that happened
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know / Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

G60: Health consequences due to experiences with current partner

→ IF B48(SV27)=1 (LIMITED IN ACTIVITIES): G60; OTHERWISE FILTER AFTER G60

G60. When we talked about your health situation, you said that you are limited in activities people usually do because of health problems. Are these limitations a consequence of any episode by your current partner?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

→ IF F11=3 (EXPERIENCED BY BOTH PARTNERS): SECTION H; OTHERWISE SECTION L

IF EXPERIENCED THREATENING/PHYSICAL/SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY FORMER PARTNER

Section H: Difficult episodes by last former partner with whom experienced

H1 – H7: Frequency of episodes by this former partner and when happened

→ IF (F11=EMPTY AND F12=1) OR (F11=2 AND F12=1) (EXPERIENCED AND HAS ONLY FORMER PARTNER(S) OR EXPERIENCED BY ONLY ONE FORMER PARTNER): H2

→ IF F11=3 AND F12=1 (EXPERIENCED BY BOTH PARTNERS AND BY ONLY ONE FORMER PARTNER): Please think now about all episodes with your former partner.

→ IF F12=2 (EXPERIENCED BY MORE THAN ONE FORMER PARTNER): You said that you have experienced difficult episodes with more than one your previous partners. Please think now about last former partner who did something physical or sexual to you.

H1. Thinking about all experiences with this former partner, what happened ... (READ OUT)

<ONLY ACTS INDICATED IN F10 HAVE TO BE PREFILLED AS SUBQUESTIONS, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... threatened to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	8	9
2 ... pushed, shoved you or pulled your hair on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
3 ... thrown something at you or slapped you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
4 ... beat you with his/her fist or with an object or kicked you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
5 ... burned you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
6 ... tried to suffocate you or strangled you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
7 ... threatened to use or actually used knife, gun or acid or something similar against you?	1	2	8	9
8 ... has ever used force against you in any other way than mentioned above, in a way that hurt or frightened you. Specify	1	2	8	9
9 ... forced you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way? (By sexual intercourse, we mean here vaginal or anal penetration or oral sex or penetration with objects.)	1	2	8	9
10 ... made you have sexual intercourse when you could not refuse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs?	1	2	8	9
11 ... made you have sexual intercourse you did not want because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused?	1	2	8	9
12 ... made you have sexual intercourse with someone else by force, threat or blackmail (also in exchange for money, goods or favours)?	1	2	8	9
13 ... attempted to force you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way but the intercourse did not occur?	1	2	8	9
14 ... forced you to do something else sexual than mentioned above that you found degrading or humiliating?	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H2. How often did this former partner ... (READ OUT)

<ONLY SUBQUESTIONS INCLUDING THE ACTS AT LEAST ONCE INDICATED IN H1 (IF H1 IS EMPTY, THEN IN F10) HAVE TO BE PREFILLED, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

ACTS	Once	More than once	REF	DNK
1 1 Threaten to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	8	9
2-8 2 Use force against you in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
9-13 3 Force you to have sexual intercourse, including attempts, also when you did not want, were not able to refuse or were frightened to refuse?	1	2	8	9
14 4 Force you to do something else sexual you found degrading or humiliating	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H3. → IF H2 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 (ONE EPISODE): When did it happen?

→ IF H2 AT LEAST TWO TIMES IS EQUAL WITH 1 OR ONCE IS EQUAL WITH 2 (MORE THAN ONE EPISODE): **When was the last time? (READ OUT)**

1 Within the last 12 months

2 1 to 5 years ago

3 More than 5 years ago

8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)

9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF H3=1 AND (H2 AT LEAST TWO TIMES IS EQUAL WITH 1 OR ONCE IS EQUAL WITH 2 (OR ALL H2>2 OR EMPTY)) (LAST EPISODE WITHIN LAST YEAR AND MORE THAN ONE EPISODES): H4; OTHERWISE

→ IF H3>1 AND (H2 AT LEAST TWO TIMES IS EQUAL WITH 1 OR ONCE IS EQUAL WITH 2 (OR ALL H2>2 OR EMPTY)) (LAST EPISODE EARLIER AND MORE THAN ONE EPISODES): H7; OTHERWISE

→ IF H2 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 (ONE EPISODE): H31 FILTER

H4. Within the last 12 months, all of this happened ... (READ OUT)

1 One time → H7

2 Two to 10 times

3 More than 10 times → H6

8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → H6

9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → H6

H5. How many times?

Number of episodes |__|__| → IF 2-10, H7

98 Don't want to answer

99 Don't know/Can't remember

H6. How often did it happen? (READ OUT)

1 Daily (every day or almost every day)

2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)

3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)

4 More seldom

5 Only in particular periods (for instance, during the holidays)

8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)

9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H7. Thinking about all experiences with this former partner, how long did this behaviour last? (Duration should be calculated from the moment when the violence started) (READ OUT)

- 1 Less than six months
- 2 From 6 months up to 1 year
- 3 From 1 year up to 2 years
- 4 From 2 years up to 5 years
- 5 More than 5 years
- 6 It has happened once → H31 FILTER
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H8 – H30: All episodes by this former partner**H8. How often did these episodes take place? (If the frequency was different, the most frequent.) (READ OUT)**

- 1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
- 2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
- 3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
- 4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
- 5 Less than once a year
- 6 Only in particular periods (for instance, during the holidays)
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H9. Were you still together or living together when the first episode took place? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
- 2 Yes, but we were separating/breaking up
- 3 No, it happened after we had separated/broken up
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-14 IN H1=1 (OR IF H1 IS EMPTY, THEN IN F10) (EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL/SEXUAL): H10;
OTHERWISE H14

H10. Thinking about these episodes did you ever suffer any of the following things as a result of what happened to you? Have you had ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... bruises or a black eye or pain in some body parts or a bloody nose?	1	2	8	9
2 ... cuts/scratches/burns etc.?	1	2	8	9
3 ... fractures, broken bones, broken nose/teeth?	1	2	8	9
4 ... head or brain injury?	1	2	8	9
5 ... internal injuries?	1	2	8	9
6 ... genital injury?	1	2	8	9
7 → IF B5(SV1) (WOMEN): ... miscarriage?	1	2	8	9
8 → IF B5(SV1) AND AT LEAST ONE ACT 9-12 IN H1=1 (OR IF H1 EMPTY THEN F10) (WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED RAPE): ... a pregnancy as a consequence?	1	2	8	9
9 ... other physical injury. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN H10: H11, OTHERWISE H14

H11. Did it happen ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

H12. → IF H11=1: When did you suffer injuries due to these episodes? (READ OUT)

→ IF H11>1: **When was the last time you suffered injuries due to these episodes? (READ OUT)**

- 1 Within the last 12 months
- 2 1 to 5 years ago
- 3 More than 5 years ago
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

H13. Did the episodes leave you with any permanent physical damage? For instance, scars, loss of vision or hearing loss, HIV as consequence of rape.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

H14. As a consequence of what happened to you, did you ever suffer any psychological consequences? For instance, depression, panic attacks, problems with concentration, problems in sleeping or eating or other consequences.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

→ IF B5(SV1)=2 AND (G14=EMPTY OR 8 OR 9) (WOMAN AND CURRENT PARTNER NOT VIOLENT OR REF/DNK UNDER CURRENT PARTNER): H15; OTHERWISE

→ IF G14=1 OR 2 (HAS BEEN PREGNANT): H16; OTHERWISE (G14=3 OR B5(SV1)=1 (NEVER BEEN PREGNANT OR MAN)): H18

H15. Was this former partner ever violent with you when you were pregnant? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes → H17
- 2 No → H18
- 3 You have never been pregnant → H18
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)* → H18
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)* → H18

H16. Was this former partner ever violent with you when you were pregnant?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → H18
- 8 *Don't want to answer* → H18
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember* → H18

H17. When you were pregnant, this behaviour ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Stayed the same
- 2 Decreased
- 3 Increased
- 4 Started
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

H18. Did you have any children living with you or spending some time with you when these episodes took place?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → H21
- 8 Don't want to answer → H21
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember → H21

H19. Has any child ever seen or heard any episode when it happened? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes, rarely
- 2 Yes, sometimes
- 3 Yes, often
- 4 No, do not think so
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H20. Has any child ever experienced violence by this former partner? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes, rarely
- 2 Yes, sometimes
- 3 Yes, often
- 4 No, do not think so
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF H9=1, 2, 8, 9: H21; OTHERWISE H23

H21 (optional). After these episodes took place, did you ever live apart from this former partner before you finally separated?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → H23
- 3 Never lived together → H23
- 8 Don't want to answer → H23
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember → H23

H22 (optional). What was the reason for you going back to live with him/her? You can give more than one reason. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Afraid of consequences for myself/family/children/someone else cared about
- 2 Afraid of consequences for this partner
- 3 For children's sake
- 4 Ashamed/afraid of being rejected by family/friends/community/at work
- 5 Lack of money or resources to leave/to live somewhere else/to take care of children
- 6 Loved him/her and believed that he/she would change
- 7 Pressured to stay by family/friends/community/religion
- 8 Other reason (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 98 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 99 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H23. Did you ever speak about any of these episodes to a friend, family member or a relative?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

H24. Did you ever speak about any of these episodes to health services (doctor, nurse) or to social services?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

H25. Did you ever call a helpline or contact a victim support organisation when any of these episodes happened?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

H26. Did you report any of these episodes to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No, but someone else reported → H28
- 3 No, no one reported → H28
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)* → H28
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)* → H28

→ IF H26=1 AND AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-8 AND 9-14 IN H1 (OR IF H1 IS EMPTY, THEN IN F10) (REPORTED AND EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE): H27, OTHERWISE H28

H27 (optional). Which type of behaviour did you report to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Physical
- 2 Sexual
- 3 Both physical and sexual
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

H28. Did you feel that your life was in danger during these episodes?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → H30
- 8 *Don't want to answer* → H30
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember* → H30

H29 (optional). You felt that your life was in danger ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

H30. Thinking about what you have experienced by this former partner, how would you describe what happened to you? (READ OUT)

- 1 It was a crime
- 2 It was wrong, but not a crime
- 3 It was just something that happened
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know / Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

H31 – H53: Last difficult episode by this former partner within last 5 years

- IF H8≠EMPTY AND H3=1, 2 (REPEATED AND LAST WITHIN LAST 5 YEARS): H31; OTHERWISE
- IF (H2 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 OR H7=6) AND H3=1, 2 (ONE EPISODE WITHIN LAST 5 YEARS): H32; OTHERWISE
- IF (H2 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 OR H7=6) AND H3>2 (ONE EPISODE MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO): H54 FILTER; OTHERWISE (H8≠EMPTY AND H3>2 (REPEATED AND MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO): SECTION J

H31. Still talking about all things done to you by this former partner, please think now about the last episode. What happened during this episode? (READ OUT)

<ONLY ACTS INDICATED IN H1 (OR IF H1=EMPTY, THEN IN F10) HAVE TO BE PREFILLED AS SUBQUESTIONS, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... threatened to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	8	9
2 ... pushed, shoved you or pulled your hair on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
3 ... thrown something at you or slapped you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
4 ... beat you with his/her fist or with an object or kicked you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
5 ... burned you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
6 ... tried to suffocate you or strangled you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
7 ... threatened to use or actually used knife, gun or acid or something similar against you?	1	2	8	9
8 ... has ever used force against you in any other way than mentioned above, in a way that hurt or frightened you. Specify	1	2	8	9
9 ... forced you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way? (By sexual intercourse, we mean here vaginal or anal penetration or oral sex or penetration with objects.)	1	2	8	9
10 ... made you have sexual intercourse when you could not refuse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs?	1	2	8	9
11 ... made you have sexual intercourse you did not want because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused?	1	2	8	9
12 ... made you have sexual intercourse with someone else by force, threat or blackmail (also in exchange for money, goods or favours)?	1	2	8	9
13 ... attempted to force you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way but the intercourse did not occur?	1	2	8	9
14 ... forced you to do something else sexual than mentioned above that you found degrading or humiliating?	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H32. Were you able to do or try to do something to defend yourself? Have you ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... screamed, tried to attract people attention/help?	1	2	8	9
2 ... escaped or tried to escape?	1	2	8	9
3 ... talked to him/her, begged, threatened, tried to make him/her stop?	1	2	8	9
4 ... assaulted him/her without weapons?	1	2	8	9
5 ... assaulted him/her with weapons?	1	2	8	9
6 ... other. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 1-8 in H31=1 (OR IF H31=EMPTY, THEN IN H1 OR IF H1=EMPTY, THEN IN F10): H33, OTHERWISE H34

H33 (optional). Who was the first one to use or threaten to use physical contact? (READ OUT)

- 1 You
- 2 Your former partner
- 3 Someone else
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H34 (optional). Do you think this former partner was drunk or on drugs when the episode happened? (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Yes, drunk
- 2 Yes, on drugs
- 3 Yes, but could not distinguish which it was
- 4 Yes, drunk and on drugs
- 5 No, not drunk nor on drugs
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H35 (optional). At the time the episode happened, were you drunk or on drugs?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF H31_7=2, 8, 9 (OR IF H31 EMPTY THEN H1_7, IF H1 EMPTY THEN F10_7) (DID NOT THREATENED TO USE OR ACTUALLY USED WEAPON): H36; OTHERWISE H37 FILTER

H36 (optional). During this episode, did this former partner have a knife, a stick, a gun or a weapon of any kind?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF H28=1, 8, 9 OR EMPTY (NOT 'NO' UNDER ALL EPISODES): H37; OTHERWISE H38 FILTER

H37. Did you feel that your life was in danger during this episode?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF H23=1, 8, 9 OR EMPTY (NOT 'NO' UNDER ALL EPISODES): H38; OTHERWISE H39 FILTER

H38. Did you speak about this episode to a friend, family member or a relative?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-14 IN H31=1 (OR IF H31=EMPTY, THEN IN H1 OR IF H1=EMPTY, THEN IN F10) (EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL/SEXUAL) AND (AT LEAST ONCE H10_1 – H10_9=1 (INJURY BASED ON H10) OR H10 EMPTY (NO REPEATED VIOLENCE)): H39; OTHERWISE H40

H39. Thinking about this episode, did you suffer any of the following things as a result of what happened to you? Have you had ... (READ OUT)

<IF H10 NOT EMPTY, ONLY INJURIES INDICATED IN H10 HAVE TO BE PREFILLED AS SUBQUESTIONS, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... bruises or a black eye or pain in some body parts or a bloody nose?	1	2	8	9
2 ... cuts/scratches/burns etc.?	1	2	8	9
3 ... fractures, broken bones, broken nose/teeth?	1	2	8	9
4 ... head or brain injury?	1	2	8	9
5 ... internal injuries?	1	2	8	9
6 ... genital injury?	1	2	8	9
7 → IF B5(SV1) (WOMEN): ... miscarriage?	1	2	8	9
8 → IF B5(SV1) AND AT LEAST ONE ACT 9-12 IN H31=1 (OR IF H31=EMPTY THEN H1, IF H1 EMPTY THEN F10) (WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED RAPE): ... a pregnancy as a consequence?	1	2	8	9
9 ... other physical injury. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H40. Did you get medical attention because of what happened to you? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes, I had to stay in hospital
 2 Yes, I saw someone from health services (doctor/nurse) but I did not have to stay in hospital
 3 No, I did not get medical attention, but I should have → H42
 4 No, I did not need it → H42
 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → H42
 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → H42

H41 (optional). Did the doctor or the medical staff in the hospital or in the medical services ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	Was already done	REF	DNK
1 ... try to understand or to ask you what really happened to you?	1	2	3	8	9
2 ... direct you to support services	1	2	3	8	9
3 ... direct you to the police?	1	2	3	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF H14=1, 8, 9 OR EMPTY (NOT 'NO' UNDER ALL EPISODES): H42; OTHERWISE H43

H42. As a consequence of what happened to you, did you ever suffer any psychological consequences? For instance, depression, panic attacks, problems with concentration, problems in sleeping or eating or other consequences.

- 1 Yes
 2 No
 8 Don't want to answer
 9 Don't know/Can't remember

H43. Did you take any time off work or education because of what happened? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
 2 No
 3 Didn't work/study at that time
 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H44. After this episode, were you able to do the housework or take care of the children? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Didn't have to do housework/didn't have children
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

H45. Did you ever take medicines to cope with this episode?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

H46. Did you ever take alcohol or drugs to cope with this episode?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

H47. Did you report this episode to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes → H49
- 2 No, but someone else reported
- 3 No, no one reported
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → H51*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → H51*

H48. For what reason you did not report this episode to the police? You can give more than one reason. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Reported to other authorities instead
- 2 Police would not be able to help
- 3 Police would not do anything/they would not believe /dislike of the police
- 4 Discouraged to report by someone (police, relatives, friends etc.)
- 5 Fear of the perpetrator/fear of consequences/afraid of consequences for perpetrator (apprehension)
- 6 Embarrassment/blame
- 7 Not serious enough/inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- 8 This is a private or family matter, solved it by myself
- 9 Other reason (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 98 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 99 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ IF H47=2: H49; OTHERWISE H51

H49. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled the matter? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes → H51
- 2 Partly
- 3 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → H51*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → H51*

H50 (optional). For what reasons were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Police did not do enough to solve the case/apprehend offender
- 2 Police did not do enough to protect/advise
- 3 Police did not keep me informed
- 4 Police were not interested/did not want to listen
- 5 Police were too slow in attending
- 6 Police were impolite, rude
- 7 Other reason (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H51. Did you contact for help any institution or organisation as a result of the episode? Did you contact ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	Was already done	REF	DNK
1 ... social services?	1	2	3	8	9
2 ... shelters, hostel for victims?	1	2	3	8	9
3 ... assistance to victims of crimes?	1	2	3	8	9
4 ... church or other religious organisation	1	2	3	8	9
5 ... legal aid services	1	2	3	8	9
6 ... organisation/institution providing other type of assistance	1	2	3	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H52. How serious was this episode for you at the time? (READ OUT)

- 1 Very serious
- 2 Fairly serious
- 3 Not very serious
- 4 Not at all serious
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF (H2 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 OR H7=6) AND H3=1, 2 (ONE EPISODE WITHIN LAST 5 YEARS): H53; OTHERWISE SECTION J

H53. Thinking about what you have experienced by this former partner, how would you describe what happened to you? (READ OUT)

- 1 It was a crime
- 2 It was wrong, but not a crime
- 3 It was just something that happened
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know / Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ CONTINUE SECTION J

H54 – H60: One difficult episode by this former partner more than 5 years ago

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-14 IN H1=1 (OR IF H1=EMPTY, THEN IN F10) (EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL/SEXUAL): H54; OTHERWISE H55

H54. Thinking about this episode, did you ever suffer any of the following things as a result of what happened to you? Have you had ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... bruises or a black eye or pain in some body parts or a bloody nose?	1	2	8	9
2 ... cuts/scratches/burns etc.?	1	2	8	9
3 ... fractures, broken bones, broken nose/teeth?	1	2	8	9
4 ... head or brain injury?	1	2	8	9
5 ... internal injuries?	1	2	8	9
6 ... genital injury?	1	2	8	9
7 → IF B5(SV1) (WOMEN): ... miscarriage?	1	2	8	9
8 → IF B5(SV1) AND AT LEAST ONE ACT 9-12 IN H1=1 (OR IF H1 EMPTY THEN F10) (WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED RAPE): ... a pregnancy as a consequence?	1	2	8	9
9 ... other physical injury. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H55. Did you speak about this episode to a friend, family member or a relative?

- 1 Yes
2 No
8 Don't want to answer
9 Don't know/Can't remember

H56. Did you speak about this episode to health services (doctor, nurse) or to social services?

- 1 Yes
2 No
8 Don't want to answer
9 Don't know/Can't remember

H57. Did you call a helpline or contact a victim support organisation when this episode happened?

- 1 Yes
2 No
8 Don't want to answer
9 Don't know/Can't remember

H58. Did you report this episode to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
2 No, but someone else reported
3 No, no one reported
8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

H59. Did you feel that your life was in danger during this episode?

- 1 Yes
2 No
8 Don't want to answer
9 Don't know/Can't remember

H60. Thinking about what you have experienced by this former partner, how would you describe what happened to you? (READ OUT)

- 1 It was a crime
2 It was wrong, but not a crime
3 It was just something that happened
8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

Section J: Background of this former partner

Now I am going to ask you some background questions about this former partner.

J1(SV1). Was this former partner ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

J2(SV14). Which was the country of usual residence of this former partner's mother at the time when she/he was born?

____ Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
 998 Don't want to answer
 999 Don't know/can't remember

J3(SV15). What was the citizenship of this former partner?

____ Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
 998 Don't want to answer
 999 Don't know/can't remember

J4(SV11). Educational attainment level (CORE VARIABLE (SEE DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES))

J5. In total, how many years did your relationship last? Please, consider also the period before marriage/cohabitation.

Number of completed years ____ → J7
 97 Less than one year
 98 Don't want to answer → J7
 99 Don't know/Can't remember → J7

J6. How many months?

Number of completed months ____
 98 Don't want to answer
 99 Don't know/Can't remember

J7. How did the relationship end? (READ OUT)

- 1 You left the partner
- 2 The partner left you
- 3 You separated consensually
- 4 Something else (e.g. partner died, disappeared, etc.) → J9
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

J8. Did the relationship end because of difficult experiences you mentioned before? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes, that was the main reason
- 2 Yes, but that was not the main reason
- 3 No
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

J9 (optional). How often did this former partner drink to the point of getting drunk? Did it happen ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
- 2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
- 3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
- 4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
- 5 Less than once a year
- 6 Never
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

J10. As far as you know, had this former partner ever been in trouble with the police because of violent behaviour?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

J11 (optional). Did this former partner or anyone else living with you at that time have a gun, rifle or other firearm or have access to those weapons?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF EXPERIENCED BY MORE THAN ONE PREVIOUS PARTNER (F12=2): K1; OTHERWISE K5

Section K: Difficult experiences with all former partners

K1-K4: Earlier former partners with whom were difficult experiences

We talked in detail about last former partner with whom you had difficult experiences. Now I would like to ask few questions about other former partners with whom you had experienced threatening or unwanted psychological/sexual behaviour.

THIS EPISODE FORM HAS TO BE REPEATED FOR EACH EARLIER VIOLENT FORMER PARTNER (EXCEPT FOR THE LAST THAT IS ALREADY COVERED)

K1p[x]. Was this former partner ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

K2p[x]. How often this former partner ...

<ONLY SUBQUESTIONS INCLUDING THE ACTS AT LEAST ONCE INDICATED IN F10 HAVE TO BE PREFILLED, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

ACTS		Once	More than once	Never	REF	DNK
1	1 Threatened to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	3	8	9
2-8	2 Used force against you in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	3	8	9
9-13	3 Forced you to have sexual intercourse, including attempts, also when you did not want, were not able to refuse or were frightened to refuse?	1	2	3	8	9
14	4 Forced you to do something else sexual you found degrading or humiliating	1	2	3	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF ALL IN K2=1, 3, 8, 9, EMPTY AND AT LEAST TWO TIMES EQUAL WITH 1 (ONLY MARKED ONCE AND MORE THAN ONE TIME): K3; OTHERWISE K4

K3p[x]. Was all of this one episode? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No, more than one episode
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

K4p[x]. Was there another former partner with whom you had difficult experiences and you did not mention yet?

- 1 Yes → ADD INTRODUCTION: 'About this another former partner.' AND CONTINUE K1p[x+1]
 2 No

K5: Health consequences due to experiences with former partner(s)

→ IF B48(SV27)=1 AND (G60=2 OR EMPTY) (LIMITED IN ACTIVITIES AND NOT DUE TO CURRENT PARTNER VIOLENCE):
 K5; OTHERWISE SECTION L

K5. When we talked about your health situation, you said that you are limited in activities people usually do because of health problems. Are these limitations a consequence of any episode by any of your former partners?

- 1 Yes
 2 No
 8 Don't want to answer
 9 Don't know/Can't remember

Section L: Experiences with non-partners: screening

I will now continue with the questions on your personal experiences in relation to episodes or facts that could scared you or hurt you.

→ IF RESPONDENT HAS/HAD PARTNER (B21>1 OR B24=1 OR B25=1 OR B26=1 OR B27=1): I would like to ask you about this kind of experiences with any other person than your intimate partners, any other males and females.
 → IF RESPONDENT NEVER HAD PARTNER (B26=2): I would like to ask you about this kind of experiences with any males and females.

Please, think now only about your life since you were 15, the experiences during childhood will be covered later. Please remember that no one will know what you will tell me and that we will keep this extremely confidential.

L1. → IF EVER IN PARTNERSHIP (B21>1 OR B24=1 OR B25=1 OR B26=1 OR B27=1): **Since you were 15, has someone other than your intimate partner, any male or female, ever ... (READ OUT)**

→ IF NEVER IN PARTNERSHIP (B26=2): **Since you were 15, has any male or female, ever ... (READ OUT)**

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... threatened to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	8	9
2 ... pushed, shoved you or pulled your hair on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
3 ... thrown something at you or slapped you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
4 ... beat you with his/her fist or with an object or kicked you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
5 ... burned you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
6 ... tried to suffocate you or strangled you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
7 ... threatened to use or actually used knife, gun or acid or something similar against you?	1	2	8	9
8 ... has ever used force against you in any other way than mentioned above, in a way that hurt or frightened you. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN L1: L2; OTHERWISE L3

L2. Please think about all of the experiences that you have just mentioned. Who did it? (SHOW CARD) (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1 Male relative
- 2 Female relative
- 3 Male friend/friend of the family/school mate/colleague
- 4 Female friend/friend of the family/school mate/colleague
- 5 Male supervisor/boss/professor/teacher
- 6 Female supervisor/boss/professor/teacher
- 7 Male person with some authority: army or police officer/priest/doctor
- 8 Female person with some authority: army or police officer/priest/doctor
- 9 Male someone else you knew
- 10 Female someone else you knew
- 11 Male complete stranger
- 12 Female complete stranger
- 13 Other male. Specify
- 14 Other female. Specify
- 15 Other, do not know if male or female. Specify
- 98 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 99 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

L3. → IF EVER IN PARTNERSHIP (B21>1 OR B24=1 OR B25=1 OR B26=1 OR B27=1): Since you were 15, has someone other than your intimate partner, any male or female, ever ... (READ OUT)

→ IF NEVER IN PARTNERSHIP (B26=2): Since you were 15, has any male or female, ever ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... forced you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way? (By sexual intercourse, we mean here vaginal or anal penetration or oral sex or penetration with objects.)	1	2	8	9
2 ... made you have sexual intercourse when you could not refuse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs?	1	2	8	9
3 ... made you have sexual intercourse you did not want because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused?	1	2	8	9
4 ... made you have sexual intercourse with someone else by force, threat or blackmail (also in exchange for money, goods or favours)?	1	2	8	9
5 ... attempted to force you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way but the intercourse did not occur?	1	2	8	9
6... apart from what was mentioned above, has someone touched your genitals, breasts, bottom or lips when you did not want to?	1	2	8	9
7 ... forced you to do something else sexual than mentioned above that you found degrading or humiliating?	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN L3: L4; OTHERWISE L5 FILTER

**L4. Please think about all of the experiences that you have just mentioned. Who did it? (SHOW CARD)
(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)**

- 1 Male relative
 - 2 Female relative
 - 3 Male friend/friend of the family/school mate/colleague
 - 4 Female friend/friend of the family/school mate/colleague
 - 5 Male supervisor/boss/professor/teacher
 - 6 Female supervisor/boss/professor/teacher
 - 7 Male person with some authority: army or police officer/priest/doctor
 - 8 Female person with some authority: army or police officer/priest/doctor
 - 9 Male someone else you knew
 - 10 Female someone else you knew
 - 11 Male complete stranger
 - 12 Female complete stranger
 - 13 Other male. Specify
 - 14 Other female. Specify
 - 15 Other, do not know if male or female. Specify
- 98 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 99 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF L2=ONE TYPE SELECTED AND L4=EMPTY (ONLY PHYSICAL AND BY ONE TYPE OF PERPETRATOR) ADD INTRODUCTION: Thinking now about physical experiences. AND CONTINUE L5;

→ IF L2=EMPTY AND L4=ONE TYPE SELECTED (ONLY SEXUAL AND BY ONE TYPE OF PERPETRATOR) ADD INTRODUCTION: Thinking now about sexual experiences. AND CONTINUE L5;

→ IF L2=ONE TYPE SELECTED AND L4=ONE TYPE SELECTED AND L2=L4 (SAME TYPE OF PERPETRATOR FOR PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE), ADD INTRODUCTION: Thinking now about both, physical and sexual experiences. AND CONTINUE L5;

→ IF L2=MORE THAN ONE TYPE SELECTED AND L4=EMPTY (ONLY PHYSICAL AND MORE THAN ONE PERPETRATORS) ADD INTRODUCTION: Thinking now about physical experiences with all persons you mentioned. AND CONTINUE L6;

→ IF L2=EMPTY AND L4=MORE THAN ONE TYPE SELECTED (ONLY SEXUAL AND MORE THAN ONE PERPETRATORS) ADD INTRODUCTION: Thinking now about sexual experiences with all persons you mentioned. AND CONTINUE L6;

→ IF (L2 OR L4=MORE THAN ONE TYPE SELECTED) AND (L2 and L4 NOT EMPTY) (PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED AND AT LEAST ONE BY MORE THAN ONE PERPETRATORS), ADD INTRODUCTION: Thinking now about both, physical and sexual experiences with all persons you mentioned. AND CONTINUE L6;

OTHERWISE L1 ALL>1 AND L3 ALL>1 (DID NOT EXPERIENCE PHYSICAL/SEXUAL ACTS), SECTION N

L5. Was it ... (READ OUT)

- 1 One person → SECTION M
- 2 More than one person

L6. How did those persons act? (READ OUT)

- 1 All individually → SECTION M
- 2 As one group → SECTION M
- 3 As different groups of people → SECTION M
- 4 Someone individually, some in the group

L7. Thinking about last episode, was it ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Individually acting person
- 2 Group

IF EXPERIENCED THREATENING/PHYSICAL/SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY NON-PARTNER

Section M: Episode form for non-partner

THIS EPISODE FORM HAS TO BE REPEATED FOR EACH PERPETRATOR/GROUP OF PERPETRATORS. THE FIRST FORM IS ABOUT LAST EPISODE, THEREFORE INCLUDES ALSO LAST EPISODE SECTION. NEXT FORM(S) INCLUDE(S) LESS QUESTIONS TO COVER JUST ALL EPISODES DONE BY THAT PERPETRATOR/GROUP OF PERPETRATORS. THIS HAS TO BE EXPLAINED TO THE RESPONDENT, THAT ONLY THE FIRST FORM IS DETAILED, FOR OTHER PERPETRATORS MUCH LESS QUESTIONS WILL BE ASKED.

- IF L6=2 OR L7=2 (ONE GROUP OR LAST WAS GROUP): M1[1]
- IF L6=3 AND M1[1]=EMPTY (MORE THAN ONE GROUP AND FIRST FORM) ADD INTRODUCTION: **Now I would like to ask about these groups, starting with the last group who did this you.** AND CONTINUE M1[1]
- IF L6=1 AND M2[1]=EMPTY (MORE THAN ONE INDIVIDUALLY ACTING PERSONS AND FIRST FORM) ADD INTRODUCTION: **Now I would like to ask about these people, starting with the last person who did this you.** AND CONTINUE M2[1] PERSON
- IF L7=1 AND M2[1]=EMPTY (LAST WAS PERSON AND FIRST FORM): M2[1] PERSON
- IF L5=1 (ONE PERSON): M3[1] FILTER, PERSON

M1[x] – M10[x]: Per each non-partner: frequency and when happened

M1[x]. Were in the group ... (READ OUT)

- 1 5 or less persons
- 2 6 – 10 persons
- 3 More than 10 persons
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know / Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

- IF (L6=3, 4) (MORE THAN ONE GROUP): CONTINUE M2[x]; OTHERWISE (L6=2 (ONE GROUP)): M3[x] FILTER (THIS ROUTING IS ONLY RELEVANT FOR THE FIRST FORM, OTHERWISE ALWAYS M2 IS NEEDED)

M2[x]. → IF PERSON: **Who was this person? (READ OUT)**→ IF GROUP: **Who were they? (READ OUT) (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)**

<SHOW ONLY PERPETRATORS MARKED IN L2 OR L4>

- 1 Male relative
 - 2 Female relative
 - 3 Male friend/friend of the family/school mate/colleague
 - 4 Female friend/friend of the family/school mate/colleague
 - 5 Male supervisor/boss/professor/teacher
 - 6 Female supervisor/boss/professor/teacher
 - 7 Male person with some authority: army or police officer/priest/doctor
 - 8 Female person with some authority: army or police officer/priest/doctor
 - 9 Male someone else you knew
 - 10 Female someone else you knew
 - 11 Male complete stranger
 - 12 Female complete stranger
 - 13 Other male. Specify
 - 14 Other female. Specify
 - 15 Other, do not know if male or female. Specify
 - 16 Someone, you did not tell who
- 98 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
99 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ IF M2[x] AT LEAST ONE TYPE FROM 1-10, 13, 14, 16 OR 98-99 SELECTED (OR IF M2[x]=EMPTY, THEN L2, L4): M3[x]; OTHERWISE M4[x] FILTER

M3[x]. <PERSON: **Was this person**> <GROUP: **Were any of them**> **living in the same place (dwelling, house, room) with you when this happened?**

- 1 Yes
 - 2 Sometimes yes, sometimes no
 - 3 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

PREFILL IN FOLLOWING FORM <PERPETRATOR> AS FOLLOWS:

→ IF M1[x]≠EMPTY (GROUP): 'this group'

→ IF M1[x]=EMPTY (PERSON): 'this person' OR WITH RESPONSE OPTION SELECTED IN M2 (OR IF M2=EMPTY AND FIRST FORM IN L2 OR L4)

→ IF L6=1, 3, 4 (MORE THAN ONE PERSON/GROUP): M4[x]; OTHERWISE (L6=2 OR L5=1 (ONE GROUP OR PERSON): M5[x] (THIS ROUTING IS ONLY RELEVANT FOR THE FIRST FORM, OTHERWISE ALWAYS M4 IS NEEDED)

M4[x]. Thinking now about all experiences with <PERPETRATOR>, what happened? Did <PERPETRATOR> ... (READ OUT)

<ONLY ACTS INDICATED IN L1 OR L3 HAVE TO BE PREFILLED AS SUBQUESTIONS, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... threatened to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	8	9
2 ... pushed, shoved you or pulled your hair on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
3 ... thrown something at you or slapped you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
4 ... beat you with his/her fist or with an object or kicked you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
5 ... burned you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
6 ... tried to suffocate you or strangled you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
7 ... threatened to use or actually used knife, gun or acid or something similar against you?	1	2	8	9
8 ... has ever used force against you in any other way than mentioned above, in a way that hurt or frightened you. Specify	1	2	8	9
9 ... forced you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way? (By sexual intercourse, we mean here vaginal or anal penetration or oral sex or penetration with objects.)	1	2	8	9
10 ... made you have sexual intercourse when you could not refuse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs?	1	2	8	9
11 ... made you have sexual intercourse you did not want because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused?	1	2	8	9
12 ... made you have sexual intercourse with someone else by force, threat or blackmail (also in exchange for money, goods or favours)?	1	2	8	9
13 ... attempted to force you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way but the intercourse did not occur?	1	2	8	9
14 ... apart from what was mentioned above, has someone touched your genitals, breasts, bottom or lips when you did not want to?	1	2	8	9
15 ... forced you to do something else sexual than mentioned above that you found degrading or humiliating?	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M5[x]. How often <PERPETRATOR>... (READ OUT)

<ONLY SUBQUESTIONS INCLUDING THE ACTS AT LEAST ONCE INDICATED IN M4 (IF M4 IS EMPTY, THEN RELEVANT ACTS IN L1 OR L3) HAVE TO BE PREFILLED, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

ACTS	Once	More than once	REF	DNK
1 1 Threatened to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	8	9
2-8 2 Used force against you in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
9-13 3 Forced you to have sexual intercourse, including attempts, also when you did not want, were not able to refuse or were frightened to refuse?	1	2	8	9
14, 15 4 Touched your intimate parts or forced you to do something else sexual you found degrading or humiliating	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M6[x]. → IF M5 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 (ONE EPISODE): **When did it happen? (READ OUT)**

→ IF M5 AT LEAST TWO TIMES IS EQUAL WITH 1 OR ONCE IS EQUAL WITH 2 (MORE THAN ONE EPISODE):

When was the last time? (READ OUT)

1 Within the last 12 months

2 1 to 5 years ago

3 More than 5 years ago

8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*

9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ IF M6=1 AND (M5 AT LEAST TWO TIMES IS EQUAL WITH 1 OR ONCE IS EQUAL WITH 2 (OR ALL M5>2 OR EMPTY))
(LAST EPISODE WITHIN LAST YEAR AND MORE THAN ONE EPISODES): M7; OTHERWISE

→ IF M6>1 AND (M5 AT LEAST TWO TIMES IS EQUAL WITH 1 OR ONCE IS EQUAL WITH 2 (OR ALL M5>2 OR EMPTY))
(LAST EPISODE EARLIER AND MORE THAN ONE EPISODES): M10; OTHERWISE

→ IF M5 ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 (ONE EPISODE): M24 FILTER

M7[x]. Within the last 12 months, all of this happened ... (READ OUT)

1 One time → M10

2 Two to 10 times

3 More than 10 times → M9

8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)* → M9

9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)* → M9

M8[x]. How many times?

Number of episodes |__|__| → IF 2-10, M10

98 *Don't want to answer*

99 *Don't know/Can't remember*

M9[x]. How often did it happen? (READ OUT)

1 Daily (every day or almost every day)

2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)

3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)

4 More seldom

5 Only in particular periods (for instance, during the holidays)

8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*

9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

**M10[x]. Thinking about all experiences with <PERPETRATOR>, for how long this behaviour lasted?
(Duration should be calculated from the moment when the violence started) (READ OUT)**

1 Less than six months

2 From 6 months up to 1 year

3 From 1 year up to 2 years

4 From 2 years up to 5 years

5 More than 5 years

6 It has happened once → M24 FILTER

8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*

9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

M11[x] – M23[x]: Per each non-partner: all difficult episodes**M11[x]. How often did these episodes take place? (If the frequency was different, the most frequent.) (READ OUT)**

- 1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
- 2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
- 3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
- 4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
- 5 Less than once a year
- 6 Only in particular periods (for instance, during the holidays)
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-13 IN M4=1 (OR IF M4 IS EMPTY, THEN 2-8 IN L1 OR 1-5 IN L3) (EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL/ RAPE): M12; OTHERWISE (IF ONLY ACTS 1, 14 OR 15 MARKED IN M4 (OR IF M4=EMPTY, ONLY 1 IN L1 OR ONLY 6, 7 IN L3 (EXPERIENCED ONLY THREATING OR SEXUAL TOUCHING OR OTHER SEXUAL VIOLENCE THAN RAPE)): M16

M12[x]. Thinking about these episodes, did you ever suffer any of the following things as a result of what happened to you? Have you had ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... bruises or a black eye or pain in some body parts or a bloody nose?	1	2	8	9
2 ... cuts/scratches/burns etc.?	1	2	8	9
3 ... fractures, broken bones, broken nose/teeth?	1	2	8	9
4 ... head or brain injury?	1	2	8	9
5 ... internal injuries?	1	2	8	9
6 ... genital injury?	1	2	8	9
7 → IF B5(SV1) (WOMEN): ... miscarriage?	1	2	8	9
8 → IF B5(SV1) AND AT LEAST ONE ACT 9-12 IN M4=1 (OR IF M4 EMPTY THEN L3 1-4) (WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED RAPE): ... a pregnancy as a consequence?	1	2	8	9
9 ... other physical injury. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN M12: M13; OTHERWISE M15

M13[x]. Did it happen ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M14[x]. → IF M13=1: When did you suffer injuries due to these episodes? (READ OUT)

→ IF M13>1: When was the last time you suffered injuries due to these episodes? (READ OUT)

- 1 Within the last 12 months
- 2 1 to 5 years ago
- 3 More than 5 years ago
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M15[x]. As a consequence of what happened to you, did you ever suffer any psychological consequences? For instance, depression, panic attacks, problems with concentration, problems in sleeping or eating or other consequences.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

M16[x]. Did you ever speak about any of these episodes to a friend, family member or a relative?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

M17[x]. Did you ever speak about any of these episodes to health services (doctor, nurse) or to social services?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

M18[x]. Did you ever call a helpline or contact a victim support organisation when any of these episodes happened?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

M19[x]. Did you report any of these episodes to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No, but someone else reported → M21
- 3 No, no one reported → M21
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)* → M21
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)* → M21

→ IF M19=1 AND (AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-8 AND 9-15 IN M4) (OR IF M4 IS EMPTY, THEN AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-8 IN L1 AND 1-7 IN L3) (REPORTED AND EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE): M20, OTHERWISE M21

M20[x] (optional). Which type of behaviour did you report to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Physical
- 2 Sexual
- 3 Both physical and sexual
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

M21[x]. Did you feel that your life was in danger during these episodes?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → M23
- 8 *Don't want to answer* → M23
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember* → M23

M22[x] (optional). You felt that your life was in danger ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Once
- 2 More than once
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

M23[x]. Thinking about what you have experienced by <PERPETRATOR>, how would you describe what happened to you? (READ OUT)

- 1 It was a crime
- 2 It was wrong, but not a crime
- 3 It was just something that happened
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know / Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ M2[2]=EMPTY AND (M6[1]=1, 2) (LAST PERPETRATOR AND WITHIN LAST 5 YEARS): M31; OTHERWISE FILTER AFTER M58[x]

M24[x] – M30[x]: Per each non-partner: short form of difficult episode

THIS SHORT FORM WILL BE FILLED INSTEAD OF IN-DEPTH QUESTIONS (M11/M12 – M23):

- IF THIS WAS ONE EPISODE BY THIS PERPETRATOR AND WAS NOT LAST EPISODE
- IF THIS WAS ONE EPISODE BY THIS PERPETRATOR AND WAS LAST BUT HAPPENED MORE THAN FIVE YEARS AGO

→ IF M2[2]=EMPTY AND M6[1]>2 AND (M5[1] ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 OR M10[1]=6) (FIRST FORM AND ONE EPISODE EARLIER THAN 5 YEARS): NEXT FILTER; OTHERWISE

→ IF (M2[2]≠EMPTY AND (M5[x] ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 OR M10[x]=6)) (NOT FIRST FORM AND ONE EPISODE: NEXT FILTER;

OTHERWISE (M2[2]=EMPTY AND M6[1]=1, 2 AND (M5[1] ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 OR M10[1]=6) (FIRST FORM AND ONE EPISODE WITHIN LAST 5 YEARS): M32

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-13 IN M4=1 (OR IF M4 IS EMPTY, THEN 2-8 IN L1 OR 1-5 IN L3) (EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL/SEXUAL): M24; OTHERWISE (EXPERIENCED ONLY THREATING OR SEXUAL TOUCHING OR OTHER SEXUAL VIOLENCE THAN RAPE): M25

M24[x]. Thinking about this episode, did you ever suffer any of the following things as a result of what happened to you? Have you had ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... bruises or a black eye or pain in some body parts or a bloody nose?	1	2	8	9
2 ... cuts/scratches/burns etc.?	1	2	8	9
3 ... fractures, broken bones, broken nose/teeth?	1	2	8	9
4 ... head or brain injury?	1	2	8	9
5 ... internal injuries?	1	2	8	9
6 ... genital injury?	1	2	8	9
7 → IF B5(SV1) (WOMEN): ... miscarriage?	1	2	8	9
8 → IF B5(SV1) AND AT LEAST ONE ACT 9-12 IN M4=1 (OR IF M4 EMPTY THEN L3 1-4) (WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED RAPE): ... a pregnancy as a consequence?	1	2	8	9
9 ... other physical injury. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M25[x]. Did you speak about this episode to a friend, family member or a relative?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

M26[x]. Did you speak about this episode to health services (doctor, nurse) or to social services?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

M27[x]. Did you call a helpline or contact a victim support organisation when this episode happened?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

M28[x]. Did you report this episode to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
 2 No, but someone else reported
 3 No, no one reported
 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M29[x]. Did you feel that your life was in danger during this episode?

- 1 Yes
 2 No
 8 Don't want to answer
 9 Don't know/Can't remember

M30[x]. Thinking about what you have experienced by <PERPETRATOR>, how would you describe what happened to you? (READ OUT)

- 1 It was a crime
 2 It was wrong, but not a crime
 3 It was just something that happened
 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
 9 Don't know / Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ CONTINUE M59[x] FILTER

M31 – M60: Last difficult episode by non-partner within last 5 years**M31. Still thinking about all experiences with <PERPETRATOR>, please think now about the last episode. What happened during this episode? (READ OUT)**

<ONLY ACTS INDICATED IN M4 (IF M4 IS EMPTY, THEN RELEVANT ACTS IN L1 OR L3) HAVE TO BE PREFILLED AS SUBQUESTIONS, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... threatened to harm you in a way that frightened you?	1	2	8	9
2 ... pushed, shoved you or pulled your hair on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
3 ... thrown something at you or slapped you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
4 ... beat you with his/her fist or with an object or kicked you on purpose in a way that hurt or frightened you?	1	2	8	9
5 ... burned you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
6 ... tried to suffocate you or strangled you on purpose?	1	2	8	9
7 ... threatened to use or actually used knife, gun or acid or something similar against you?	1	2	8	9
8 ... has ever used force against you in any other way than mentioned above, in a way that hurt or frightened you. Specify	1	2	8	9
9 ... forced you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way? (By sexual intercourse, we mean here vaginal or anal penetration or oral sex or penetration with objects.)	1	2	8	9
10 ... made you have sexual intercourse when you could not refuse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs?	1	2	8	9
11 ... made you have sexual intercourse you did not want because you were afraid of what might happen if you refused?	1	2	8	9
12 ... made you have sexual intercourse with someone else by force, threat or blackmail (also in exchange for money, goods or favours)?	1	2	8	9
13 ... attempted to force you to have sexual intercourse by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way but the intercourse did not occur?	1	2	8	9
14 ... apart from what was mentioned above, has someone touched your genitals, breasts, bottom or lips when you did not want to?	1	2	8	9
15 ... forced you to do something else sexual than mentioned above that you found degrading or humiliating?	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M32 (optional). Did it happen ... (READ OUT)

FILL <COUNTRY> WITH THE NAME OF YOUR COUNTRY

- 1 In <COUNTRY>
- 2 Abroad
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M33. Where did this episode occur? (READ OUT)

- 1 Your own home or yard → M35
- 2 Perpetrator's or someone's else home or yard → M35
- 3 Your workplace → M35
- 4 Somewhere else
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → M35
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → M35

M34. In which location? (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Public transport or facilities (bus station, railway station, airport)
- 2 Official places such as hospital, police station, government office
- 3 Educational institutions such as school, university
- 4 Sport facilities or events: stadium, sport halls, gambling, boxing match
- 5 Open public areas: streets, parks, woods, etc.
- 6 Shopping areas, pubs, restaurants, hotels, cinema, theatre
- 7 Other places (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M35 (optional). How old would you say <PERSON: this person was?> <GROUP: these persons in this group were? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)> (READ OUT)

- 1 Under 15
- 2 15-29 years
- 3 30-44 years
- 4 45-59 years
- 5 60 and more
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M36. Were you able to do or try to do something to defend yourself? Have you ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... screamed, tried to attract people attention/help?	1	2	8	9
2 ... escaped or tried to escape?	1	2	8	9
3 ... talked to him/her, begged, threatened, tried to make him/her stop?	1	2	8	9
4 ... assaulted him/her without weapons?	1	2	8	9
5 ... assaulted him/her with weapons?	1	2	8	9
6 ... other. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 1-8 in M31=1 (OR IF M31=EMPTY, THEN IN M4 OR IF M4=EMPTY, THEN IN L1): M37, OTHERWISE M38

M37 (optional). Who was the first one to use or threaten to use physical contact? (READ OUT)

- 1 You
- 2 The perpetrator
- 3 Someone else
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M38 (optional). Do you think that <PERSON: this person was> <GROUP: any of those persons were> drunk or on drugs when the episode happened? (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Yes, drunk
- 2 Yes, on drugs
- 3 Yes, but could not distinguish which it was
- 4 Yes, drunk and on drugs
- 5 No, not drunk nor on drugs
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M39 (optional). At the time the episode happened, were you drunk or on drugs?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF M31_7=2, 8, 9 (OR IF M31 EMPTY THEN M4_7, IF M4 EMPTY THEN L1_7) (DID NOT THREATENED TO USE OR ACTUALLY USED WEAPON): M40; OTHERWISE M41 FILTER

M40. During this episode, did <PERSON: this person> < IF GROUP: any of those persons> have a knife, a stick, a gun or a weapon of any kind?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF M21=1, 8, 9 OR EMPTY (NOT 'NO' UNDER ALL EPISODES): M41; OTHERWISE M42 FILTER

M41. Did you feel that your life was in danger during this episode?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF M16[1]=1, 8, 9 OR EMPTY (NOT 'NO' UNDER ALL EPISODES): M42; OTHERWISE M43 FILTER

M42. Did you speak about this episode to a friend, family member or a relative?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF AT LEAST ONE ACT 2-15 IN M31=1 (OR IF M31=EMPTY, THEN IN M4 OR IF M4=EMPTY, THEN 2-8 IN L1 OR 1-7 IN L3) (EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL/SEXUAL) AND (AT LEAST ONCE M12_1 – M12_9=1 (INJURY BASED ON M12) OR M12 EMPTY (NO REPEATED VIOLENCE)): M43; OTHERWISE M45

M43. Thinking about this episode, did you suffer any of the following things as a result of what happened to you? Have you had ... (READ OUT)

<IF M12[1] NOT EMPTY, ONLY INJURIES INDICATED IN M12[1] HAVE TO BE PREFILLED AS SUBQUESTIONS, OTHERWISE EMPTY>

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... bruises or black eye or pain in some body parts or a bloody nose?	1	2	8	9
2 ... cuts/scratches/burns etc.?	1	2	8	9
3 ... fractures, broken bones, broken nose/teeth?	1	2	8	9
4 ... head or brain injury?	1	2	8	9
5 ... internal injuries?	1	2	8	9
6 ... genital injury?	1	2	8	9
7 → IF B5(SV1) (WOMEN): ... miscarriage?	1	2	8	9
8 → IF B5(SV1) AND AT LEAST ONE ACT 9-12 IN M31=1 (OR IF M31 EMPTY THEN M4 OR IF M4 EMPTY THEN L3 1-4) (WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED RAPE): ... a pregnancy as a consequence?	1	2	8	9
9 ... other physical injury. Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONE YES IN M43 (PHYSICAL INJURY): M44; OTHERWISE M45

M44. Did this episode leave you with any permanent physical damage? For instance, scars, loss of vision or hearing loss, HIV as consequence of rape.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

M45. Did you get medical attention because of what happened to you? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes, I had to stay in hospital
- 2 Yes, I saw someone from health services (doctor/nurse) but I did not have to stay in hospital
- 3 No, I did not get medical attention, but I should have → M47
- 4 No, I did not need it → M47
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → M47
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → M47

M46 (optional). Did the doctor or the medical staff in the hospital or in the medical services ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	Was already done	REF	DNK
1 ... try to understand or to ask you what really happened to you?	1	2	3	8	9
2 ... direct you to support services	1	2	3	8	9
3 ... direct you to the police?	1	2	3	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF M15[1]=1, 8, 9 OR EMPTY (NOT 'NO' UNDER ALL EPISODES): M47; OTHERWISE M48

M47. As a consequence of what happened to you, did you ever suffer any psychological consequences? For instance, depression, panic attacks, problems with concentration, problems in sleeping or eating or other consequences.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

M48. Did you take any time off work or education because of what happened? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Didn't work/study at that time
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

M49. After this episode, were you able to do the housework or take care of the children? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Didn't have to do housework/didn't have children
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

M50. Did you ever take medicines to cope with this episode?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

M51. Did you ever take alcohol or drugs to cope with this episode?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 *Don't want to answer*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember*

M52. Did you report this episode to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes → M54
- 2 No, but someone else reported
- 3 No, no one reported
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → M56*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → M56*

M53. For what reason you did not report this episode to the police? You can give more than one reason. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Reported to other authorities instead
- 2 Police would not be able to help
- 3 Police would not do anything/they would not believe /dislike of the police
- 4 Discouraged to report by someone (police, relatives, friends etc.)
- 5 Fear of the perpetrator/fear of consequences/afraid of consequences for perpetrator (apprehension)
- 6 Embarrassment/blame
- 7 Not serious enough/inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- 8 This is a private or family matter, solved it by myself
- 9 Other reason (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 98 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 99 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ IF M52=2: M54; OTHERWISE M56

M54. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled the matter? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes → M56
- 2 Partly
- 3 No
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → M56
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → M56

M55 (optional). For what reasons were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Police did not do enough to solve the case/apprehend offender
- 2 Police did not do enough to protect/advise
- 3 Police did not keep me informed
- 4 Police were not interested/did not want to listen
- 5 Police were too slow in attending
- 6 Police were impolite, rude
- 7 Other reason (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M56. Did you contact for help any institution or organisation as a result of the episode? Did you contact ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	Was already done	REF	DNK
1 ... social services?	1	2	3	8	9
2 ... shelters, hostel for victims?	1	2	3	8	9
3 ... assistance to victims of crimes?	1	2	3	8	9
4 ... church or other religious organisation	1	2	3	8	9
5 ... legal aid services	1	2	3	8	9
6 ... organisation/institution providing other type of assistance	1	2	3	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

M57. How serious was this episode for you at the time? (READ OUT)

- 1 Very serious
- 2 Fairly serious
- 3 Not very serious
- 4 Not at all serious
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF M5[1] ONCE EQUAL WITH 1 OR M10[1]=6 (ONE EPISODE): M58; OTHERWISE M59[1] FILTER

M58. Thinking about what you have experienced by <PERPETRATOR>, how would you describe what happened to you? (READ OUT)

- 1 It was a crime
- 2 It was wrong, but not a crime
- 3 It was just something that happened
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know / Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF L6=1, 3, 4 AND M2[2] NOT EMPTY (MORE THAN ONE PERSON/GROUP AND 2 FORMS FILLED): M59[x]; OTHERWISE

→ IF L6=4 AND M2[2] EMPTY (EXPERIENCED BY INDIVIDUALS AND GROUP AND ONE FORM FILLED) ADD INTRODUCTION: Thank you for sharing this. Now I would like to ask few questions about other persons who did this to you. This is much less detailed as questions about last person(s). AND CONTINUE M60[x]; OTHERWISE

→ L6=1 AND M2[2] EMPTY (MORE THAN ONE PERSON AND ONE FORM FILLED) ADD INTRODUCTION: Thank you for sharing this. Now I would like to ask few questions about next person who did this to you. This is much less detailed as questions about last person. About this next person. AND CONTINUE M2[2] PERSON; OTHERWISE

→ L6=3 AND M1[2] EMPTY (MORE THAN ONE GROUP AND ONE FORM FILLED) ADD INTRODUCTION: Thank you for sharing this. Now I would like to ask few questions about next group who did this to you. This is much less detailed as questions about last group. About this next group. AND CONTINUE M1[2]

→ IF L5=1 OR L6=2 (ONE PERSON OR ONE GROUP): M61 FILTER

M59[x]: Was there another person or other persons you have not yet mentioned?

1 Yes → M60[x] FILTER

2 No → M61 FILTER

8 Don't want to answer → M61 FILTER

9 Don't know / Can't remember → M61 FILTER

→ IF M59[x]=1 AND L6=4 (YES AND EXPERIENCED BY INDIVIDUALS AND GROUP): M60[x]; OTHERWISE

→ IF M59[x]=1 AND L6=1 (YES AND MORE THAN ONE PERSON) ADD INTRODUCTION: **Now I would like to ask few questions about next person who did this to you.** AND CONTINUE WITH NEXT PERSON M2[x]

→ IF M59[x]=1 AND L6=3 (YES AND MORE THAN ONE GROUP) ADD INTRODUCTION: **Now I would like to ask few questions about next group who did this to you.** AND CONTINUE WITH NEXT GROUP M1[x]

M60[x]. Thinking about other person(s), next who did this, was it ... (READ OUT)

1 Individually acting person → NEXT PERSON M2[x]

2 Group → NEXT GROUP M1[x]

M61: Health consequences due to experiences with non-partner(s)

→ IF B48(SV27)=1 AND (G60=2 OR G60=EMPTY OR K5=2 OR K5=EMPTY) (LIMITED IN ACTIVITIES AND NOT DUE TO PARTNER VIOLENCE): M61; OTHERWISE SECTION N

M61. When we talked about your health situation, you said that you are limited in activities people usually do because of health problems. Are these limitations a consequence of any episode by any person (other than any of your partners)?

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't want to answer

9 Don't know/Can't remember

Section N: Possible repeatedly offensive experiences

Now we will talk about other situations that may occur in daily life. You may have been in a situation where the same person has been repeatedly offensive or threatening towards you to the point of scaring you. For the next questions, I would like to ask you to think about your current and previous intimate partners as well as any other male or female.

N1. During your lifetime, has the same person repeatedly done one or more of the following things to you in a manner, which caused you fear, alarm or distress? Someone repeatedly ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... sent you unwanted messages (including messages on social media), emails, letters or gifts?	1	2	8	9
2 ... made obscene, threatening, nuisance or silent telephone calls?	1	2	8	9
3 ... tried insistently to be in touch with you, waiting or loitering outside your home, school or workplace?	1	2	8	9
4 ... followed or spied on you in person?	1	2	8	9
5 ... intentionally damaged your things (car, motorbike, mailbox, etc.) or the belongings of people you care about, or harmed your animals?	1	2	8	9
6 ... made offensive or embarrassing comments about you publically (including social networks)?	1	2	8	9
7 ... published photos, videos or highly personal information about you?	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN N1: N2, OTHERWISE SECTION P

N2. Who did it? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

<SHOW RESPONSE OPTIONS 1, 2, 3 ONLY IF RESPONDENT HAS THAT PARTNER>

- 1 → IF B23=1 OR B23=2 OR B24=1 OR B25=1 SHOW: Current partner
- 2 → IF B21=3 OR B21=4 OR B23=3 OR B26=1 OR B27=1 SHOW: Former male partner
- 3 → IF B21=3 OR B21=4 OR B23=3 OR B26=1 OR B27=1 SHOW: Former female partner
- 4 Male relative
- 5 Female relative
- 6 Male friend/friend of the family/school mate/colleague
- 7 Female friend/friend of the family/school mate/colleague
- 8 Male supervisor/boss/professor/teacher
- 9 Female supervisor/boss/professor/teacher
- 10 Male with some authority: army or police officer/priest/doctor
- 11 Female with some authority: army or police officer/priest/doctor
- 12 Male, someone else you knew
- 13 Female, someone else you knew
- 14 Male, complete stranger
- 15 Female, complete stranger
- 16 Other male. Specify
- 17 Other female. Specify
- 18 Other, do not know if male or female. Specify
- 98 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 99 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

SET OF QUESTIONS N3-N7 HAS TO BE REPEATED BY EACH TYPE OF PERPETRATOR MARKED IN N2. PREFILL <PERPETRATOR> ACCORDING TO N2: 'p1'='current partner'; etc. IF N2=98 OR 99, PREFILL 'p19' WITH 'SOMEONE, YOU DID NOT TELL WHO'.

N3p1-N3p19. You told me that <PERPETRATOR> repeatedly offended and persecuted you. How long did this behaviour last? If it is still happening, please consider from the time this behaviours started. (READ OUT)

- 1 Less than 2 weeks
- 2 A few weeks (2-4 weeks)
- 3 From 1 month up to 3 months
- 4 From 3 months up to 6 months
- 5 From 6 months up to 1 year
- 6 More than a year
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

N4p1-N4p19. How often has it happened/did it happen? (READ OUT)

- 1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
- 2 If N3pi>1 SHOW: Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
- 3 If N3pi>2 SHOW: Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
- 4 More seldom
- 5 Only in particular periods (for instance, during the holidays)
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

N5p1-N5p19. When was the last time? (READ OUT)

- 1 Within the last 12 months
- 2 1 to 5 years ago
- 3 More than 5 years ago
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ NEXT PERPETRATOR, IF NOT MORE N6

N6. Did you experience any of these episodes before you were 15 years-old? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes, all of them
- 2 Yes, some or one of them
- 3 No, none of them
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

→ IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF PERPETRATOR MARKED IN N2: N7; OTHERWISE N8

N7. Please, think about the last person who persecuted you with these behaviours, who was she/he?

<SHOW ONLY PERPETRATORS MARKED IN N2>

- 1 Current partner
- 2 Former male partner
- 3 Former female partner
- 4 Male relative
- 5 Female relative
- 6 Male friend/friend of the family/school mate/colleague
- 7 Female friend/friend of the family/school mate/colleague
- 8 Male supervisor/boss/professor/teacher
- 9 Female supervisor/boss/professor/teacher
- 10 Male with some authority: army or police officer/priest/doctor
- 11 Female with some authority: army or police officer/priest/doctor
- 12 Male, someone else you knew
- 13 Female, someone else you knew
- 14 Male, complete stranger
- 15 Female, complete stranger
- 16 Other male. Specify
- 17 Other female. Specify
- 18 Other, do not know if male or female. Specify
- 19 → IF N2=98 OR 99 SHOW: Someone, you did not tell who

IF ONE TYPE OF PERPETRATOR MARKED IN N2: PREFILL <PERPETRATOR> ACCORDING TO N2; OTHERWISE ACCORDING TO N7.

N8. After these episodes by <PERPETRATOR>, did you ask for help from a lawyer or from a victim support centre (anti-violence/anti-stalking centre)?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember

N9. Did you report any of these episodes to the police? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes → N11
- 2 No, but someone else reported
- 3 No, no one reported
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → N14
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → N14

N10. For what reason you did not report this episode to the police? You can give more than one reason. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Reported to other authorities instead
- 2 Police would not be able to help me
- 3 Police would not do anything/they would not believe me/dislike of the police
- 4 Discouraged to report by someone (police, relatives, friends etc.)
- 5 Fear of the perpetrator/fear of consequences/afraid of consequences for perpetrator (apprehension)
- 6 Embarrassment/blame
- 7 Not serious enough/inappropriate for police/police not necessary
- 8 This is a private or family matter, solved it by myself
- 9 Other reason (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 98 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 99 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF N9=2: N11; OTHERWISE N14

N11. Were you satisfied with the way the police handled the matter? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes → N13
- 2 Partly
- 3 No
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → N13
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → N13

N12 (optional). For what reasons were you dissatisfied? You can give more than one reason. (MARK ALL THAT APPLY) (SHOW CARD)

- 1 Police did not do enough to solve the case/apprehend offender
- 2 Police did not do enough to protect me/advise me
- 3 Police did not keep me informed
- 4 Police were not interested / did not want to listen
- 5 Police were too slow in attending
- 6 Police were impolite, rude
- 7 Other reason (DO NOT READ). Specify
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

N13. Following the report or the complaint, these behaviours ... (READ OUT)

- 1 Stopped
- 2 Decreased
- 3 Stayed the same
- 4 Increased
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

N14. As a consequence of what happened, did you do any of the following? Did you ... (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... change your telephone number/email address or close your social network (e.g. Facebook, Twitter...) account?	1	2	8	9
2 ... stop going out alone or change the route to get to work/school/university?	1	2	8	9
3 ... take something with you to protect yourself (scissors, knife, pepper spray)?	1	2	8	9
4 ... change your place of residence?	1	2	8	9
5 ... change job/school/university or stop working/studying?	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

Section P: Possible difficult experiences in childhood

Now we would like to ask some questions about your childhood, before you were 15 years-old.

The next questions are about experiences that people may have in childhood with their parents. Please, consider as parents persons who brought you up. As mother, please consider also stepmother or foster mother or grandmother, and as father also stepfather or foster father or grandfather.

P1. Before you were 15 years-old, how often did your father belittle or humiliate you with his words? (READ OUT)

- 1 All the time
- 2 Often
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely, including once
- 5 Never
- 6 Did not have father/person who was as father
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

P2. Before you were 15 years-old, how often did your mother belittle or humiliate you with her words? (READ OUT)

- 1 All the time
- 2 Often
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely, including once
- 5 Never
- 6 Did not have mother/person who was as mother
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF P1≠6 AND P2≠6 (HAD BOTH PARENTS): P3; OTHERWISE P5 FILTER

P3. How often have you seen or heard during your childhood your father ... (READ OUT)

	All the time	Often	Sometimes	Rarely, including once	Never	REF	DNK
1 ... belittling or humiliating your mother with his words?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
2 ... using physical force against your mother (e.g. slapped, pulled hair, threw things, hit with fist, kicked)?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

P4. How often have you seen or heard during your childhood your mother ... (READ OUT)

	All the time	Often	Sometimes	Rarely, including once	Never	REF	DNK
1 ... belittling or humiliating your father with her words?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
2 ... using physical force against your father (e.g. slapped, pulled hair, threw things, hit with fist, kicked)?	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF P1≠6 (HAD FATHER): P5; OTHERWISE P7 FILTER

P5. Before you were 15 years-old, has your father ever intentionally hit or kicked you very hard or beaten you with an object like a stick or belt, or burned you or stabbed you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → P7 FILTER
- 8 Don't want to answer → P7 FILTER
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember → P7 FILTER

P6. How often did your father do these things? (READ OUT)

- 1 All the time
- 2 Often
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely, including once
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF P2≠6 (HAD MOTHER): P7; OTHERWISE P9

P7. Before you were 15 years-old, has your mother ever intentionally hit or kicked you very hard or beaten you with an object like a stick or belt, or burned you or stabbed you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → P9
- 8 Don't want to answer → P9
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember → P9

P8. How often did your mother do these things? (READ OUT)

- 1 All the time
- 2 Often
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely, including once
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

Please think now about experiences during your childhood that can happen with any person, in and outside your family.

P9. Before you were 15 years-old, did anyone, male or female do following (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... ever make you posed naked in front of any person or in photographs, video or an internet webcam when you did not want to do this?	1	2	8	9
2 ... ever touch your private parts - genitals or breasts - when you did not want them to?	1	2	8	9
3 ... ever make you touch his/her private parts - genitals or breasts - when you did not want them to?	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN P9: P10, OTHERWISE P11

P10. Who did it? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1 → IF P1≠6 SHOW: Father/stepfather/foster father
- 2 → IF P2≠6 SHOW: Mother/stepmother/foster mother
- 3 Brother/half-brother
- 4 Sister/half-sister
- 5 Other male relative
- 6 Other female relative
- 7 Male friend/friend of the family/schoolmate
- 8 Female friend/friend of the family/schoolmate
- 9 Male professional: teacher/staff in medical services (doctor/nurse)/religious leader
- 10 Female professional: teacher/staff in medical services (doctor/nurse)/religious leader
- 11 Male, someone else you knew
- 12 Female, someone else you knew
- 13 Male, complete stranger
- 14 Female, complete stranger
- 15 Others. Specify
- 98 Don't want to answer
- 99 Don't know/Can't remember

P11. Before you were 15 years-old, did anyone, male or female, ever force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? (If needed: by sexual intercourse, we mean here vaginal or anal penetration or oral sex or penetration with objects)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → P13 FILTER
- 8 Don't want to answer → P13 FILTER
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember → P13 FILTER

P12. Who did it? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1 → IF P1≠6 SHOW: Father/stepfather/foster father
- 2 → IF P2≠6 SHOW: Mother/stepmother/foster mother
- 3 Brother/half-brother
- 4 Sister/half-sister
- 5 Other male relative
- 6 Other female relative
- 7 Male friend/friend of the family/schoolmate
- 8 Female friend/friend of the family/schoolmate
- 9 Male professional: teacher/staff in medical services (doctor/nurse)/religious leader
- 10 Female professional: teacher/staff in medical services (doctor/nurse)/religious leader
- 11 Male, someone else you knew
- 12 Female, someone else you knew
- 13 Male, complete stranger
- 14 Female, complete stranger
- 15 Others. Specify
- 98 Don't want to answer
- 99 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF AT LEAST ONCE 'YES' IN P9 OR P11=1: P13; OTHERWISE SECTION Q

NEXT QUESTION HAS TO BE REPEATED FOR EACH TYPE OF PERPETRATOR MARKED IN P10 OR P12. PREFILL <PERPETRATOR> ACCORDING TO P10/P12: 'p1'='father/stepfather/foster father'; etc. IF P10 OR P12=98 OR 99, PREFILL 'p16' WITH 'SOMEONE, YOU DID NOT TELL WHO'.

P13p1-P13p16. How often did <PERPETRATOR> do these things? (READ OUT)

- 1 All the time
 - 2 Often
 - 3 Sometimes
 - 4 Rarely, including once
 - 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
 - 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)
- NEXT PERPETRATOR, IF NOT MORE P14

P14. How old were you when the first episode happened (this episode happened)? (READ OUT)

- 1 Under 6 years
- 2 6 -10 years
- 3 11 -15 years
- 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)
- 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

P15. Did you speak about any episode to ... ? (READ OUT)

	Yes	No	REF	DNK
1 ... a family member or a relative?	1	2	8	9
2 ... a friend, a schoolmate or neighbour?	1	2	8	9
3 ... someone at school (teacher, psychologist, social workers, pedagogue)?	1	2	8	9
4 ... the health services (doctor, nurse) or to the social service?	1	2	8	9
5 ... or called a helpline or contacted a victim support organisation?	1	2	8	9
6 ... or contacted police?	1	2	8	9
7 ... someone else? Specify	1	2	8	9

REF: Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) DNK: Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

Section Q: Support services

PREFILL THE LIST OF SERVICES (<SERVICE>) ACCORDING TO THE COUNTRY SPECIFIC SITUATION

→ IF 24/7 AND FREE OF CHARGE HELPLINE IS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY

Q1. Have you ever heard about <SERVICE>?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer

→ IF ANOTHER HELPLINE NOT 24/7 OR FREE OF CHARGE IS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY

Q2. Have you ever heard about <SERVICE>?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer

→ IF SPECIFIC SHELTERS FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCLUDING FREE OF CHARGE ACCOMMODATION AND ACCEPTING CHILDREN IS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY

Q3. Have you ever heard about <SERVICE>?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't want to answer

→ IF ANOTHER SHELTER SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY

Q4. Have you ever heard about <SERVICE>?

1 Yes

2 No

8 *Don't want to answer*

→ IF ANY OTHER SUPPORT SERVICE/ORGANISATION EXISTS IN THE COUNTRY

Q5. Have you ever heard about <SERVICE>?

1 Yes

2 No

8 *Don't want to answer*

→ IF FREE LEGAL AID FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY

Q6. People who are victims of sexual abuse are entitled to free legal aid. Were you aware of this?

1 Yes

2 No

8 *Don't want to answer*

Section R: General opinion

PREFILL <COUNTRY> WITH YOUR COUNTRY NAME

R1. In general, how common do you think intimate partner violence against women is in <COUNTRY>? (READ OUT)

1 Very common

2 Fairly common

3 Not very common

4 Not common at all/does not occur

8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*

9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

R2. In general, how common do you think intimate partner violence against men is in <COUNTRY>? (READ OUT)

1 Very common

2 Fairly common

3 Not very common

4 Not common at all/does not occur

8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*

9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

Section S (optional): General crime experiences

Now I would like to ask you some questions about what may have happened to you or to the members of your household.

S1. Over the last 5 years, have you or anyone else in your household had a car (including company car), a van, or any other vehicle such as truck or pick-up stolen or driven away without permission? (READ OUT)

1 Yes

2 No → S4

3 No one in the household have had car/van within last 5 years → S4

8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)* → S4

9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)* → S4

S2. Did it happen during the last 12 months?

- 1 Yes
 2 No → S4
 8 Don't want to answer → S4
 9 Don't know/Can't remember → S4

S3. How many times has it happened during the last 12 months?

- |_|_| times
 98 Don't want to answer
 99 Don't know/Can't remember

S4. Over the last 5 years, have you or anyone else in your household, had a motorcycle, scooter or moped stolen or driven away without permission? (READ OUT)

- 1 Yes
 2 No → S7
 3 No one in the household have had motorcycle/scooter/moped within last 5 years → S7
 8 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ) → S7
 9 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ) → S7

S5. Did it happen during the last 12 months?

- 1 Yes
 2 No → S7
 8 Don't want to answer → S7
 9 Don't know/Can't remember → S7

S6. How many times has it happened during the last 12 months?

- |_|_| times
 98 Don't want to answer
 99 Don't know/Can't remember

S7. Over the last 5 years, did anyone get into your home without permission, and stole, or tried to steal something?

- 1 Yes
 2 No → S10
 8 Don't want to answer → S10
 9 Don't know/Can't remember → S10

S8. Did it happen during the last 12 months?

- 1 Yes
 2 No → S10
 8 Don't want to answer → S10
 9 Don't know/Can't remember → S10

S9. How many times has it happened during the last 12 months?

- |_|_| times
 98 Don't want to answer
 99 Don't know/Can't remember

S10. Over the last 5 years, has anyone stolen something from you by using force or threatening you, or did anybody try to steal something by using force or threatening to use force?

- 1 Yes
 2 No → S14
 8 Don't want to answer → S14
 9 Don't know/Can't remember → S14

→ IF IN L1_1, L1_2, L1_3, L1_4, L1_5, L1_6, L1_7, L1_8 AT LEAST ONCE 'YES': S11, OTHERWISE GO TO S12

S11. You said earlier that someone threatened or physically assaulted you or used or tried to use weapon against you. Was it the same episode you just mentioned?

- 1 Yes
 2 No
 8 Don't want to answer
 9 Don't know/Can't remember

S12. Did it happen during the last 12 months?

1 Yes

2 No → S14

8 Don't want to answer → S14

9 Don't know/Can't remember → S14

S13. How many times has it happened during the last 12 months?

|_|_| times

98 Don't want to answer

99 Don't know/Can't remember

S14. Apart from theft involving force there are other types of theft of personal property, such as pickpocketing or theft of a purse, wallet, clothing, jewellery, mobile phone, sports equipment, etc. This can happen at one's work, at school, in a pub, on public transport, on the beach, or in the street. Over the last 5 years, have you been the victim of any of these thefts?

1 Yes

2 No → SECTION B (continuing)

8 Don't want to answer → SECTION B (continuing)

9 Don't know/Can't remember → SECTION B (continuing)

S15. Did it happen during the last 12 months?

1 Yes

2 No → SECTION B (continuing)

8 Don't want to answer → SECTION B (continuing)

9 Don't know/Can't remember → SECTION B (continuing)

S16. How many times has it happened during the last 12 months?

|_|_| times

98 Don't want to answer

99 Don't know/Can't remember

Section B (continuing): Background questions

Finally, few questions about you and your household.

B49(SV5). How many people usually live in your household? Please include yourself <→ IF B23=2 ADD: and your spouse with whom you are legally married and together as partners but just not living everyday together due to studies/work>.

|_|_| persons

98 Don't want to answer

99 Don't know/Can't remember

→ IF B49(SV5)>2 OR (B49(SV5)=2 AND B24=2) (MORE THAN TWO MEMBERS (OR B49(SV5) NOT RESPONDED) OR TWO MEMBERS AND PARTNER IS NOT LIVING THE HOUSEHOLD): B50; OTHERWISE END OF INTERVIEW

B50. Do you have your children (in any age) living in your household?

1 Yes

2 No → B52

8 Don't want to answer

9 Don't know/Can't remember

B51. How many your children living in your household are in the following age groups: (READ OUT)

1 ... number of children aged 0-3 |_|_|

2 ... number of children aged 4-6 |_|_|

3 ... number of children aged 7-15 |_|_|

4 ... number of children aged 16-24 |_|_|

5 ... number of children aged 25 and older |_|_|

98 Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)

99 Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

→ IF B49(SV5)=98, 99 OR B51=98, 99 (SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD OR NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOT RESPONDED): B52; OTHERWISE END OF INTERVIEW

B52. Which response option describes in the best way the composition of your household? (READ OUT)

- 1 → IF B49(SV5)=98, 99 SHOW: One member household
- 2 → IF B49(SV5)=98, 99 SHOW: Couple and no more members
- 3 Single parent household, where at least one child is below 25 (only parent and child(ren))
- 4 Single parent household, where all children are 25 years or older (only parent and child(ren))
- 5 Couple with children, where at least one child is below 25 (only two parents and child(ren))
- 6 Couple with children, where the all children are 25 years or older (only two parents and child(ren))
- 7 Other: in the household are also other members than parent(s) and child(ren)
- 8 *Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)*
- 9 *Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)*

END OF INTERVIEW

END1. I would like to thank you again for having helped us and for the time you have dedicated to us. Is there anything else you wish to add or that you think is important and feel that you have not said?

.....

.....

END2. If you have any questions to ask about the topics discussed in the survey or if you wish to contact us for any reason, do not hesitate to do so. You can contact us at the toll-free number <NUMBER>.

Thank you and goodbye.

Section X (continuing): Possible questions (as examples) for interviewer to assess the quality of fieldwork (not compulsory)

→ IF PAPI/CAPI INTERVIEW: X4; IF CATI INTERVIEW: X6

X4. Did anything disturb the interview? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1 Children running and playing around
- 2 Radio/TV turned on
- 3 Domestic animals, for example dog/cat etc.
- 4 Phone ringing and interrupting the interview
- 5 Other activity performed by the respondent (cooking dinner, taking care of other persons)
- 6 Persons commenting on the answers of the respondent or distracting him/her in another manner
- 7 Other situations. Specify
- 8 Nothing interrupted the interview

X5. Where was the interview held?

- 1 In the home or apartment or other part of respondent premises (e.g. garden)
- 2 In the public areas (street, cafeteria, public garden, etc.)
- 3 In the interviewers car
- 4 In the official office (government, municipality office, etc.)
- 5 Other place. Specify

X6. In general, the interview went ...

- 1 Very well
- 2 Well
- 3 Satisfactorily
- 4 With difficulties. Specify
- 5 With great difficulties. Specify

X7. What was, in your opinion, the attitude of the respondent towards the interview?

- 1 Interested
- 2 Indifferent
- 3 Reluctant

→ IF INTERVIEW INCLUDED A SELF-COMPLETED SECTION

X8. Did respondent do the whole of the self-completion on their own or did they require any help?

- 1 Whole self-completion done by respondent
- 2 Respondent required help with one or two questions
- 3 Respondent required help with more than one or two questions but less than half
- 4 Respondent required help with more than half the questions but not all
- 5 Respondent required help with all or nearly all of the questions

4

Description of datasets and variables

4.1. Structure of EU-GBV datasets and types of variables

When creating a microdata dataset, the technical details of each variable should be considered, as outlined in this chapter. This includes the type of variable (numeric or string), its length (number of digits, i.e. characters), the allowed response options, and also the linkage (i.e. logic) between them.

4.1.1. Characteristics of variables

The variables to be shared with Eurostat are classified in several groups:

- variables derived directly from the questions in the EU-GBV questionnaire
- variables derived from other variables and from other questions ('auxiliary' variables) that can ease the analyses and calculation of indicators
- optional variables.
- The optional variables, if not collected by the country, must be given the value '97' (or '997' in case of variable [NACE_D2](#)) for all records in the dataset, even if the variable would not be applicable based on previous answers.

Some of the EU-GBV variables are **standardised variables** mostly used in social surveys⁽²⁵⁾. Therefore, when constructing them, the latest definitions and rules must be considered. Furthermore, for user-friendliness and due to the considerable number of variables, their names are **mnemonic**. Firstly, the names of the variables indicate the **type of violence** (where relevant).

Mnemonic codes: Types of violence

SH	Sexual harassment at work
IP	Intimate partner violence
CP	Current partner violence
FP	Former partner violence
NP	Non-partner violence
ST	Stalking
CH	Violence in childhood

⁽²⁵⁾ See more details about standardised variables <https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/7039be8c-a45a-493f-bc49-987e0ba8f798/DSS-2017-Mar-4.2%20Standardisation%20of%20social%20variables%20%20progress%20report.pdf>.

Secondly, the variables indicate the **sub-type of violence**, if relevant.

Mnemonic codes: Sub-types of violence	
TH	Threatening
PH	Physical violence
PS	Psychological violence
OS	Other sexual violence (abuse)
RP	Rape
AR	Attempted rape
SV	Sexual violence (abuse)

Certain codes aim to provide **more information** about violence (where relevant).

Mnemonic codes: Additional information about violence	
E (after violence)	Experienced
W (after violence)	Witnessed

As many variables are related to e.g. frequency, occurrence, duration, etc., the following codes are designed to provide the more information about the **variable's nature**.

Mnemonic codes: General	
BEF15	Before the age of 15
D	Duration
E	Episode
EXIST	Existence
EXPER	Experienced
F	Frequency
L	Latest/most recent
LY/LYEAR	Last 12 months
X	Within this episode (episode form)
NE	Number of episodes
O/OCCUR	Occurrence
REPEAT	Repeated
RV	Repeated violence
OE	One episode
LE	Last episode

Indication of **types of perpetrators** in variables names is kept as descriptive as possible across sections.

Mnemonic codes: Types of perpetrators	
PERP	Perpetrator
CP	Current partner
M_CP/MCP	Male current partner
F_CP/FCP	Female current partner
FP	Former partner
M_FP/MFP	Male former partner
F_FP/FFP	Female former partner
IP	Intimate partner
NP	Non-partner
FATH	Father
MOTH	Mother
BROT	Brother
SIST	Sister
REL	Relative
OTHREL	Other relative
FRND	Friend
COLL	Colleague or co-worker
BOSS	Boss or supervisor (sometimes including professor or teacher)
NEMP	Non-employee
AUTH	Someone with authority or privileged status
PROF	Professional (religious leader, judge, police)
SCHOOL	Someone from school (teacher, pedagogue)
OTHKN	Other person known to the respondent
KNOW	Someone known to the respondent
STRG	Stranger
OTH	Other type of perpetrator
M_/MALE	Male
F_/FEMALE	Female
UNKSEX	Perpetrator of unknown sex
UNDEF	Undefined

In addition, some codes are unique for variables related to **reporting/talking** about violence.

Mnemonic codes: Reporting	
R/REPORT	Reporting
NR	Non-reporting
COUNS	Counsellor/contact person
OFFIC	Official body/institution
SOCSESV	Social services including health services
VICSERV	Victim support services including helpline
CLSPERS	Close person
OTHAUTH	Other authority

Finally, some codes are **more specific** and may only relate to one or two variables. Note that not all of them are listed here.

Mnemonic codes: More specific	
ACT	Activity
BIRTH	Birth
C	Consequences
CHLD	Child/children
CLSPERS	Close person
CNTR	Country
CONT	Contact/contacting
CWORK	Current work
D/DUR	Duration
HH	Household
INHH	Part of household
INTW	Interview
LIMIT	Limit/limitation
MODE	Mode of data collection
RESP	Respondent
SURV	Survey

4.1.2. Dataset structure and content

The EU-GBV microdata to be submitted to Eurostat for validation and for calculating the indicators is divided into two datasets – dataset MAIN and dataset FORM.

Both datasets must contain the following variables: [SURV_YEAR](#) (survey year), [PERS_ID](#) (personal id) and [COUNTRY](#) (country). These are ‘key variables’ used for merging data and must therefore be built into both datasets in the same way, and must refer to the same respondent (i.e. observation).

Both datasets include **1 059 variables** in total, out of which 4 are repeated (3 key variables and variable [SEX](#)) – **952 regular** and **107 optional**.

A full list of variables for each dataset is provided in [Annex A2.2](#) and [Annex A2.3](#), together with the legend ([Annex A2.1](#)) that provides an explanation for each column of the two lists with variables.

4.1.2.1. Dataset MAIN

Firstly, dataset MAIN contains general information about survey and data collection at the respondent level. Secondly, the dataset contains the personal and household characteristics of the respondents who were accepted to the database, such as citizenship, education, income, activity status, marital status, household size and type, health, etc.

Thirdly, and the most importantly, the dataset contains information about experiences of defined forms of violence (types of perpetrators, frequency, duration, severity, consequences, etc.), and general opinions and familiarity with this phenomenon.

Concretely, the dataset contains information about the following types of violent experiences:

- Sexual harassment at work (all information);
- Stalking (all information);
- Violence in childhood (all information);
- Intimate partner violence (aggregated level);

- Current partner violence (aggregated level);
- Former partner violence (aggregated level);
- Non-partner violence (aggregated level).

This dataset contains 949 variables – 844 regular and 105 optional.

4.1.2.2. Dataset FORM

In contrast to the dataset MAIN that contains information at respondent's level, the dataset FORM contains information at the episode-form level for former partners and non-partner violence experiences. In other words, the observations in this dataset refer to each perpetrator/group of perpetrators with whom the respondent has had these experiences. Therefore, a respondent may have more than one entry in this dataset.

Apart from the key variables: year of survey, personal ID, country of residence, this dataset contains information on the type of episode, the sex of the respondent, the type of perpetrator(s) of the episode, experienced acts and type of violence, the occurrence and frequency, the physical and psychological consequences, reporting and talking about violence, etc.

This dataset contains 110 variables – 108 regular and 2 optional.

4.1.2.3. Allowed values

Detailed information on the allowed values is provided for each variable separately (Sections 4.2 and 4.3 of this chapter). They include:

- **Response options:** allowed values that each variable can take. Not including the non-response or cases when the respondent is not eligible to respond;
- **Non-response:** showing that the relevant information was not obtained neither from the respondent nor from the administrative source (e.g. values '8' and '9'). However, not all the variables allow the non-response (e.g. variable AGE);
- **Missing (empty):** if based on defined rules, the respondent is not eligible to respond (e.g. has never worked), the corresponding cell in the data will be *missing*, i.e. empty. The empty cell in this document is presented as *'missing'*, i.e. for easier presentation of data validation rules. Nevertheless, the relevant records should always be the empty cells in datasets in case of non-eligibility.

4.1.2.4. Accepted interviews

Both datasets must contain only the respondents for whom the interview was completed and for whom data was accepted. The interview is considered *completed and accepted* if most of its variables are filled in. However, a few rules must be taken into account when considering if the interview is completed or not.

Firstly, if the respondent does not want to provide the necessary information that is used as a filter for other sections, e.g. the respondent does not want to disclose their current activity status (*'Sexual harassment at work'*) or their actual marital status (*'Intimate partner violence'*), it is not possible to continue with the interview. Therefore, non-response is not allowed for these variables.

Another rule on screening questions concerns the following types of violence: sexual harassment at work, partner psychological violence, partner physical violence, partner sexual violence, non-partner physical violence, non-partner sexual violence and stalking.

As the main purpose of the survey is to measure the prevalence of these types of violence, at least one screening question must receive a 'yes' or 'no' response to consider the interview as completed. If all screening questions in all types of violence are 'Don't want to answer' or 'Don't know/ Can't remember' (or 'Not applicable' for intimate partner psychological violence), the prevalence rate cannot be calculated and therefore the interview is not accepted.

At least one screening question must be equal to '1' or '2' in:

- 'Sexual harassment at work' screening (if applicable) (questions C1_1-C1_10), and
- at least one in 'Intimate partner violence' screening (if applicable) per each type of violence (questions F1_1-F1_13 and F10_1-F10_8 and F10_9-F10_14), and
- at least one in 'Non-partner violence' screening per each type of violence (questions L1_1-L1_8 and L3_1-L3_7), and
- at least one in 'Stalking' screening (questions N1_1-N1_7).

4.2. Description of variables for dataset MAIN

For each variable of this section, the following information is presented:

- Identifier and name (label)
- Corresponding question or questions in the EU-GBV questionnaire, and recommended question or set of questions (*where applicable*)
- Reporting unit (the respondent or data producer/interviewer)
- Reference period (in line with the time of data collection)
- Type of variable (number or string, and number of digits or characters)
- Values or response options
- Soft check or filter
- Description and technical or methodological issues / Good practice (*where applicable*)

4.2.1. General information and data collection

4.2.1.1. General information

SURV_YEAR: Year of survey	
Reporting unit	Data producer/Interviewer
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (4-digit)
Values/Response options	Year Year of the survey
Soft check/Filter	SURV_YEAR ≥2020

Description

The year in which the survey-data collection, or most of it, is carried out.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the survey is conducted more than once, or if the survey is conducted in different years across countries, this information is needed for distinguishing the year when the survey was carried out. If survey started in one year but finished in another, the year in which most of the data was collected should be reported.

PERS_ID: Personal ID

Reporting unit	Data producer	
Reference period	Current	
Type of variable	Number (minimum 4 digits)	
Values/Response options	<i>ID number</i>	Unique identifier
Soft check/Filter	PERS_ID \neq PERS_ID of any other observation in the dataset for this country, and for this year of data collection in this country (SURV_YEAR); PERS_ID>999	

Description

The respondent's ID must be created as a unique identifier (key variable). Every person selected in the sample should receive a personal number that is a sequential number not containing any other information. In particular, it must not contain any information that conflicts with the confidentiality rules.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

It must be unique for all individuals in the data and the same number at the respondent level in both datasets.

WEIGHT: Personal weight

Reporting unit	Data producer	
Reference period	Current	
Type of variable	Number (at least one integer and five decimals)	
Values/Response options	<i>Weight</i>	Personal weight
Soft check/Filter	WEIGHT>0	

Description

The respondent's weight must be created in accordance with the sample design and outcome of the interview. Data collected from the survey must be adjusted to represent the population from which the sample was drawn. Hence, data must be weighted to compensate for the underrepresentation of respondents in some groups. The weighting process involves computing and assigning a weight to each survey respondent based on external information required to increase the value of a particular data element(s) to give that element more significance in the analysis of results.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The weight has to be calculated for all respondents with whom the interview was completed and accepted in the database. Therefore, the weight must be bigger than zero.

4.2.1.2. Modes of data collection and interview details

MODE: Main mode of data collection (standardised variable 35)	
Reporting unit	Data producer/Interviewer
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Face-to-face interview using electronic questionnaire (CAPI)
	2 Computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI)
	3 Telephone interview (CATI)
	4 Self-administered by respondent using electronic questionnaire provided by the interviewer (CASI)
	5 Self-administered by respondent using paper questionnaire (PASI)
	6 Face-to-face interview using paper questionnaire (PAPI)
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{MODE} \leq 6$

Description

It provides information on the main mode of collection used, and it is based on *standardised variable 35* with small adjustments. If the majority of questionnaire at the respondent level was filled as CAPI and the rest as CATI, value will be '1'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable needs to be crosschecked with variables CAPI, CAWI, CATI, CASI, PASI and PAPI. For instance, if $\text{MODE}=3$, then variable $\text{CATI}=1$.

CAPI: Computer-based personal interview	
CAWI: Computer-based web interview	
CATI: Computer-based telephone interview	
CASI: Computer-based self-interview	
PASI: Paper-based self-interview	
PAPI: Paper-based personal interview	
Reporting unit	Data producer/Interviewer
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{CAPI}/\text{CAWI}/\text{CATI}/\text{CASI}/\text{PASI}/\text{PAPI} \leq 2$

Description

It provides information on each mode of collection used for each respondent for whom the interview was completed. The variable should be filled with '1' if this mode of data collection was used and with '2' if it was not used. For instance, if CAPI was used, regardless if it was the main mode or not, the answer is 'yes'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Each variable needs to be crosschecked with variable MODE. For instance, if $\text{MODE}=1$, then variable CAPI must be equal '1'.

MONTH_INTW: Month of interview

Reporting unit	Data producer/Interviewer
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1-12 January - December
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{MONTH_INTW} \leq 12$

Description

Variable presents the month when the interview was completed.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If there was a break in the interview and it was finalised in another month than when it started, the month when the interview was finished should be recorded.

DUR_INTW: Total duration of interview

Reporting unit	Data producer/Interviewer
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (maximum 3-digit)
Values/Response options	1-999 Number of minutes
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{DUR_INTW} \leq 999$

Description

This variable should show the total number of minutes needed to complete the interview.

It is needed to assess the burden on the respondent.

The *beginning of the interview* should be considered the moment when the interview started, i.e. when the respondent started the online or self-completion questionnaire. The *end of the interview* refers to the moment when the respondent gave the response to the last interview question. However, if the interview was interrupted but eventually finished, the interview duration before and after the interruption should be considered.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Regardless of the mode of data collection, the time needed to establish the contact with the respondent, or to explain the survey and ask for cooperation, should not be included in the duration of the interview.

4.2.1.3. Additional information about respondents

Variables should be obtained either through an **interview** with the respondent or from **administrative sources**.

COUNTRY: Country of residence (standardised variable 18)	
Source	B1(SV18)
Reporting unit	Data producer/Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	String (2-character)
Values/Response options	SCL GEO code Defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
Soft check/Filter	COUNTRY={SCL GEO code} of the reporting country

Description

The respondent's country of usual residence must be obtained in accordance with the current national boundaries. As the target population includes only people aged 18-74 who live in private households at the territory of country that is conducting the survey, the country of residence of all the reporting units corresponds to the reporting country. For more information, see the explanations for *standardised variable 18*.

REGION: Region of residence (standardised variable 20)	
Source	B2(SV20)
Reporting unit	Data producer/Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	String (4-character)
Values/Response options	NUTS 2 For EU Member States, regions are defined based on the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics. For EFTA, Candidate and Potential candidate countries, region refers to the classification of Statistical Regions.
	99 This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	REGION={NUTS 2} or 99

Description

The region within the country of residence in which the respondent has their usual residence. It has to be noted that the level of detail mentioned in the references above only refers to data transmission to Eurostat. For most of the microdata collections, this level of detail will be used only internally for the compilation of policy-relevant aggregates (coastal regions, metropolitan regions, etc.). Data will be disseminated at more aggregated level taking account the rules for confidentiality and reliability. For more information, see the explanations for the *standardised variable 20*.

DEGR_URB: Degree of urbanisation (standardised variable 21)	
Source	B3(SV21)
Reporting unit	Data producer/Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Cities
	2 Town and suburbs
	3 Rural areas
	9 This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	1≤DEGR_URB≤3 or DEGR_URB=9

Description

Variable shows the degree of urbanisation of the area where a person has their usual residence is classified in local administrative units at level 2 as cities, towns and suburbs, or rural areas, based on the share of local population living in urban clusters and in urban centres. For more information, see the explanations provided for *standardised variable 21*.

AGE: Age in completed years (standardised variable 2)

Source	B4(SV2)
Reporting unit	Data producer/Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	18-74 Age in completed years
Soft check/Filter	$18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$

Description

Age at the last birthday before the reference date (interview date) expressed in completed years. As the target population covers people aged 18-74, only values allowed for this variable are in this range. Research has shown that age is an important correlate of experience of violence, and in particular, of partner violence that is more prevalent among younger women. In contrast, lifetime intimate partner violence is more prevalent in older women because of their longer exposure to the risk of violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable can be collected from the respondents, or be taken from the administrative sources. If the interview's starting date and the ending date are different, the end of interview should be taken as reference. For more information, see description of *standardised variable 2*. Alternative questions to the one from the questionnaire are 'What is your year of birth?' and 'Have you already had your birthday this year?'

SEX: Sex (standardised variable 1)

Source	B5(SV1)
Reporting unit	Data producer/Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Male 2 Female
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{SEX} \leq 2$

Description

Sex is the combination of biological and physiological characteristics that define a person as either male or female. In cases where the biological sex of a person is not known, that information may be replaced either by information from administrative data or by the person's self-declared sex (collected through interviewing). For more information, see description of *standardised variable 1*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable can be collected either from the respondent directly, or from administrative source.

4.2.2. Personal and household characteristics

This section aims to identify the respondents, their socio-demographic characteristics, as well as their socio-economic status. Also important are the questions concerning personal wellbeing and health conditions, including information on household composition, and in particular, the existence of children.

Another important group of questions are those focused on the respondents' relationship status. Their aim is to identify if the respondent currently has or has ever had an intimate partner. This information is used for sections asking about partner violence. Although everyone can experience violence, some sub-groups are more vulnerable to violence in all settings and contexts. Therefore, to create more targeted policies, this set of questions is crucial for studying risk patterns and profiles of victims and non-victims of violence.

These variables should contain both response options '8/'98' (*Don't want to answer*) and response options '9/'99' (*Don't know/Can't remember*) if the question in the questionnaire offers these options.

4.2.2.1. Socio-demographic characteristics

CNTR_BRTH: Country of birth (standardised variable 14)		
Source	B6(SV14)	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Administrative data	
Reference period	Constant	
Type of variable	String (maximum 3-character)	
Values/ Response options	SCL GEO code	Defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
	FOR	Foreign-born but country of birth unknown
	99	This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	CNTR_BRTH={SCL GEO code/FOR} or 99	

Description

The *country of birth* is defined as the country of usual residence of the respondent's mother at the time of the respondent's birth, according to the current national boundaries and not to the boundaries in place at the time of birth. For more information, see definition of *standardised variable 14*.

This information is used to distinguish between *native-born* (born in reporting country) and *foreign-born* (born in a country other than the reporting country) residents, and it could be used for analysing potential differences of these two sub-populations in terms of experienced violence and its seriousness.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The following important exceptions should be considered. Firstly, a person whose mother's place of usual residence was at the time of birth, part of the person's actual country of origin but is not any more due to changed borders. In this case, the country of birth can exceptionally be enumerated at the boundaries at the time of birth.

Secondly, the country of birth of a person, who was born during the mother's short-term visit to a country other than her country of usual residence, should be the country where the mother had her place of usual residence. Only if information on the place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth is not available, the place where the birth took place should be reported.

The information can be either collected from the respondent or taken from the administrative sources. Alternative question to the one presented in the questionnaire is 'In which country were you born?'

DURIN_CNTR: Duration of stay in country of residence (standardised variable 19)

Source	B7(SV19) and B8(SV19)	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Administrative data/Derived	
Reference period	Current	
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)	
Values/Response options	1-74	Number of years in this country (as usual residence)
	97	Born in this country and never lived abroad for a period of at least 1 year
	99	This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	1≤DURIN_CNTR≤74 and DURIN_CNTR<AGE-1 or DURIN_CNTR=97 or 99	

Description

The variable describes the time interval since the point in time when the respondent most recently established their usual residence in the reporting country, expressed in completed years. The duration of stay refers to the current situation for the individual, i.e. the situation existing on the reference date: the interview date.

It refers to the most recent arrival in the country of residence, that is, when the respondent last established their usual residence in the country, and not the year of first arrival in this country (i.e. does not provide information on interrupted stays). In case of interruption in the period of residence, the starting point should be the end of this interruption only if the length of this interruption was at least 1 year.

The response option 'born in this country and never lived abroad for a period of at least 1 year' covers people who are native-born, i.e. born in the reporting country and have never had their usual residence in a country other than the reporting country for at least 1 year. For more info, see *standardised variable 19*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Information on the person's 'country of birth' needs to be known prior to the collection of this variable, as different questions need to be asked for the *native-born* and for the *foreign-born*. In other words, if the respondent is not *native-born* (information obtained from question B6), i.e. they were not born in the country of residence, then question B7 does not have to be asked. The reason behind is that it is already known that the respondent lives in a different country than the one of birth.

Therefore, question B8 will be asked to understand how many years the respondent has lived in the country of residence, i.e. in the country where the survey is conducted.

Furthermore, if information is not taken directly from administrative data, this variable should be derived from questions B7 and B8 in the following way:

- If question B7=2, then question B8 will not be asked and DURIN_CNTR will take value '97'.
- If question B7=1, 8 or 9, then question B8 will be asked. For people with less than 1 year's residence in this Member State (question B8=0), variable DURIN_CNTR=1. For those who responded for B8 with value 1-74, this value should be given to variable DURIN_CNTR without changing. If question B8=98 or 99, then variable DURIN_CNTR=99.

The variable is expressed in *completed years* where the time span includes the lower limit and excludes the upper limit. For example, a person who arrived in country on 1 March 2011 will have DURIN_CNTR=8 (years) if interviewed in February 2020. However, if interviewed on 12 March 2020, then DURIN_CNTR=9 (years).

As the target population includes people aged 18-74, the value cannot be higher than 74. In addition, the value cannot be higher than 'age in completed years' minus 1 year. However, this rule does not apply for response options '97' and '99'.

CITIZENSHIP: Country of main citizenship (standardised variable 15)

Source	B9(SV15)	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Administrative data	
Reference period	Current	
Type of variable	String (maximum 3-character)	
Values/Response options	<i>SCL GEO code</i>	Defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
	<i>SCL GEO code</i>	Stateless
	FOR	Foreign citizenship but country unknown
	99	This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	CITIZENSHIP={SCL GEO code} or 99	

Description

The variable shows the country of the person's main citizenship.

Citizenship is defined as the legal bond between an individual and their country, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means, according to national legislation. The response option 'stateless' corresponds to a person without recognised citizenship of a state.

This information is used to distinguish between national citizens (individuals having the citizenship of the reporting country), non-national citizens (individuals having the citizenship of a country other than the reporting country) and stateless people. For more information, see *standardised variable 15*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

A person with two or more citizenships shall be allocated to only one country of citizenship, determined in the following order of precedence: reporting country, other Member State of the European Union (EU), or other country outside the EU. In other cases, the respondent may choose which country of citizenship is to be recorded or, if this information is not available (e.g. obtained from an administrative sources) the reporting country may decide which country of citizenship is to be allocated.

CNTR_FATH: Country of birth of father (standardised variable 16)

Source	B10(SV16)	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Administrative data	
Reference period	Constant	
Type of variable	String (maximum 3-character)	
Values/Response options	<i>SCL GEO code</i>	Defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
	FOR	Father foreign-born but country of birth of the father unknown
	99	This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	CNTR_FATH={SCL GEO code/FOR} or 99	

Description

A *father* is a male parent either natural (biological), adoptive or stepfather.

This variable shows the country of birth of the person's father, i.e. the country of usual residence of the mother of the person's father at the time of delivery. Otherwise, it refers to country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth of the person's father took place.

This information allows determining whether the person's father is native-born or foreign-born and allows second-generation immigrants to be identified. For more information, see *standardised variable 16*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent has not only a natural (biological) father but also e.g. an adoptive father or a stepfather, the country of birth should refer to the person who actually raised the respondent and acted as the father in affective or legal sense, e.g. a male guardian.

If a person has same-sex parents, variable [CNTR_FATH](#) should be used to report the country of birth of one parent and variable [CNTR_MOTH](#) should be used to report the country of birth of the other parent.

An alternative question to the one given in the questionnaire is 'Which was the country of usual residence of your father's mother at the time when she was born?'

CNTR_MOTH: Country of birth of mother (standardised variable 17)

Source	B11(SV17)	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Administrative data	
Reference period	Constant	
Type of variable	String (maximum 3-character)	
Values/Response options	<i>SCL GEO code</i>	Defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
	FOR	Mother foreign-born but country of birth of the mother unknown
	99	This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	CNTR_MOTH ={SCL GEO code/FOR} or 99	

Description

A *mother* is a female parent either natural (biological), adoptive or stepmother. The same rules apply as for [CNTR_FATH](#). For additional information, see *standardised variable 17*.

EDU_LEVEL: Educational attainment level (standardised variable 11)

Source	B12(SV11)	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Administrative data	
Reference period	Current	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/Response options	0	No formal education or below ISCED 1
	1	ISCED 1 Primary education
	2	ISCED 2 Lower secondary education
	3	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education
	4	ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
	5	ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education
	6	ISCED 6 Bachelor's or equivalent level
	7	ISCED 7 Master's or equivalent level
	8	ISCED 8 Doctoral or equivalent level
	9	This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	0≤ EDU_LEVEL ≤8 or EDU_LEVEL =9	

Description

The educational attainment level refers to the highest level in the international standard classification of education (ISCED) which an individual has successfully completed. 'Successful completion of an education programme' denotes a situation in which a pupil/student has attended courses or classes and obtained the final diploma associated with the formal education programme concerned.

In this respect, the successful completion of an education programme must be officially recognised either by the relevant national education authorities, or recognised as equivalent to another qualification of formal education. For more information, see definitions of *standardised variable 11*.

Educational attainment is an important factor for exploring form of experienced violence and the existence of barriers that prevent victims from seeking help or accessing resources. For instance, a low educational attainment may result in a lack of awareness of legal rights and may limit ability to access resources or other support systems, to escape a violent partner and to obtain paid employment and live independently.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The *diploma approach* (see joint Eurostat-OECD guidelines on the measurement of educational attainment in household surveys) is highly recommended. Alternatively, a question or questions for this variable should be phrased in a way that the concept of educational attainment level is described as fully as possible. This can be achieved by listing the formal education programmes/qualifications (or categories thereof).

4.2.2.2. Socioeconomic characteristics

People are considered economically active if they work for pay or profit for a business or an enterprise, on a family farm, or for a service provider, or in self-employment. Economically active people have access to economic resources that may give them status in the family.

Being economically active may also increase their ability to escape violence at home and live independently of a violent partner of a family member(s), though this will also depend on the control of resources. The next set of questions therefore aims to gain understanding on the respondent's socioeconomic status. Again, the applicability of each question will depend on respondent's answers to certain questions.

ACT_STAT: Self-defined main activity status (standardised variable 8)	
Source	B13(SV8)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Employed
	2 Unemployed
	3 Retired
	4 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
	5 Student, pupil
	6 Fulfilling domestic tasks
	7 Compulsory military or civilian service
	8 Other
	9 This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{ACT_STAT} \leq 8$ or $\text{ACT_STAT} = 9$

Description

The variable refers to the respondent's own perception of their current main activity status, i.e. situation at the moment of data collection/interview.

The main activity status is self-assessed by the respondent and the chosen response should appropriately describe how the respondent mainly perceives them self, and not how they meet certain objective criteria. Hence, this variable does not apply criteria of the ILO concept.

Different statuses refer to socially relevant categories including labour market participation, but also considering several categories of social status for people where employment is not the main activity.

Respondents can consider themselves being *employed* irrespective of their official labour market status, working time or kind of income from employment. They can also be looking for another job in parallel. In addition, other categories can apply to them as long as they consider employment to be their main activity. Vice versa, people who would choose another main activity status can also be in employment. For instance, many people who would regard themselves as full-time students or mainly fulfilling domestic tasks can have a job. In that case, they can assign themselves to the corresponding category. Respondents helping in the family business, even if it is unpaid, can consider themselves as employed.

Respondents can see themselves as being *unemployed* irrespective of official status or a registration with the public employment agency. Unemployed people can also have minor jobs while looking for a main job. Respondents can consider themselves as *retired* if they receive a pension or if they finally stopped working or gave up their business because of their age or age-related health condition. Still, they could work e.g. in a minor job. People in early retirement that is not connected to health issues can also choose this category.

People who have not reached retirement age but who are unable to work for health reasons or due to disabilities for a longer or undetermined time can choose the response option 'unable to work due to long-standing health problems'. It is independent from the benefit they receive. People who are in early retirement for health reasons can choose this response option if they do not rather consider themselves as retired.

Respondents who are in various forms of vocational education or training that (partly) takes place at the work site can consider themselves as being in employment. This also applies to apprentices, as well as paid trainees or interns, who can consider themselves as being in employment, while people having an unpaid work-based training may assign themselves to the category 'student/pupil'.

Respondents who mainly perceive themselves as a *housewife* or *househusband* can choose the category 'fulfilling domestic tasks' even if they also have a job, receive a pension or are retired. This category includes all activities needed to run a private household including the raising of children.

The category 'compulsory military or civilian service' may not apply in all countries or may apply differently for different sexes, and in this case, it can be dropped when not applicable. Respondents on maternity or parental leave can consider themselves either as employed or as fulfilling domestic tasks. For more detailed description and definitions, see the explanations of *standardised variable 8*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The categorisation is solely self-defined and the information should be collected only through the interview. Where more than one status applies, the respondent should select the response option that best describes their situation. If the respondent cannot spontaneously choose one option, especially when several categories apply, the interviewer can give some clarification. For instance, the interviewer can explain if a option is appropriate to be chosen. Nevertheless, concrete proposals regarding which response option should be chosen should not be given.

The variable results are sensitive to the way of implementation, especially the question and the wording or order of the response options. Therefore, all response options must be presented to the respondent (see exception for category 'other') and there should be no change in the order or in the number of response options, which are not mutually exclusive.

People who cannot choose one of the presented activity status response options can select the option 'other'. These can be e.g. volunteers or mainly inactive people. This response option may only be offered to the respondent if they cannot choose one of the proposed response options. Nevertheless, for some modes of data collection, it may be unavoidable to offer this response option right away.

However, the respondents usually omit the relevant response option and then define the status with their own words. Therefore, as analyses showed that the activity status listed as *other* could be very often classified under already existing response options, countries are advised to reclassify these options, when applicable.

Finally, as national laws on compulsory military or civilian service vary across countries and sometimes apply differently for different sexes, the activity status '7' should be crosschecked with the respondent's sex. For instance, if the respondent is female (*SEX=2*) and her activity status is 'compulsory military or civilian service' (*ACT_STAT=7*) but this information is not in line with the national law on compulsory military or civilian service, this would be a mistake in data.

EVER_WORK: Respondent ever worked

Source	B14
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response option	1 Yes
	2 No
	. Person is currently employed
Soft check/Filter	If $ACT_STAT \neq 1$ then $1 \leq EVER_WORK \leq 2$; If $ACT_STAT = 1$ then $EVER_WORK = missing$

Description

The variable refers to a person's own perception of their involvement in the labour market during their life, and it should be self-assessed by the respondent regardless any official criteria (e.g. ILO concept). People can consider themselves as being employed irrespective of their official labour market status, working time or type of income from the employment. Respondents helping in the family business, even if it is unpaid, can consider themselves as employed.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The question should be asked only from the respondents who chose any response option other than 'employed' for self-defined main activity status ($ACT_STAT \neq 1$). As this information is used in the section 'Sexual harassment at work', a non-response is not allowed.

FULL_PART_JOB: Full-time or part-time main job (standardised variable 9)

Source	B15(SV9) (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Full-time job
	2 Part-time job
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Person is not currently employed
Soft check/Filter	If $ACT_STAT = 1$ then $1 \leq FULL_PART_JOB \leq 2$ or $FULL_PART_JOB = 9$ or 97 ; If $ACT_STAT \neq 1$ then $FULL_PART_JOB = missing$ or 97

Description

The variable refers to the *main job* of a person in employment.

Job refers to a set of tasks and duties performed for a single economic unit. In cases of multiple jobs, the main job is one with the longest hours usually worked during a long reference period, as defined in international statistical standards on working time. A main job can be a full-time or part-time job, and a distinction should be based on the respondent's own perception referring to the usual hours worked in the main job.

The reasons for having a part-time job may be a lack of childcare, lack of transportation, lack of education or work experience, but it can also be in relation to experiencing or the experienced violence. For instance, a violence can have a direct impact on the employment – health issues including mental health problems (e.g. depression) or low self-esteem that may prevent a person to be full-time employed or employed at all.

In addition, a violent partner or household member can prevent them from going to work or having a full-time job, which may mean a lower salary. Therefore, although variable is optional, it can be used in combination with other

variables (e.g. the control of resources) for understanding the overall respondent's ability to escape the violence at home and live independently of a violent partner or family member(s). For more detailed description and definitions, see the explanations of *standardised variable 9*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional and is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used to indicate the situation when a country does not collect this optional variable. The question should be asked only from the respondent who chose the response option 'employed' for the (self-defined) main activity status ($ACT_STAT=1$).

If the answer does not come spontaneously from the respondent, the following guidance can be given: A person in a *part-time job* works less than a comparable *full-time worker* having a job in the same occupation and in the same local unit.

For those who cannot compare working hours because are working alone, the benchmark is a group of people who work in the same occupation and same branch of industry. Working hours comprise firstly, the time spent at the workplace, meaning the place where work tasks and duties are normally carried out; and secondly, the time used for carrying out work tasks outside the workplace even if they are not directly paid.

On-call time is only counted if it is spent at the workplace or implies high restrictions on the person in employment. Travelling time for business trips is counted but not commuting time. Training time is counted as working time if it is within working hours, required by the employer or directly connected to the main job.

TEMP_JOB: Permanency of main job (standardised variable 10)

Source	B16(SV10)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Fixed-term contract: written or verbal agreement
	2 Permanent contract: written or verbal agreement
	3 Not an employee: self-employed (with or without employees) or family worker (unpaid)
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. Person is not currently employed
Soft check/Filter	If $ACT_STAT=1$ then $1 \leq TEMP_JOB \leq 3$ or $TEMP_JOB=9$; If $ACT_STAT \neq 1$ then $TEMP_JOB=missing$

Description

This variable distinguishes whether the main job has a limited duration (i.e. the job/contract will terminate after a predefined period), or is based on a permanent contract without a fixed end.

What counts as a job is the contractual or the informal/verbal agreement of the employment relationship, and not the expectation that the respondent might have to lose the job, plan to leave it, their wish to stay, or the probability to stay there permanently. Further explanations of *job* and *main* are provided for variable *FULL_PART_JOB* and should be used here.

A job with a fixed-term contract will terminate either after a period determined in advance (by a known date), or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced. A job with a contract that has no such predefined end is counted as permanent.

The variable refers to the main job of a person in employment who is working as an employee. Employees are people who work for a public or private employer based on a written or oral contract and who receive a payment in cash or in kind. In contrast, self-employed people with employees are people who work in their own business,

professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit derived from the goods or services produced, and who employ at least one other person.

Self-employed people without employees are people who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for earning a profit derived from the goods or services produced, and who do not employ any other person.

Therefore, the response options do not apply for self-employed person/family worker and option '3' should be used instead. This new option was added (compared to *standardised variable 10*) as the EU-GBV questionnaire does not collect, i.e. distinguishes whether the respondent is an employee or is a self-employed/family worker. Therefore, all response options including option '3' should be read/shown to the respondent. For more details and definitions, see the explanations of *standardised variable 10*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

A distinction between being employee and self-employed (including family worker) should be based on the ICSE and not on the respondent's own perception.

NACE_D2: Economic activity of local unit for main job (standardised variable 23)		
Source	B17(SV23) (optional)	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Current	
Type of variable	Number (maximum 3-digit)	
Values/Response options	NACE Rev. 2	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE) Rev. 2 (2-digit)
	997	This information is not collected by the country
	999	This information could not be retrieved
	.	Person is not currently employed
Soft check/Filter	If ACT_STAT=1 then NACE_D2={NACE Rev. 2} or NACE_D2=997 or 999; If ACT_STAT≠1 then NACE_D2=missing or 997	

Description

The variable determines the economic sector or kind of economic activity of the local unit in which the main job of a person in employment is located. The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which one or more people work (even if only part-time) for the same enterprise.

The economic activity of the local unit is classified according to the response options set out by the NACE Rev. 2 (two-digit).

Where the local unit has more than one economic activity, the dominant one should be recorded. The ideal measure for determining the dominant activity would be the number of employees for the different activities, rather than more economic concepts like added value or turnover.

If a person works in more than one place (transport, construction, maintenance, surveillance, itinerant work, etc.) or at home, or in the customer's place (e.g. for surveillance, security, cleaning), the local unit is taken to be the place from where instructions originate or from where the work is organised.

The economic activity of local unit for people with a contract with a temporary employment agency should be coded as the activity of local unit where they actually work and not in the industry of the agency which employs them. An explanation of the *main job* is provided for variable FULL_PART_JOB and should be used here. The information about NACE can be used for the analyses of sexual harassment at work (e.g. assess whether sexual harassment at work is more prevalent in certain economic sectors or kinds of economic activity, etc.).

For further explanations, see *standardised variable 23*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional and is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '997' should be used to show the situation when a country does not collect this optional variable.

There are mainly two approaches, i.e. questions to identify the economic activity of the local unit. First, the respondent can be asked for the name and address of the firm of the main job if this can be linked to database of all firms in a country (e.g. Statistical Business Register): *Please tell the name and address of the firm where you are working. If you have more than one job, think about job where you usually work the most hours.*

In the second approach (used in the EU-GBV), the respondent is asked to describe the economic activity and the kind of products or services supplied by the firm where they work.

ISCO_D2: Occupation in main job (standardised variable 24)

Source	B18(SV24) (optional)	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Current	
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)	
Values/Response option	ISCO-08	International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 version (two-digit)
	97	This information is not collected by the country
	99	This information could not be retrieved
	.	Person is not currently employed
Soft check/Filter	If ACT_STAT=1 then ISCO_D2={ISCO-08} or ISCO_D2=97 or 99; If ACT_STAT≠1 then ISCO_D2=missing or 97	

Description

This variable groups or classifies jobs according to the similarities of the tasks and duties undertaken by a person in employment in main job. The essential information for determining the occupation is usually the job title of person in employment and a description of main tasks undertaken in the course of their duties.

If a person carries out two or more tasks for their employer, which are so different from each other that they should have different ISCO codes, it is recommended to code it on the most extensive task. People who carry out a period of training or apprenticeship based on an employment contract should be classified in the occupation corresponding to employment contract. In the ILO, a resolution adopting the ISCO-08, the occupation is defined as a set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterised by a high degree of similarity.

An explanation of *main job* is provided for variable FULL_PART_JOB and should be used here. The information about ISCO-08 can be used for the analyses of sexual harassment at work to assess whether sexual harassment at work is more prevalent in certain occupations.

For more details, see *standardised variable 24*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional and is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used to show the situation when a country does not collect this optional variable.

MAIN_INCOME: Main source of income	
Source	B19
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Income from work (from employment/self-employment including agricultural activities)
	2 Pensions, benefits or allowances (retirement, old age, disability, educational, unemployment, etc.)
	3 Investments or savings (rental from properties/lands, shares, bonds, etc.)
	4 No personal income, maintenance from someone inside of the household
	5 No personal income, maintenance from someone outside of the household
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{MAIN_INCOME} \leq 5$ or $\text{MAIN_INCOME} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable refers to the respondent's own perception of their main (source of) income.

Only personal income, i.e. respondent's own income should be taken into account (response options 1-3). However, if a person does not have their own income but gets money either from another household member or from someone outside of their household, then either response option 4 or 5 should be chosen.

The question's response options 1-5 should be read/shown to the respondent. To assure the quality of answers, it is advisable to explain both concepts, i.e. the concept of *main* and concept of *personal income*.

Moreover, the meaning of the response option 'maintenance from someone' should also be explained. The purpose is to assess respondents' economic independence concerning the experienced violence, i.e. compare victims and non-victims of violence covered in this survey.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If a person has more than one source of income, then the most significant amount should be considered.

In addition, this variable could be crosschecked with the information provided under variable [ACT_STAT](#). For instance, the respondent could say that their main activity status is something else than employed ($\text{ACT_STAT} \neq 1$) but also say that the main source of income is income from work ($\text{MAIN_INCOME} = 1$).

As [ACT_STAT](#) does not use the ILO definition but status is self-defined, a person could consider something else as their main status (e.g. student) however, the main income is income from e.g. student's job. Given this possible inconsistency, countries are advised to check this information if possible and look out for potential errors (e.g. typo, misunderstood question on whose income the question in questionnaire refers to, etc.).

AFRD_EXPNS: Affordability of unexpected expense	
Source	B20
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{AFRD_EXPNS} \leq 2$ or $\text{AFRD_EXPNS} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable records whether, according to person's own perception, they can face an unexpected financial expense through own resources (*private income*). The purpose is to assess the respondents' economic independence concerning the experienced violence, i.e. compare victims and non-victims of violence covered in this survey. The concept of *own resources* means that a person is not asking anyone for financial help. If a person needs to pay the expense in instalments (or by taking a loan) that they would usually pay in cash, this is not considered as paying through own resources.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The *amount* needs to be derived by each country in line with most recent EU-SILC data as 25% of monthly at-risk-of-poverty threshold (60 % of median equivalised income) per single person in national currency.

4.2.2.3. Relationship status

MARI_STAT: Legal marital status	
Source	B21
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Never been married/in a civil partnership
	2 Married/in a civil partnership
	3 Divorced/legally separated
	4 Widowed
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{MARI_STAT} \leq 4$

Description

Marital status is the conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws of the country (i.e. de jure status). Therefore, it does not necessarily correspond to the actual situation of the respondent in terms of cohabitation, arrangements, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Some EU countries have a legal framework for registering a partnership, and in most EU countries, same-sex partnerships have equal legal status as married couples. Therefore, when transferring data to Eurostat, statuses 'married' and 'civil partnership' should be treated equally and kept as one response option. Nevertheless, each status should be presented as a separate response option in the questionnaire. In contrast, if a civil partnership does not exist in the country, this response option should not be presented in the question. As this question is used for the section on intimate partner violence, a non-response is not allowed.

FRST_MARI: Age in first marriage

Source	B22 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Age at the time of first marriage/civil partnership
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	0-74 Age in completed years
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	98 Don't want to answer
	99 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Person has never been married/in a civil partnership
Soft check/Filter	If <code>MARI_STAT</code> ≠1 then <code>0≤FRST_MARI≤74</code> or <code>FRST_MARI=97, 98</code> or <code>99</code> ; If <code>MARI_STAT=1</code> then <code>FRST_MARI=missing</code> or <code>97</code>

Description

In 2008, the group of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on Statistical Indicators on Violence against Women was established with the aim of defining and recommending indicators on violence against women, to be developed at UN level. The Friends of the Chair concluded that there is a lack of universally accepted threshold that would enable statistical comparability and consistency since the term 'early' still has different connotations and that the legal age for marriage differs from country to country.

Since early marriage and early union have adverse consequences on young women, such as reduced education and career, they recommended that it remains as an additional indicator as a proxy for violence against women and the national statistical authorities depending on national circumstances, assess the appropriateness of including the topic in surveys on violence against women. Therefore, the purpose of this variable is to analyse early marriage. Moreover, question B22 refers to age (in completed years) when the respondent got married or made a civil partnership for the first time. Together with country of birth, this variable can be used as the proxy information for indicators on early and forced marriage.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used to show the situation when a country does not collect this optional variable. This information should be collected for the respondents who are currently married or in civil partnership or have been married (currently divorced, legally separated or widowed).

It is advisable to crosscheck this variable with the current age (variable AGE). It should also be compared with the national law or law of the country where the marriage/civil partnership was made.

CP_EXIST: Existence of current partner

Source	B23, B24 and B25
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 In partnership with legal spouse
	2 Cohabiting and living together with partner
	3 Having partner but not living together
	4 No current partner
Soft check/Filter	<code>1≤CP_EXIST≤4</code>

Description

Compared to variable `MARI_STAT`, this variable refers to the actual situation and not to the legal marital status of the respondent.

Moreover, it aims to detect whether the respondent currently has a partner, and it is used for current partner violence analyses.

If the respondent has a legal spouse (married/in civil partnership), it is important to understand whether they are currently partners or not. For instance, if the respondent and their spouse are together as partners but living from time-to-time or temporarily separately due to work, studies, etc., the corresponding response should be 'in partnership with legal spouse'.

In contrast, if the respondent is married/in a civil partnership but currently not in partnership with their legal spouse but with someone else or is alone, then the corresponding response will not be 'in partnership' but in line with other collected information. For example, if the respondent currently has a partner who is not a legal partner but with whom they are cohabiting or living together, response option '2' should be chosen.

If the respondent has a partner with whom they are in partnership but not living together (regardless of their legal marital status), then the appropriate response option is 'having partner but not living together'. The response option 'no current partner' means that the respondent does not have any relationship at the time of interview. This is also the case when the respondent is legally married but is currently not in partnership with anyone.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Some EU countries have a legal framework for registering a partnership, and in most EU countries, same-sex partnerships have equal legal status as married couples.

However, as this does not exist in all countries, the response options for questions must be in line with the national legal framework for registering partnerships. For instance, if a civil partnership does not exist in a country, this response option should be removed from the question.

When transferring data to Eurostat, statuses 'married' and 'civil partnership' should be treated equally. As this question is used for the section on intimate partner violence, a non-response is not allowed.

Taking into account the various information needed for the construction of this variable, it is recommended to ask several questions instead of one as described below:

- If variable `MARI_STAT=2` (has a legal spouse): question `B23` should be asked to collect the information on whether they are actually in partnership with this legal spouse or not. If not, the respondent should be asked if they have partner with whom they are living or cohabiting with (question `B24`). If not, then whether the respondent has a partner with whom they are not living (question `B25`).
- If variable `MARI_STAT=1, 3 or 4` (never married, legally divorced or separated, or widowed): question `B23` should not be asked, but the respondent should be asked if they have a partner with whom they are living or cohabiting with (question `B24`). If not, then whether the respondent has a partner with whom they are not living (question `B25`).

Variable must be filled based on the responses to relevant questions:

- `CP_EXIST=1` if questions `B23=1 or 2`;
- `CP_EXIST=2` if question `B24=1`;
- `CP_EXIST=3` if question `B25=1`;
- `CP_EXIST=4` if question `B25=2`.

FP_EXIST: Existence of former partner

Source	B26, B27, MARI_STAT and CP_EXIST
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq FP_EXIST \leq 2$

Description

This variable collects information on whether the respondent has had earlier partnerships either legal or not, and regardless of whether they lived or cohabited with this person.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Whether the relevant question in the questionnaire is asked or not will depend on the relationship situation identified in earlier questions. However, the variable must be filled for all respondents in the following way:

- If MARI_STAT=3 or 4 or (MARI_STAT=2 and CP_EXIST=2, 3 or 4), i.e. was in relationship earlier - legally divorced or separated, widowed, or has legal spouse but currently not in partnership with this person: question B26 and B27 should not be asked and variable FP_EXIST=1;
- If MARI_STAT=1 and CP_EXIST=4, i.e. never married and does not have partner currently: question B26 should be asked and variable FP_EXIST=question B26;
- If MARI_STAT=1 and CP_EXIST=2 or 3, i.e. never married and is currently in partnership: question B27 should be asked and variable FP_EXIST should take values from this question (FP_EXIST=question B27);
- If MARI_STAT=2 and CP_EXIST=1, i.e. has legal spouse and is currently in partnership with this person: question B27 should be asked and variable FP_EXIST=question B27.

END_FP: End of relationship with last former partner

Source	B28
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Within the last 12 months 2 1 to 3 years ago 3 3 to 5 years ago 4 More than 5 years ago 8 Don't want to answer 9 Don't know/Can't remember . Person does not have former partner
Soft check/Filter	If FP_EXIST=1 then $1 \leq END_FP \leq 4$ or $END_FP=8$ or 9 ; If FP_EXIST=2 then $END_FP=missing$

Description

This variable reports when the relationship with the last previous partner ended, and it should only be asked to the respondents who have a former partner.

The aim is to analyse data quality that may be influenced by recalling potential violent experiences with a former partner when the relationship ended a long time ago.

IP_EXIST: Existence of any intimate partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_EXIST and FP_EXIST
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Current partner only
	2 Former partner(s) only
	3 Both current and former partner(s)
	4 No intimate partner
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 4$

Description

This variable collects information on the intimate partner or partners that exist in the respondent's life. In other words, whether the respondent has a current partner, earlier partnerships or both, either legal or not and regardless of whether they have lived or cohabited with this person, or has never had any intimate partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary, thus no question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived in the following way:

- If CP_EXIST=1, 2 or 3 and FP_EXIST=2 then IP_EXIST=1;
- If CP_EXIST=4 and FP_EXIST=1 then IP_EXIST=2;
- If CP_EXIST=1, 2 or 3 and FP_EXIST=1 then IP_EXIST=3;
- If CP_EXIST=4 and FP_EXIST=2 then IP_EXIST=4.

4.2.2.4. Current partner's personal characteristics

A *current partner* is an intimate partner who:

- is the respondent's legal spouse and with whom they are currently in partnership (CP_EXIST=1);
- alternatively, someone who cohabits and lives with the respondent but they are neither legally married nor in civil partnership (CP_EXIST=2);
- or someone not cohabiting nor living with the respondent but they are intimate partners (CP_EXIST=3).

It is recommended to use alternative text instead of <partner> if this is relevant in the country, for example 'wife', 'husband', 'boyfriend', 'girlfriend', etc. based on the responses in [Section B](#).

The following variables should be recorded only for the respondents who currently have a current partner (CP_EXIST=1, 2 or 3). For all others, the variables should be *missing*.

The first set of variables aims to identify the respondent's current partner's socio-demographic characteristics and socioeconomic status (age, sex, country of birth, citizenship, education, activity status). These variables are already harmonised across the EU (standardised variables). Therefore, when preparing the questions one should take into account the definitions of standardised variables.

The second set of variables provides the information on economic violence, alcohol abuse, violent behaviour outside the home, and weapon availability. Victims and perpetrators characteristics are needed for the in-depth analyses and the identification of risk patterns of perpetrators vs non-perpetrators. For instance, information on distinguishing between native-born and foreign-born residents, level of education, activity status, etc.

CP_AGE: Age of current partner in completed years (standardised variable 2)

Source	B29(SV2)	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Administrative data	
Reference period	Current	
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)	
Values/Response options	Age	Age in completed years
	99	This information could not be retrieved
	.	No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_EXIST≤3 then 0≤CP_AGE≤97 or CP_AGE=99; If CP_EXIST>3 then CP_AGE=missing	

Description

Variable shows the respondent's current partner age expressed in completed years. Studies have found age to be an important correlate of violence, and in particular, intimate partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable can be collected from the respondent, or be taken from administrative data. However, if the current partner is 97 years old or more, then CP_AGE=97.

For more information, see *standardised variable 2*. Nevertheless, in comparison to standardised variable, CP_AGE allows non-response ('99') if information could not be retrieved.

CP_SEX: Sex of current partner (standardised variable 1)

Source	B30(SV1)	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Administrative data	
Reference period	Current	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/Response options	1	Male
	2	Female
	.	No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤CP_SEX≤2; If CP_EXIST>3 then CP_SEX=missing	

Description

The variable refers to the biological and physiological characteristics of the respondent's current partner that define a person to be either male or female.

The aim of this variable is to collect the information on the sex of potential perpetrator and compare it with the sex of victim. The reason is that some studies have shown that both women and men are more likely to experience violence perpetrated by men⁽²⁶⁾. Violence against women is rooted in the uneven balance of power between women and men and is both a cause and outcome of gender inequalities⁽²⁷⁾.

For more information, see *standardised variable 1*.

⁽²⁶⁾ Ministry of Health, Social services and Equality. Government Office against Gender based Violence. *Survey on violence against women. Main results*, Madrid, 2015 (available at https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/gi/violenciaEnCifras/macroencuesta2015/pdf/SPAIN_SURVEY_ON_VAW_2015.pdf) and Our Watch, *Quick facts. Key statistics on violence against women in Australia*. (available at <https://www.ourwatch.org.au/quick-facts/>) and Swan, S. C., Gambone, L. J., Caldwell, J. E., Sullivan, T. P., Snow, D. L., *A review of research on women's use of violence with male intimate partners*, 2008 (available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2968709/>).

⁽²⁷⁾ European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), *Gender Equality Index 2017. Measurement framework of violence against women. Report*, EIGE, 2017 (available at <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/gender-equality-index-2017-measurement-framework-of-violence-against-women>).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable can be collected either from the respondent directly, or from administrative source.

CP_CNTR_BRTH: Country of birth of current partner (standardised variable 14)

Source	B31(SV14)	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Administrative data	
Reference period	Constant	
Type of variable	String (maximum 3-character)	
Values/Response options	<i>SCL GEO code</i>	Defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
	FOR	Foreign-born but country of birth unknown
	99	This information could not be retrieved
	.	No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_EXIST≤3 then CP_CNTR_BRTH={SCL GEO code/FOR} or 99; If CP_EXIST>3 then CP_CNTR_BRTH= <i>missing</i>	

Description

This variable shows the country of birth of respondent's current partner.

The *country of birth* is defined as the country of usual residence of the respondent's mother at the time of the respondent's birth, according to the current national boundaries and not to the boundaries in place at the time of birth.

This information is used to distinguish between *native-born* (born in reporting country) and *foreign-born* (born in a country other than the reporting country) residents, and it could be used for analysing potential differences of these two sub-populations in terms of experienced violence and its seriousness.

For more information, see definition of *standardised variable 14*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

For technical and methodological explanations, see variable CNTR_BRTH.

An alternative question to the one in the questionnaire is 'In which country was your <current partner> born?'

CP_CITIZENSHIP: Country of main citizenship of current partner (standardised variable 15)

Source	B32(SV15)	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Administrative data	
Reference period	Current	
Type of variable	String (maximum 3-character)	
Values/Response options	<i>SCL GEO code</i>	Defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
	<i>SCL GEO code</i>	Stateless
	99	This information could not be retrieved
	.	No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_EXIST≤3 then CP_CITIZENSHIP={SCL GEO code} or 99; If CP_EXIST>3 then CP_CITIZENSHIP= <i>missing</i>	

Description

This variable shows country of the respondent's current partner main citizenship. *Citizenship* is defined as the legal bond between an individual and their country, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means, according to national legislation.

For more information, see the definition of *standardised variable 15*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

For technical and methodological explanations, see variable [CITIZENSHIP](#).

CP_ACT_STAT: Self-defined main activity status of current partner (standardised variable 8)	
Source	B33(SV8)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Employed
	2 Unemployed
	3 Retired
	4 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
	5 Student, pupil
	6 Fulfilling domestic tasks
	7 Compulsory military or civilian service
	8 Other
	9 This information could not be retrieved
.	No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq CP_ACT_STAT \leq 8$ or $CP_ACT_STAT = 9$; If $CP_EXIST > 3$ then $CP_ACT_STAT = missing$

Description

This variable refers to the respondent's own perception of the main activity status of their current partner. For a more detailed description and definitions, see the explanations of *standardised variable 8*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The categorisation is solely self-defined and the information should be collected only through the interview. As national laws on compulsory military or civilian service vary across countries and sometimes apply differently for different sex, the activity status '7' should be crosschecked with the sex of current partner. For instance, current partner is female ($CP_SEX=2$) and activity status is 'compulsory military or civilian service' ($CP_ACT_STAT=7$) but this information is not in line with the national law on compulsory military or civilian service; this would be a mistake in data.

For technical and methodological explanations, see variable [ACT_STAT](#).

CP_EDU_LEVEL: Educational attainment level of current partner (standardised variable 11)	
Source	B34(SV11)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Administrative data
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	0 No formal education or below ISCED 1
	1 ISCED 1 Primary education
	2 ISCED 2 Lower secondary education
	3 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education
	4 ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
	5 ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education
	6 ISCED 6 Bachelor's or equivalent level

Values/Response options	7	ISCED 7 Master's or equivalent level
	8	ISCED 8 Doctoral or equivalent level
	9	This information could not be retrieved
	.	No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $0 \leq CP_EDU_LEVEL \leq 8$ or $CP_EDU_LEVEL = 9$; If $CP_EXIST > 3$ then $CP_EDU_LEVEL = missing$	

Description

This variable shows the highest ISCED level successfully completed by the respondent's current partner. For a more detailed description and definitions, see the explanations of *standardised variable 11*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

For technical and methodological explanations, see variable [EDU_LEVEL](#).

CP_TOGTH_YEAR: Duration of relationship with current partner in completed years

Source	B35	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Current	
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)	
Values/Response options	1-74	Number of years
	97	Less than 1 year
	98	Don't want to answer
	99	Don't know/Can't remember
	.	No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq CP_TOGTH_YEAR \leq 74$ or $CP_TOGTH_YEAR = 97, 98$ or 99 ; If $CP_EXIST > 3$ then $CP_TOGTH_YEAR = missing$	

Description

This variable shows the duration of the respondent's relationship with their current partner expressed in number of completed years.

The beginning of relationship and its duration should be self-assessed by the respondent. However, if there have been breaks in the relationship, only time of being together should be considered. In contrast, the respondents should take into account the period before marriage/cohabitation when responding.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable should be derived from question [B35](#), which asks about the duration of relationship in years.

If duration of the relationship is less than 1 year, response option '97' should be selected and question [B36](#) about the duration of relationship in months should be asked. If the respondent cannot give the exact duration in years, then the approximate duration should be given.

Lastly, the variable should be crosschecked with variables [AGE](#) (age of respondent) and [CP_AGE](#) (current partner's age). For instance, if the respondent's age is 45, then the duration of relationship could not be more than 45. The same applies for the current partner's age. However, this is not the case for response option '97', which corresponds to a partnership duration of less than 1 year.

CP_TOGTH_MONTH: Duration of relationship with current partner in months

Source	B36
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response option	1-11 Number of months
	98 Don't want to answer
	99 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No current partner, duration of relationship 1 year or more, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If CP_TOGTH_YEAR=97 then $1 \leq CP_TOGTH_MONTH \leq 11$ or $CP_TOGTH_MONTH=98$ or 99 ; If CP_EXIST>3 or CP_TOGTH_YEAR≤74 or CP_TOGTH_YEAR=98 or 99 then CP_TOGTH_MONTH= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows the duration of the respondent's relationship with their current partner expressed in number of completed months if the total duration of the relationship is less than a year.

The beginning of relationship and its duration should be self-assessed by the respondent. However, if there have been breaks in the relationship, only time of being together should be considered.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable should be filled only for respondents who said that the duration of relationship is less than 1 year (CP_TOGTH_YEAR=97). If so, the variable should be derived from question B36 that asks about the duration of relationship in months.

If the respondent cannot give the exact duration in months, then the approximate duration should be given. For people with less than 1 month of relationship, variable CP_TOGTH_MONTH should equal '1'.

CP_DEPEND: Dependent on current partner for money, food or something else

Source	B37
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_EXIST≤3 then $1 \leq CP_DEPEND \leq 2$ or $CP_DEPEND=8$ or 9 ; If CP_EXIST>3 then CP_DEPEND= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent is dependent on their current partner for e.g. money, basic needs (food, housing...), immigrant status or for any other reason.

Being economically, socially or legally dependent on a partner (or partner's family) often increases the risk of experiencing intimate partner violence. In addition, (in)dependency may also influence victim's decision on leaving an abusive partner.

CP_DECID: Making decisions with current partner about monetary issues

Source	B38
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Respondent made all the decisions
	2 Respondent's current partner made all the decisions
	3 Talked together and decided consensually
	4 Something decided by respondent, something by respondent's current partner
	5 There were no such expenses/decisions made within last 12 months
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤CP_DECID≤5 or CP_DECID=8 or 9; If CP_EXIST>3 then CP_DECID=missing

Description

This variable shows how decisions on financial issues between the intimate partners are made, focusing on the 12 months preceding the interview.

In general, the question aims to understand whether the respondent has a control of the financial decisions, i.e. a control of the use of money that they earn (if this is the case). *Financial (monetary) issues* refer to major personal or household expenses or investments such as, investing money in e.g. business, stocks, buying a house, car, or bigger home appliances such as e.g. washing machine, home renovations, etc.

The variable was introduced to assess (together with other variables on controlling behaviour) the power balance in partner relations, as various studies have shown that the power imbalances perceived in relationships may increase the risk of violence. For instance, without access to money, a person is dependent on their partner and is not able to gain the empowerment, or to leave an abusive partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The examples of financial issues provided in the question must be adapted in line with national or cultural contexts. Therefore, different or additional examples could be given making sure that the meaning is not changed. If such decisions on expenses were not made (e.g. partners do not live together hence, they are not making such decisions, or simply couple did not have any of these expenses within specified period), response option '5' ('there were no such expenses/decisions made within last 12 months') should be selected. In addition, the response options should be read/shown to the respondent.

Lastly, for the analyses, apart from variables on controlling behaviour, this information could be combined with variable [MAIN_INCOME](#) (main source of income).

CP_ALCOHOL: Frequency of the respondent's current partner getting drunk	
Source	B39 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Usual
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
	2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
	3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
	4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
	5 Less than once a year
	6 Never
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤CP_ALCOHOL≤6 or CP_ALCOHOL=8, 9 or 97; If CP_EXIST>3 then CP_ALCOHOL=missing or 97

Description

This variable shows how often respondent's current partner gets drunk, i.e. how often they are affected by alcohol to extent of losing control of their faculties or behaviour. However, the term 'being drunk' should be self-assessed by the respondent and therefore, no definition should be provided.

The usage of alcohol is one of the risk assessment variables often used in violence surveys, as more violence may occur when people are drunk than when they are not. Nevertheless, a relationship between alcohol and intimate partner violence is not straightforward, as sobriety is not a guarantee for non-violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used. For countries that do decide to ask this question, it is worth mentioning that the order of response options is important. Various studies have shown that most people associate the first option with the 'most socially acceptable' answer. In addition, the same order of response options is used in EHIS⁽²⁸⁾.

CP_POLICE: Current partner in trouble with police due to aggressive behaviour	
Source	B40
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If CP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤CP_POLICE≤2 or CP_POLICE=8 or 9; If CP_EXIST>3 then CP_POLICE=missing

⁽²⁸⁾ Eurostat, European Health Interview Survey (EHIS wave 2) Methodological manual, Eurostat, 2013 (available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5926729/KS-RA-13-018-EN.PDF/26c7ea80-01d8-420e-bdc6-e9d5f6578e7c>).

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent's current partner has ever been in trouble with the police because of violent behaviour. *Violent behaviour* can cause physical or emotional harm to others, ranging from verbal and physical abuse to harming private property. Violent behaviour outside of the family is a risk assessment variables often used in violence surveys, as more violence in the family may occur when people are also violent with others. Nevertheless, not being in trouble with police is not a guarantee of non-violence in intimate relationships.

The term 'police' should be understood in its widest meaning. Therefore, if relevant at national level, other judicial authorities equivalent to the police should be taken into account.

CP_FIREARM: Someone in household owns a firearm

Source	B41 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (2-digit)
	1 Yes
	2 No
Values/Response options	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤CP_FIREARM≤2 or CP_FIREARM=8, 9 or 97; If CP_EXIST>3 then CP_FIREARM=missing or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent's current partner (regardless of whether they live in the same household or not) or someone else living with the respondent owns a firearm, including the respondent them self. A *firearm* should be understood in its widest meaning, and includes a gun, rifle, shotgun, pistol, sniper rifle, personal defence weapon, assault rifle, etc. Possession of a firearm is a risk assessment variables often used in violence surveys.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used. For countries that do decide to ask this question, it is worth mentioning that the examples in the question must be adapted in line with national or cultural contexts. If provided, examples (gun, rifle) can be replaced with better national examples such as, a specific (traditional) type of firearm that is most common in that country.

4.2.2.5. Social network

GET_TOGTH: Get-together with close people	
Source	B42
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Usual
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
	2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
	3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
	4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
	5 Less than once a year
	6 No close people who are not household members
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{GET_TOGTH} \leq 6$ or $\text{GET_TOGTH} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable collects the information about the existence of a social network around the respondent.

Its aim is to assess potential differences between people who are currently experiencing violence and those who are not as research has shown that domestic violence perpetrators tend to 'isolate' their victims to gain power over them and prevent them from seeking help or being caught.

To *get-together* means spending some time with family members (relatives) and friends at home or elsewhere talking or doing activities together during a usual year. Merely meeting someone by chance or getting together with friends for professional matters only is excluded.

Close people should be understood in its widest meaning however, only people who are not part of respondent's household should be considered.

Family members (relatives) include blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc.

Friends are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent reports that they have at least one family member (relative) or a friend but never meet with them, the response option 'less than once a year' should be selected even though the reference period is 'during a usual year'. Hence, this case should not be mixed with a situation when the respondent indeed does not have any close person or a close person who is not a household member.

If the respondent meets close people once a year during holidays or feasts, the response option selected should be 'yearly'. If there is a different behaviour for family and friends, the highest frequency should be considered.

ABIL_STAY: Ability to stay at someone's place

Source	B43
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Usual
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{ABIL_STAY} \leq 2$ or $\text{ABIL_STAY} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable is important for understanding the respondent's ability to stay at someone's place for a couple of days, e.g. with family, friends or neighbours whether the respondent needs it or not.

Family members (relatives) include blood relatives such as *parents* and *children*, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc.

Friends are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Both family members (relatives) and friends should be understood in their widest meaning. However, only people who do not belong to the respondent's household should be considered.

If the respondent says that they do not have any family or friends who live separately, or do not have them at all, then $\text{ABIL_STAY} = 2$.

CLSPERS: Someone to discuss personal matters

Source	B44
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Usual
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{CLSPERS} \leq 2$ or $\text{CLSPERS} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable is important for understanding the respondent's available social network, i.e. the presence of at least one person the respondent can discuss personal matters with, whether they need it or not.

Both family members (relatives) and friends should be understood in their widest meaning (see variable [GET_TOGTH](#)). However, only people who do not belong to the respondent's household should be considered.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Someone can be anybody and not necessarily a family member (relative) or a friend. For instance, it could be a doctor, a psychiatrist, etc.

If the respondent says that they do not have any family member (relative) or friends who live separately, or does not have them at all, then response option 'no' should be selected.

4.2.2.6. Health condition (MEHM)

The next set of questions is part of the MEHM consisting of three main variables on health status: self-perceived general health, long-standing health problem, and limitation in the activities because of health problems (also known as Global Activity Limitation Indicator).

If the MEHM is implemented, all the questions should be asked in the recommended order (i.e. self-perceived general health, long-standing health problem, and limitation in activities because of health problems) and no other health status related questions should be included before or between the MEHM questions as they could affect the results.

The MEHM could be introduced to the respondent using a brief introduction 'I would now like to talk to you about your health' while in an interview mode, all response options should systematically be read to the respondent.

People with disabilities are among the most disadvantaged groups as they are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, and are marginalised in society. They are often dependent on family members and paid caregivers for assistance in daily living, and this high level of dependence may be a fertile breeding ground for abuse.

Furthermore, although many more women than men are victims of domestic violence, it is not clear how many men with disabilities are victimised. Since men with disabilities may be as vulnerable and dependent as are women with disabilities, they also have a significant risk of intimate abuse. The following set of questions is therefore important for the proper analyses of these issues.

GEN_HEALTH: Self-perceived general health (standardised variable 25)	
Source	B45(SV25)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Very good
	2 Good
	3 Fair (neither good nor bad)
	4 Bad
	5 Very bad
	9 This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	1≤GEN_HEALTH≤5 or GEN_HEALTH=9

Description

This variable refers to the respondent's self-perceived health in general rather than the present state of health, as the question is not intended to measure temporally health problems. Moreover, it should include the different dimensions of health, such as physical and emotional functioning, mental health (covering psychological wellbeing and mental disorders) and biomedical signs and symptoms.

Five response options are proposed. Two of them ('very good' and 'good') are at the upper end of the scale and other two ('bad' and 'very bad') are at the lower, while the intermediate response option 'fair' represents a neutral position (i.e. neither good nor bad).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The question on self-perceived health should not be filtered by any preceding question, i.e. all respondents should answer it. Moreover, in an interview mode, all response options should be systematically read to the respondent. In particular, the intermediate option 'fair' should be translated into an appropriately neutral term as far as possible keeping in mind cultural interpretations in various languages.

For a more detailed description and definitions, see the explanations of *standardised variable 25*.

HEALTH_PROB: Long-standing health problem (standardised variable 26)

Source	B46(SV26)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	1≤HEALTH_PROB≤2 or HEALTH_PROB=9

Description

The concepts of *long-standing illnesses* and *long-standing health problems* are subjective by nature.

The notion is restricted to an assessment coming from the individual and not from anyone else, whether an interviewer or healthcare professional. As proxy is not allowed in EU-GBV, this condition is already fulfilled.

The health problems cover different physical, emotional, behavioural and mental dimensions of health and besides diseases and disorders contain for example pain, ill-health caused by accidents and injuries, and inherited conditions.

The main characteristics of a long-standing/chronic condition are that it is permanent and may be expected to require an extended period of supervision, observation or care. Long-standing illnesses or health problems should have lasted (or recurred) or are expected to last (recur) for 6 months or more; therefore, temporary problems are not of interest.

Two response options are proposed; 'yes' referring to the occurrence of one or more long-standing/chronic health problems; and 'no' refers to the absence of any long-standing/chronic health problem as perceived by the respondent. For more details, see *standardised variable 26*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

It is necessary to keep in mind that the wording allows adaptations. For instance, *chronic* or *long-standing* should be chosen and adapted in line with what is the best understood in a country/language. Moreover, this variable intends to observe whether respondents 'have' a chronic condition, not if they really 'suffer' from it. However, the verb *suffer* can be used in countries/languages where it is considered more suitable for the question formulation and keeps the same meaning as the verb 'have' in English.

Health problem seems not to be understood in some countries/languages and therefore 'illness or condition' is the alternative. Furthermore, the terms *disability*, *handicap* and *impairment* should not be included in the question as synonyms for 'illness or health problem'.

Rather than adding further details to question wording, the respondents should be instructed to be as inclusive as possible when considering the actual prevalence of a long-standing health problem. This means that the following could be considered as long-standing health problems (response option 'yes'):

- problems that are seasonal or intermittent, even where they 'flare up' for less than 6 months at a time (for instance allergies);
- chronic problems not considered by the respondent as very serious; severity does not play a role here;
- problems that have not been diagnosed by a doctor (to exclude these would mean permitting those with better access to medical services to declare more problems);
- a long-standing disease that does not bother the respondent or is kept under control with medications (for instance people with a high blood pressure);

- not only problems of ill-health or diseases but also pain as well as ill-health caused by accidents and injuries, inherited conditions, birth defects, etc.

LIMIT_ACT: Limitation in activities because of health problems (standardised variable 27)	
Source	B47(SV27) and B48(SV27)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Severely limited
	2 Limited but not severely
	3 Not limited at all
	9 This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{LIMIT_ACT} \leq 3$ or $\text{LIMIT_ACT} = 9$

Description

This variable shows participation restriction through long-standing limitation (6 months or more) in activities that people usually do because of health problems, and its severity.

The purpose is to measure presence of long-standing limitations, as the consequences of such long-standing limitations (e.g. care, dependency) are more serious. Temporary or short-term limitations are excluded.

The period of at least the past 6 months is strictly related to the duration of the activity limitation and not to the duration of the health problem. The limitations must have started at least 6 months earlier and still exist at the moment of the interview, i.e. answers 'severely limited' or 'limited but not severely' should be recorded only if person is currently limited and has been limited in activities for at least the past 6 months.

It measures the respondent's self-assessment of whether they are limited (in 'activities people usually do') by any ongoing physical, mental or emotional health problem, including disease or impairment, and old age. Consequences of injuries/accidents, inherited conditions, etc., are all included. Only the limitations directly caused by or related to one or more health problems are considered. Limitations due to financial, cultural or other non-health-related causes should not be taken into account.

The question should clearly show that the reference is to the activities people usually do and not to respondent's 'own activities'. Neither a list with examples of activities (for example work or school, home or leisure activities) nor a reference to the age group of the subject is included in the question. As such, it gives no restrictions by culture, age, gender or subjects' own ambition. Specification of health concepts (e.g. physical and mental health) should be avoided.

An *activity* is defined as the performance of a task or action by an individual and thus activity limitations are defined as 'the difficulties the individual experiences in performing an activity'.

People with long-standing limitations due to health problems have passed through a process of adaptation that may have resulted in a reduction of their activities. To be able to identify existing limitations a reference is necessary and therefore the activity limitations are assessed against an accepted population standard, compared to cultural and social expectations by referring only to 'activities people usually do'. Usual activities cover all spectrums of activities: work or school, home and leisure activities.

Severely limited means that performing or accomplishing an activity cannot be done or only done with extreme difficulty, and that this situation has been ongoing for at least the past 6 months. Individuals in this category usually cannot do the activity alone and would need further help from other people.

Limited but not severely means that performing or accomplishing a usual activity can be done but only with some difficulties and that this situation has been ongoing for at least the past 6 months. Individuals in this category usually do not need help from other people.

Not limited at all means that performing or accomplishing usual activities can be done without any difficulties, or that any activity limitation has not been going on for at least the past 6 months.

New limitations that have not yet lasted 6 months, but are expected to continue for more than 6 months shall not be taken into consideration. For instance, even if usual medical knowledge would suggest that the health problem behind a new limitation is very likely to continue for a long time or for the rest of the life of the respondent (such as for diabetes type 1) it still should not be considered. One reason is that in terms of activity limitation it may be possible to counteract at some point negative consequences for activity limitations by using assisting devices or personal assistance.

The activity limitations of the same health problem may also depend on the individual person and circumstances, and only past experience can provide a safe answer. The response options include three levels to better differentiate the severity of activity limitations: severely limited (severe limitations), limited but not severely (moderate limitations), not limited at all (no limitations).

For more detailed description, see the explanations of *standardised variable 27*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The information on 'limitation in activities because of health problems' should be collected through two questions. The question about limitations within the last 6 months (question B48) must be asked only if the respondent has limitations (question B47=1 or 2, i.e. severely limited or limited but not severely). Lastly, all response options should systematically be read/shown to the respondents.

Variable must be filled based on relevant questions:

- LIMIT_ACT=1 if question B47(SV27)=1 and question B48(SV27)=1;
- LIMIT_ACT=2 if question B47(SV27)=2 and question B48(SV27)=1;
- LIMIT_ACT=3 if question B47(SV27)=3 or question B48(SV27)=2;
- LIMIT_ACT=9 if (question B47(SV27)=8 or 9) or (question B48(SV27)=8 or 9).

4.2.2.7. Household characteristics

The next set of variables refers to the characteristics of the respondent's household (e.g. household type and its composition). In the EU-GBV questionnaire, questions B49-B52 are placed at the end of the questionnaire in contrast to other questions from Section B, because the pilot survey showed that having these questions first had a significant impact on the way that the people respond to the questions on violence. For instance, some of the respondents found them too intruding or too sensitive, causing a drop-out in some cases.

HH_SIZE: Household size (standardised variable 5)

Source	B49(SV5)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1-97 Number of household members 99 This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{HH_SIZE} \leq 97$ or $\text{HH_SIZE} = 99$

Description

This variable shows the number of members of the respondent's household, where a person is considered as a member when having its usual residence in the household.

For more information, see *standardised variable 5*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

When responding to the question, the respondent should include them self in the number of members. A country should do the crosschecking with other variables (e.g., [IP_INHH](#)).

In addition, information on number of children and existence of other household members must be in line with the household size. If the number of household members is 97 or more, variable [HH_SIZE](#) should be '97'. If question [B49](#) is '98' or '99', variable [HH_SIZE](#) should be '99'.

Furthermore, if the respondent reported that they do not live with their intimate partner due to work/study, i.e., question [B23](#)=2, this intimate partner should be still considered as household member thus, counted in the total number of household members. As one cannot assume that the respondents will know how to treat this case, this needs to be clarified in the questionnaire itself or during the interview (depending on the mode of collection).

[HH_SIZE](#) must be crosschecked with other relevant information: number of children in different age groups ([CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL](#)), existence of a partner in the household ([IP_INHH](#)) and existence of other people in the household ([OTH_INHH](#)) however, taking into account the type of household ([HH_TYPE](#)). For instance, if the respondent reports that their household type is a household with parent(s) and child(ren) ([HH_TYPE](#)=2, 3, 5 or 6), but the respondent them self is one of the children and not a parent, then they do not have their own children in the household. Therefore, previously mentioned crosscheck of [HH_SIZE](#) with the variables [CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL](#), [IP_INHH](#) and [OTH_INHH](#) is not possible for this case.

Lastly, [HH_SIZE](#) should be crosschecked with [MAIN_INCOME](#). For instance, if household size equals '1' (the respondent lives alone) but they say that the main source of income is income from someone inside the household ([MAIN_INCOME](#)=4), this is a mistake that should not appear in dataset.

IP_INHH: Respondent has partner living in household

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_EXIST
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No
Soft check/Filter	If CP_EXIST ≤2 then IP_INHH =1; If CP_EXIST >2 then IP_INHH =2

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent's current partner is living in their household.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary, so no additional question in the questionnaire should be asked. Instead, people who reported [CP_EXIST](#)=1 or 2 will always have response option '1' selected. All others will have value '2'.

CHLD_INHH: Respondent has own children living in household

Source	B50
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No 9 This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	1≤ CHLD_INHH ≤2 or CHLD_INHH =9

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent has their own children living in their household.

A *child* can be a biological child, an adoptive child, or a stepchild. A child is part of the household if they have their usual residence in the same household as the respondent.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is derived directly from question B50 for the respondents who are eligible to respond:

- HH_SIZE=2 and IP_INHH=2 (living in two-member household but partner is not household member);
- HH_SIZE>2 (living in household which has more than 2 members or number of members is unknown).

In contrast, question B50 should not be asked however, variable must take value '2' in following cases:

- HH_SIZE=1 (living in one-person household);
- HH_SIZE=2 and IP_INHH=1 (living in two-person household with a partner).

CHLD_03: Number of respondent's children aged 0 to 3 living in household	
CHLD_46: Number of respondent's children aged 4 to 6 living in household	
CHLD_715: Number of respondent's children aged 7 to 15 living in household	
CHLD_1624: Number of respondent's children aged 16 to 24 living in household	
CHLD_25PL: Number of respondent's children aged 25 or over living in household	
Source	B51
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
	0-97 Number of children aged 0 to 3/ 4-6/ 7-15/ 16-24/ 25 or over
	99 This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	If CHLD_INHH≠2 then 0≤variable≤97 or variable=99; If CHLD_INHH=2 then variable=0

Description

This variable shows the number of the respondent's children (biological, adoptive or stepchildren) of specific age living in their household, where the concept refers to 'age in completed years'.

A *child* can be a biological child, an adoptive child, or a stepchild. A child is part of the household if they have their usual residence in the same household as the respondent.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the number of children is 97 or more, code '97' should be used. In contrast, if question B51 is '98' or '99', then response option '99' should be recorded.

Question B51 should not be asked, however, and the variable must be completed with response option '0' in the following cases:

- HH_SIZE=1 (the respondent is living in one-person household);
- HH_SIZE=2 and IP_INHH=1 (the respondent is living in two-person household with partner);
- CHLD_INHH=2 (there are no children in the household).

OTH_INHH: Existence of household members other than parent(s) and children

Source	B52, HH_SIZE, IP_INHH and CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{OTH_INHH} \leq 2$ or $\text{OTH_INHH} = 9$

Description

This variable reports whether the household includes members other than parent(s) and children.

A person is considered as living in the household when they have their usual residence in the same household as the respondent.

If the respondent is one of the parents, it reports whether the respondent has members other than their children or partner living in the household. If the respondent is one of the children, it reports whether there are other members than partners and siblings in the household. The purpose of this variable is to define the household type.

A person is considered as a member when having its usual residence in the household.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is derived from variables HH_SIZE, IP_INHH and CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL, or is based on question B52.

Question B52 should be asked in following cases:

- if at least one of the variables HH_SIZE, CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL is unknown (i.e. equal '99');
- at least 2 members in the household and the respondent does not have neither partner nor own children living in the household;
- at least 3 members in the household and the respondent has partner but does not have own children living in the household.

Therefore, if question B52 is asked, the variable should be derived as follows:

- if $1 \leq \text{question B52} \leq 6$ then $\text{OTH_INHH} = 2$;
- if $\text{question B52} = 7$ then $\text{OTH_INHH} = 1$;
- lastly, if $\text{question B52} = 8$ or $\text{question B52} = 9$ then $\text{OTH_INHH} = 9$.

If question B52 is not asked, the variable should be derived as follows:

- if $\text{IP_INHH} = 1$ and all $\text{CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL} < 98$ and $\text{SUM}(\text{CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL}) + 2 = \text{HH_SIZE}$ then $\text{OTH_INHH} = 2$;
- if $\text{IP_INHH} = 1$ and $\text{HH_TYPE} < 98$ and all $\text{CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL} < 98$ and $\text{SUM}(\text{CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL}) + 2 < \text{HH_SIZE}$ then $\text{OTH_INHH} = 1$;
- if $\text{IP_INHH} = 2$ and all $\text{CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL} < 98$ and $\text{SUM}(\text{CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL}) + 1 = \text{HH_SIZE}$ then $\text{OTH_INHH} = 2$;
- if $\text{IP_INHH} = 2$ and $\text{HH_TYPE} < 98$ and all $\text{CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL} < 98$ and $\text{SUM}(\text{CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL}) + 1 < \text{HH_SIZE}$ then $\text{OTH_INHH} = 1$.

HH_TYPE: Household type (standardised variable 6)

Source	B52, HH_SIZE, IP_INHH, CHLD_INHH, CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL and OTH_INHH
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 One-person household
	2 Lone parent with at least one child aged less than 25
	3 Lone parent with all children aged 25 or more
	4 Couple without any children
	5 Couple with at least one child aged less than 25
	6 Couple with all children aged 25 or more
	7 Other type of household
9 This information could not be retrieved	
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{HH_TYPE} \leq 7$ or $\text{HH_TYPE} = 9$

Description

The type of household variable provides information on the composition of private households and the intra-household relationships between household members. For more info, see *standardised variable 6*.

It is derived based on question B52 or from variables HH_SIZE, IP_INHH, CHLD_INHH, CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL and OTH_INHH. Hence, all concepts, which apply for the variables HH_SIZE-OTH_INHH, also apply for the household type (e.g. household member, child, children's age).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question B52 is asked if there are no respondent's children living in the household or questions about household size (B49(SV5)) or number of children (B51) are not responded.

'One-person household' means that the respondent lives alone. Therefore, if number of household members is one, i.e. $\text{HH_SIZE} = 1$ then $\text{HH_TYPE} = 1$. If $\text{HH_SIZE} = 99$ and question B52=1 then $\text{HH_TYPE} = 1$.

'Lone parent with at least one child aged less than 25' means that in the household live only one parent with their children where at least one child is aged less than 25. Therefore, $\text{HH_TYPE} = 2$ if

- number of household members is more than 1 ($2 \leq \text{HH_SIZE} \leq 97$); and
- current partner is not part of household ($\text{IP_INHH} = 2$); and
- there are no other household members ($\text{OTH_INHH} = 2$); and
- there is at least one child less than 25 ($1 \leq \text{CHLD_03} \leq 97$ or $1 \leq \text{CHLD_46} \leq 97$ or $1 \leq \text{CHLD_715} \leq 97$ or $1 \leq \text{CHLD_1624} \leq 97$); or
- question B52=3.

'Lone parent with all children aged 25 or more' refers to a situation when in the household live only one parent with their children where all children are aged 25 or more. Therefore, $\text{HH_TYPE} = 3$ if

- number of household members is more than 1 ($2 \leq \text{HH_SIZE} \leq 97$); and
- current partner is not part of household ($\text{IP_INHH} = 2$); and
- there are no other household members ($\text{OTH_INHH} = 2$); and
- all children are aged 25 or more ($\text{CHLD_03} = 0$ and $\text{CHLD_46} = 0$ and $\text{CHLD_715} = 0$ and $\text{CHLD_1624} = 0$ and $1 \leq \text{CHLD_25PL} \leq 97$); or
- question B52=4.

'Couple without any children' means that the respondent lives only with partner. Therefore, $HH_TYPE=4$ if

- number of household members is 2 ($HH_SIZE=2$); and
- current partner is part of household ($IP_INHH=1$); or
- question $B52=2$.

'Couple with at least one child aged less than 25' refers to a situation where in the household live only parents with their children where at least one child is aged less than 25. Therefore, $HH_TYPE=5$ if

- number of household members is more than 2 ($3 \leq HH_SIZE \leq 97$); and
- current partner is part of household ($IP_INHH=1$); and
- there are no other household members ($OTH_INHH=2$); and
- there is at least one child less than 25 ($1 \leq CHLD_03 \leq 97$ or $1 \leq CHLD_46 \leq 97$ or $1 \leq CHLD_715 \leq 97$ or $1 \leq CHLD_1624 \leq 97$); or
- question $B52=5$.

'Couple with all children aged 25 or more' means that in the household live only parents with their children who are all aged 25 or more. Therefore, $HH_TYPE=6$ if

- number of household members is more than 2 ($3 \leq HH_SIZE \leq 97$); and
- current partner is part of household ($IP_INHH=1$); and
- there are no other household members ($OTH_INHH=2$); and
- all children are aged 25 or more ($CHLD_03=0$ and $CHLD_46=0$ and $CHLD_715=0$ and $CHLD_1624=0$ and $1 \leq CHLD_25PL \leq 97$); or
- question $B52=6$.

'Other type of household' covers situations where in the household live household members other than parent(s) or their children. Hence, whenever $OTH_INHH=1$ (*household members other than parent(s) and children*), response option '7' should be selected.

Response option '9' should be recorded if relevant information is missing and it is therefore impossible to define the household type. Precisely, if question $B52=8$ or 9.

4.2.3. Sexual harassment at work

An EU directive requires the monitoring of the important phenomenon of violence, with a specific focus on working life. This section therefore aims to collect information on sexual harassment at work by defining the victims' risk pattern, victim-perpetrator relationship, and dynamic of this phenomenon.

The goal is also to measure the implementation of the EU directive and the Istanbul Convention, looking at the effectiveness of implemented policies at national level, in term of strategies taken in workplaces and increased awareness.

These variables are part of dataset MAIN and recorded only for the respondents for whom the **interview was completed and accepted**, meaning that if the respondent is working ($ACT_STAT=1$) or was working ($EVER_WORK=1$), at least one screening question (questions $C1_1-C1_10$ must be responded (at least one is 1 or 2). However, people who are not currently employed ($ACT_STAT \neq 1$) or those who have never worked ($EVER_WORK=2$) will have value *missing* as certain topics will not be applicable for them.

4.2.3.1. Screening questions on sexual harassment at work

The variables refer to screening questions asked to understand the respondents' experiences with sexual harassment at work, taking into account definitions developed at EU or international level. The EC directive (2006/54/EC) includes verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct as sexual harassment at work. The directive defines sexual harassment as 'any form of unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, in particular when creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment' (Article 2, 1 (d)). A similar definition is provided in the Istanbul Convention (Article 40).

- **Screening questions:** For an EU-wide study, comparability between countries is important. It has been argued that while the level of knowledge on sexual harassment is not the same in all EU Member States, results may differ not only because of the level of prevalence but also because of different perceptions of what behaviour constitutes sexual harassment.

To measure sexual harassment at work, it is therefore recommended that each type of behaviour is covered with different questions. In the EU-GBV questionnaire, there are [10 screening questions](#), and countries need to present and ask each question separately without any grouping/aggregation.

- **'Sexual harassment' and 'sexual connotation':** Firstly, it is recommended to avoid using the wording 'sexual harassment' anywhere in the questionnaire (including the section heading) as this labelling may have a negative impact on the respondents, and influence the way in which they answer the questions.

However, 'sexual harassment' does mean verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature and treatment based on a person's rejection of or submission to such conduct. It must therefore be clear from the introduction of the section, and the question itself that this behaviour has sexual connotation. For instance, during the pilot survey, some respondents reported certain offensive or humiliating behaviour without any sexual connotation as harassment but not as sexual harassment.

Nevertheless, a translation of the 'sexual connotation' in different languages might cause some issues as this term might not exist, or it exists but does not have the same meaning. Countries will therefore need to consult experts to arrive at the same meaning by using right wording. Apart from the phrase 'sexual connotation', countries could also use the expression 'sexual nature'.

It is worth mentioning that the sexual violence such as, rape, attempted rape or other sexual violent experiences are not covered in this section, but in later sections. Therefore, if the respondent wants to report any of these experiences, it should be explained to them that they will be asked about it later. In contrast, psychological violence or non-sexual harassment at work are not covered with the EU-GBV. Respondents must therefore be made aware of this should they want to share such experiences.

- **'Offended, humiliated, intimidated':** These terms are used in some of the screening questions to put the accent on respondent's feelings that were provoked by certain unwanted behaviour. However, one must be careful when translating these terms, as they must have the same meaning across countries.
- **'Workplace':** For some respondents, it may not be clear to what kind of experiences this section refers. For instance, whether they should also have in mind the cases of sexual harassment experienced with colleagues in places other than 'at the workplace'. In contrast, what if the sexual violence occurred at the workplace (as a 'location') but the nature of relationship with perpetrator was not work-related.

It must therefore be clarified that the sexual harassment at work could happen at the workplace but also in other places. The most important factor is that these situations happened between people who have a professional relationship (e.g. director, boss, supervisor, colleague, patient, client, child's parent if a school teacher, etc.). For example, if one colleague is making indecent sexual jokes outside of the workplace, e.g. at an office party in a bar or restaurant, or at a training session held in another city or country, this is still sexual harassment at work. In contrast, if the ex-partner came to the workplace to harass the respondent and there is no professional relationship between this ex-partner and respondent, this should not be reported under this section.

To conclude, the 'workplace' should be interpreted in the broadest sense. It includes both the workplace as the 'location' (e.g. an office), but also as any other place where a perpetrator sexually harasses a person with whom they have a professional relationship.

- **‘Working life’:** As already mentioned, this section contains questions about sexual harassment at work. Therefore, the respondents must know that only the unwanted behaviours regarding their work should be included, and with people with whom they have or had at the time of the event, a professional relationship. Therefore, the main question must include ‘all your working life’ in its formulation.

Following the recommendations outlined above, the screening questions of this section should be introduced in the questionnaire in the following way:

‘Next questions are about your working life. Some people might have experienced unwanted behaviour with a sexual connotation by people in the workplace such as, a colleague or co-worker, boss or supervisor, client, customer or patient, which made them feel offended, humiliated or intimidated.’

Depending on whether the respondent currently has a job or not, different wording should be used, i.e.,

- **ACT_STAT=1:** ‘Please think about all your working life, about your current and all previous job or jobs’;
- **ACT_STAT≠1:** ‘Please think about all your working life, about all your previous job or jobs’.

Then, the following wording should continue: ‘During all your working life, have you ever experienced any of the following unwanted behaviours such as ...’

After this introduction, each of 10 screening questions should be read/shown to the respondent one by one. Only after the question is answered should the next question be read/shown to the respondent.

If read to the respondent, each question should be read slowly emphasising the most important parts. These parts are usually underlined in the EU-GBV questionnaire. More importantly, regardless of the mode of data collection, the respondent should be given enough time to understand, recall and answer the question.

Where possible, response options ‘Don’t want to answer’ and ‘Don’t know/Can’t remember’ should not be read/shown as an option. However, the respondent (in most cases) can provide one of these two answers.

Even though the introduction and the main question will state that screening questions refer to experiences during the respondent’s work-life, the respondents must be often reminded that the questions from this section are only about the events with a sexual connotation and only about their work.

SH_STARING: Experienced staring or leering at work

Source	C1_1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don’t want to answer
	9 Don’t know/Can’t remember
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If ACT_STAT=1 or EVER_WORK=1 then $1 \leq SH_STARING \leq 2$ or SH_STARING=8 or 9; If ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1 then SH_STARING=missing

Description

This variable aims to collect information on people who experienced inappropriate staring or leering that made them feel uncomfortable by someone with whom they have had a professional relationship.

In general, this behaviour means staring at someone in a sexually suggestive or offensive manner, whistling, or making inappropriate sexual gestures.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Terms *staring* and *leering* must be translated in a way that they keep the same meaning across countries taking into account that term ‘inappropriate’ must be part of this formulation. Finally, the accent in this question is on ‘feeling uncomfortable’.

SH_VIDEOS: Exposed to sexually explicit images or videos at work

Source	C1_2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If $ACT_STAT=1$ or $EVER_WORK=1$ then $1 \leq SH_VIDEOS \leq 2$ or $SH_VIDEOS=8$ or 9 ; If $ACT_STAT \neq 1$ and $EVER_WORK \neq 1$ then $SH_VIDEOS=missing$

Description

This variable aims to collect information on people who were exposed to any sexually explicit image (picture, photo) or video (incl. a gif) that made them feel offended, humiliated, or intimidated by someone with whom they have had a professional relationship.

Shared via email/phone/network, or shown to the respondent on someone else's computer/phone/network at work, this behaviour should be reported here. Even more, it does not matter if the respondent was the only person to whom this was sent/shown.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The accent is on 'feeling offended, humiliated, or intimidated'.

SH_JOKES: Experienced indecent sexual jokes or remarks at work

Source	C1_3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If $ACT_STAT=1$ or $EVER_WORK=1$ then $1 \leq SH_JOKES \leq 2$ or $SH_JOKES=8$ or 9 ; If $ACT_STAT \neq 1$ and $EVER_WORK \neq 1$ then $SH_JOKES=missing$

Description

This variable aims to collect information on people who were exposed to any indecent sexual joke or offensive remark about their body or private life by someone with whom they have had a professional relationship.

Sharing sexual anecdotes, making sexual comments about one's appearance/clothing/body parts, asking about someone's sexual history or sexual orientation, or making offensive comments about someone's sexual orientation/gender identity are sexual harassment. These sexual jokes or remarks could be made in person (regardless if the respondent was alone or in a group of people) or via email/phone/network.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The accent in this variable is on ‘sexual connotation’ hence, using racing slang, phrases or nicknames, or making negative comments about personal religious beliefs is not sexual harassment, and it should not be included.

SH_DATE: Experienced inappropriate suggestions for a date at work	
Source	C1_4
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If ACT_STAT=1 or EVER_WORK=1 then $1 \leq SH_DATE \leq 2$ or $SH_DATE=8$ or 9 ; If ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1 then SH_DATE=missing

Description

This variable aims to collect information on people who had inappropriate suggestion from someone at work to go on a date that made them offended, humiliated or intimidated.

Suggestion for a date (made in person or via phone/email/network) was perceived as inappropriate, or made the respondent to feel offended, humiliated or intimidated should be reported here.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The accent is on ‘feeling offended, humiliated, or intimidated’.

SH_INVIT: Experienced inappropriate suggestions for a sexual activity at work	
Source	C1_5
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If ACT_STAT=1 or EVER_WORK=1 then $1 \leq SH_INVIT \leq 2$ or $SH_INVIT=8$ or 9 ; If ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1 then SH_INVIT=missing

Description

This variable collects information on people who experienced inappropriate suggestion for a sexual activity by someone with whom they have had a professional relationship. Inappropriate suggestion for any sexual activity includes proposal for sexual intercourse when the respondent did not want this, as well as any other sexual activity that the respondent found degrading or humiliating.

Sexual intercourse means vaginal or anal penetration or oral sex, or penetration with objects (the Istanbul Convention). A suggestion can be made either in person or through e.g. phone, email, social or company network, etc.

SH_CONT: Experienced unwanted physical contact at work

Source	C1_6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If $ACT_STAT=1$ or $EVER_WORK=1$ then $1 \leq SH_CONT \leq 2$ or $SH_CONT=8$ or 9 ; If $ACT_STAT \neq 1$ and $EVER_WORK \neq 1$ then $SH_CONT=missing$

Description

This variable collects information on people who experienced unsolicited physical contact by someone with whom they have had a professional relationship. Certain physical contact is not appropriate in the work environment, as one may consider it as humiliating, harassing, or offensive.

Apart from 'obvious' forms of physical contact that should not take place at work (grabbing or pinching of breasts/groin/buttocks), following examples of unwelcome physical contact can be used to explain to what this behaviour refers. For instance, hugging, kissing (even on the cheek), stroking, massaging, back-patting, hair-ruffling, handshakes held too long, linking arms, hip bumping, putting an arm around someone's shoulders or a hand on their arm, holding someone's hand, poking with a finger, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The accent is on unwanted behaviour.

SH_MEDIA: Experienced inappropriate advances on social media at work

Source	C1_7
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If $ACT_STAT=1$ or $EVER_WORK=1$ then $1 \leq SH_MEDIA \leq 2$ or $SH_MEDIA=8$ or 9 ; If $ACT_STAT \neq 1$ and $EVER_WORK \neq 1$ then $SH_MEDIA=missing$

Description

This variable aims to collect information on people who experienced inappropriate advances on social networking websites by someone with whom they have had a professional relationship.

Inappropriate sexual advances are unwelcome gestures made towards another person with aim of gaining some sort of sexual favour or gratification. If such advances were made on the respondent's social media account(s), this experience should be reported under this variable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

In line with other variables on sexual harassment at work, the accent is again on the content of sexual nature.

SH_EMAIL: Exposed to sexually explicit emails or messages at work	
Source	C1_8
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If ACT_STAT=1 or EVER_WORK=1 then 1≤SH_EMAIL≤2 or SH_EMAIL=8 or 9; If ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1 then SH_EMAIL=missing

Description

This variable aims to collect information on people who were exposed to sexually explicit emails or text messages by someone with whom they have had a professional relationship.

If the respondent received at work any suggestive letter, note, email or text message with a sexual connotation, this experience should be reported here.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

In line with other variables on sexual harassment at work, the accent is again on the content of sexual nature. Finally, a person can be the only or one of the receivers of such a letter, note, email or text message.

SH_THREAT: Experienced threatening in connotation with sexual harassment at work	
Source	C1_9
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If ACT_STAT=1 or EVER_WORK=1 then 1≤SH_THREAT≤2 or SH_THREAT=8 or 9; If ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1 then SH_THREAT=missing

Description

This variable collects information on people who experienced threatening with unpleasant consequences by someone with whom they have had a professional relationship due to refused sexual proposals or advances.

If the respondent refuses a sexual proposal or advance made by someone at work, and hence, someone threatens with the explicit or implicit consequences of their employment (hire, job security, pay, receipt of benefits, status, etc.), this experience should be reported here. This threat can be either direct, e.g. when someone explicitly demands sexual favours and threatens to fire the victim if demands are not met. Or it can be indirect, e.g. when

someone suggests that employment success depends on 'personality' or 'friendship' (i.e. on response to a someone's sexual overtures, comments, or actions) rather than competence.

SH_OTH: Experienced other sexual harassment at work	
Source	C1_10
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If ACT_STAT=1 or EVER_WORK=1 then $1 \leq SH_OTH \leq 2$ or $SH_OTH=8$ or 9 ; If ACT_STAT \neq 1 and EVER_WORK \neq 1 then $SH_OTH=missing$

Description

This variable collects the information on people who experienced other similar behaviour with a sexual connotation by someone with whom they have had a professional relationship that made them feel offended, humiliated, or intimidated not listed in previous acts.

Thus, comment, action, or type of behaviour concerning someone's race, religion, ethnicity, disability, or age that is threatening, insulting, intimidating, or discriminatory and upsets the work environment is considered as harassment at work, but it is not seen as sexual harassment if it is not of sexual nature. Hence, if someone at work is making offensive gestures or offensive reference to an individual's mental or physical disability, race, ethnicity, religion, or age, it should not be reported here.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As question C1_10 is an open question allowing respondents to elaborate on what the 'other sexual harassment at work' is, before deriving SH_STARING-SH_OTH, either an interviewer or data administrator should analyse these responses as the pilot test showed common errors.

Firstly, the respondents would report non-sexual harassment such as, 'low salary'. Secondly, the respondents would focus on the 'location' instead on professional relationship with the perpetrator reporting certain experiences of sexual harassment but not related to their work. For instance, partner came to respondent's work and harassed the respondent. Thus, for all cases that do not refer to sexual harassment at work, variable SH_OTH must equal '2'. On the other hand, the respondents would simply omit the relevant response option and explain the sexual harassment experiences with their own words. Hence, these experiences should be reclassified under already existing response options.

SH_EXPER: Experienced sexual harassment at work	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from SH_STARING-SH_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_STARING=1 or ... or SH_OTH=1 then SH_EXPER=1; If SH_STARING>1 and ... and SH_OTH>1 then SH_EXPER=2; If ACT_STAT \neq 1 and EVER_WORK \neq 1 then $SH_EXPER=missing$

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent who currently has a job or had a job at some point in their life has experienced sexual harassment at work.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, people who reported 'yes' for at least one of the variables *SH_STARING-SH_OTH* will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'. The respondents who currently do not work (*ACT_STAT*≠1) and have never worked (*EVER_WORK*≠1) will have *missing*.

SH_CWORK: Experienced sexual harassment at current work	
Source	C2 and SH_EXPER
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Person is not currently employed
Soft check/Filter	If <i>ACT_STAT</i> =1 and <i>SH_EXPER</i> =1 then 1≤ <i>SH_CWORK</i> ≤2 or <i>SH_CWORK</i> =8 or 9; If <i>ACT_STAT</i> =1 and <i>SH_EXPER</i> =2 then <i>SH_CWORK</i> =2; If <i>ACT_STAT</i> ≠1 then <i>SH_CWORK</i> = <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent who is currently employed and who has experienced sexual harassment at work, experienced it at their current workplace.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable should be created based on question C2 from the questionnaire for the respondents who are eligible to respond, i.e. for those who are currently employed and experienced sexual harassment at work. For others, this variable needs to be derived. Respondents who are currently working (*ACT_STAT*=1) but did not experience sexual harassment at work (*SH_EXPER*=2), will have value '2'. Those who are not currently employed (*ACT_STAT*≠1) regardless of their sexual harassment experiences at work will have *missing*.

4.2.3.2. Types of perpetrators of sexual harassment at work

The next set of variables refers to the type of perpetrator of sexual harassment at work, defined according to the most common professional relationships.

A perpetrator can be any individual who is connected to the respondent's work environment. For instance, supervisor, manager, co-worker, or even a non-employee like customer, patient, passenger, student, supplier, contractor or vendor, as long as their relationship is professional. Nevertheless, if a relationship with the perpetrator is not strictly professional but the behaviour can be still characterised as sexual harassment at work (e.g. ex-partner is also a boss) it should be reported in this section. However, the type of perpetrator should be in line with the relationship at work and not in line with the respondent's personal relationship with the perpetrator.

Furthermore, the types of perpetrators are defined according to type of relationship and authority/power that one may have over the other and use it in a certain way: colleague/co-worker; boss/supervisor; non-employee (e.g. client, student, etc.); someone else. Therefore, when responding to the relevant question, the respondent must select the type of relationship that they had with a perpetrator when the (latest) event happened. For instance, at the time the sexual harassment happened the perpetrator was the respondent's colleague, but is now their boss.

In this case, the respondent should select the response option 'colleague/co-worker' as this was their relationship at the time of the event. In addition, each type of perpetrator is presented by their sex, which is essential information when analysing gender-based violence.

A (*male/female*) *co-worker*, also known as colleague, or fellow worker, is a person with whom one works, typically someone in a similar role or at a similar level within an organisation.

A (*male/female*) *boss*, also known as a supervisor, overseer, facilitator, monitor or area coordinator, is the job title of a management position that is primarily based on authority over a worker or being in charge of a workplace.

A (*male/female*) *non-employee* is someone with whom the respondent has a professional relationship but who does not work in the same workplace as the respondent (e.g. client, customer, patient, student, passenger, etc.).

Response options 7 and 8 in question C3 are open questions allowing the respondent to elaborate on who the 'other male/female at work' is, if they wish. Therefore, before deriving relevant variables, either an interviewer or a data administrator should analyse these responses, as pilot testing results showed two typical errors. For example, respondents would report various non-employees as 'other male/female' as they did not understand what 'non-employee' covers. For instance, 'parent of a child' (schoolteacher), 'patient' (nurse), 'participants of seminar', etc. Therefore, in most cases, these perpetrators can be classified under already existing response options. The respondents would also sometimes focus on the 'location' instead on the professional relationship with the perpetrator. Therefore, they reported experiences of sexual harassment but that were not related to their work. For instance, 'Facebook user', 'neighbour'. As these experiences cannot be categorised as 'sexual harassment at work', the data need to be corrected. In other words, if a specified type of perpetrator shows that this was not a sexual harassment at work, screening variables need to be corrected as well.

An *undefined perpetrator* is a person whose sex the respondent was unable or unwilling to reveal, the same applying to the nature of the relationship between perpetrator and respondent. If the respondent selected response option '98' or '99' as the only one, or as one of the options in question C3, then variable SH_UNDEF=1 should be chosen. Otherwise, variable SH_UNDEF=2 should be chosen.

SH_M_COLL: Sexually harassed at work by male co-worker	
SH_F_COLL: Sexually harassed at work by female co-worker	
SH_M_BOSS: Sexually harassed at work by male boss	
SH_F_BOSS: Sexually harassed at work by female boss	
SH_M_NEMP: Sexually harassed at work by male non-employee	
SH_F_NEMP: Sexually harassed at work by female non-employee	
SH_M_OTH: Sexually harassed at work by other male	
SH_F_OTH: Sexually harassed at work by other female	
SH_UNDEF: Sexually harassed at work by undefined perpetrator	
Source	C3
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No sexual harassment at work, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If SH_EXPER=2 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then <i>variable=missing</i>

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

The following variables are derived from only one question (C3) even though the respondent could have had experienced sexual harassment at work by different perpetrators, and even as separate events. Therefore, the question allows multiple response (MARK ALL THAT APPLY), and the respondent must be aware that they should list all the perpetrators regardless of whether they acted together or not.

In the personal interview, it is not necessary to read out the types of perpetrators. Instead, the interviewer should select the relevant response option or options according to the answer. However, if the respondent is not sure how to respond, the response options should be shown/read to them (except 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/ Can't remember'). If the interviewer notices uncertainty from the respondent or difficulties while answering due to for instance, shame or recalling problems, the interviewer should ask a probe question – 'Someone else?'

The variables should be derived in a following way:

- If in question C3 only 98 or 99 is selected, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, SH_M_COLL-SH_F_OTH will be equal '2', and SH_UNDEF will be equal '1'.
- If the respondent provided the answer, i.e. $1 \leq C3 \leq 8$ then relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and other value '2'. For instance, if C3=1 ('male co-worker') then variable SH_M_COLL=1 and others equal '2'.
- However, it can be the case that the respondent reports one type of perpetrator (e.g. 'female boss') but also selects 'Don't want to answer'. Thus, SH_F_BOSS=1 and SH_UNDEF=1, while all others will be '2'.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that if the respondent has experienced sexual harassment at work (SH_EXPER=1), then at least one of variables SH_M_COLL-SH_UNDEF must be equal to '1'.

SH_MALE: Sexually harassed at work by male perpetrator	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from SH_M_COLL, SH_M_BOSS, SH_M_NEMP and SH_M_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No sexual harassment at work, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_M_COLL=1 or SH_M_BOSS=1 or SH_M_NEMP=1 or SH_M_OTH=1 then SH_MALE=1; If SH_M_COLL=2 and SH_M_BOSS=2 and SH_M_NEMP=2 and SH_M_OTH=2 then SH_MALE=2; If SH_EXPER=2 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SH_MALE=missing

Description

It reports if a perpetrator/one of perpetrators of sexual harassment at work (current or earlier) is male.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent reports at least one male perpetrator of sexual harassment at work (if at least one of variables SH_M_COLL, SH_M_BOSS, SH_M_NEMP or SH_M_OTH equals '1'), then variable SH_MALE=1.

If none of the perpetrators is male (all variables SH_M_COLL, SH_M_BOSS, SH_M_NEMP and SH_M_OTH equal '2'), then variable SH_MALE=2.

SH_FEMALE: Sexually harassed at work by female perpetrator	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from SH_F_COLL, SH_F_BOSS, SH_F_NEMP and SH_F_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	. No sexual harassment at work, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_F_COLL=1 or SH_F_BOSS=1 or SH_F_NEMP=1 or SH_F_OTH=1 then SH_FEMALE=1; If SH_F_COLL=2 and SH_F_BOSS=2 and SH_F_NEMP=2 and SH_F_OTH=2 then SH_FEMALE=2; If SH_EXPER=2 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SH_FEMALE=missing

Description

It reports whether at least one of perpetrators of sexual harassment at work (current or earlier) is female.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent reports at least one female perpetrator of sexual harassment at work (if at least one of variables SH_F_COLL, SH_F_BOSS, SH_F_NEMP or SH_F_OTH equals '1'), then SH_FEMALE=1.

If none of the perpetrators is female (all variables SH_F_COLL, SH_F_BOSS, SH_F_NEMP and SH_F_OTH equal '2'), then variable SH_FEMALE=2.

4.2.3.3. Frequency, occurrence and repetition of sexual harassment at work

The next variables focus on each type of perpetrator as defined in question C3.

Firstly, it is important to understand whether there was one or more than one perpetrator of the same type. It should then be determined whether the sexual harassment by each perpetrator was repeated or not.

A cognitive testing showed that one question instead of these three should not be used, as the respondents did not understand it correctly.

Furthermore, the questions are not related to each behaviour separately (screening), but a focus is on an episode or serious of episodes of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by the same person. However, information on whether different types of perpetrator acted together or not is unknown.

SHF_M_COLL: Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by male co-worker	
SHF_F_COLL: Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by female co-worker	
SHF_M_BOSS: Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by male boss	
SHF_F_BOSS: Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by female boss	
SHF_M_NEMP: Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by male non-employee	
SHF_F_NEMP: Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by female non-employee	
SHF_M_OTH: Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by other male	
SHF_F_OTH: Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by other female	
SHF_UNDEF: Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	
Source	C4pi, C5pi and C6pi
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 One person, once
	2 One person, more than once
	3 Different people, once for each
	4 Different people, more than once for at least one of them
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	.
Soft check/Filter	If type of perpetrator=1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 4$ or $\text{variable}=9$; If SH_EXPER=2 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) or type of perpetrator≠1 then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables:

To understand whether the respondent experienced sexual harassment at work by different people who are classified under the same type of perpetrator, question C4pi is asked. Depending on whether there was one person, or different people, question C5pi or C6pi will be asked next.

If it was one person, then the aim of question C5pi is to understand whether this perpetrator repeated sexual harassment at work or not. If they were different people, who could have acted individually or together, question C6pi aims to distinguish whether any of these people have repeated sexual harassment at work or not.

The variables need to be derived from questions C4p1-C4p9, C5p1-C5p9 and C6p1-C6p9 where suffixes [p1], [p2], ... [p9] refer to each type of perpetrator of sexual harassment at work defined in question C3.

These variables should be derived in a following way:

- If C4pi=1 and C5pi=1 (one person and once) then variable=1;
- If C4pi=1 and C5pi=2 (one person and more than once) then variable=2;
- If C4pi=2 and C6pi=2 (more than one person, but once by each) then variable=3;
- If C4pi=2 and C6pi=1 (more than one person and at least one more than once) then variable=4;
- If C4pi, C5pi, C6pi at least once equals '8' or '9' (relevant information is missing) then variable=9.

SH_REPEAT: Experienced repeated sexual harassment at work

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from SHF_M_COLL-SHF_UNDEF	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Working life	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/Response options	1	Yes, repeated for at least one of perpetrators
	2	No, once for each perpetrator
	9	This information could not be retrieved
	.	No sexual harassment at work, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_EXPER=1 and (SHF_M_COLL=2 or 4, or ... or SHF_UNDEF=2 or 4) then SH_REPEAT=1; If SH_EXPER=1 and (SHF_M_COLL=1, 3, 9 or missing) and ... and (SHF_UNDEF=1, 3, 9 or missing) and at least once 1 or 3 then SH_REPEAT=2; If SH_EXPER=1 and (SHF_M_COLL=9 or missing) and ... and (SHF_UNDEF=9 or missing) and at least once 9 then SH_REPEAT=9; If SH_EXPER≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SH_REPEAT=missing	

Description

This variable shows whether a person experienced repeated sexual harassment at work by at least one person. This variable is auxiliary, and it should be derived using the variables SHF_M_COLL-SHF_UNDEF.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable should be derived in a following way:

- If any perpetrator repeated sexual harassment at work (any of SHF_M_COLL-SHF_UNDEF equals '2' or '4') then variable SH_REPEAT=1.
- In contrast, if all variables are equal to '1', '3', '9' or missing, and at least one of variables equals '1' or '3', it means that sexual harassment at work was never repeated by the same person, but the respondent experienced it once by at least one person. Therefore, variable SH_REPEAT=2.
- However, if all variables are equal to '9' or missing, and at least one of them equals '9', then variable SH_REPEAT=9 as it unknown whether sexual harassment at work was repeated or not.

SH_OCCUR: Occurrence of (last) episode of sexual harassment at work

Source	C7	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Working life	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/Response options	1	Within the last 12 months
	2	1 to 5 years ago
	3	More than 5 years ago
	8	Don't want to answer
	9	Don't know/Can't remember
	.	No sexual harassment at work, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_EXPER=1 then 1≤SH_OCCUR≤3 or SH_OCCUR=8 or 9; If SH_EXPER≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SH_OCCUR=missing	

Description

After providing information on the type of relationship, and then per perpetrator, respondents are asked to think about all experiences related to sexual harassment during their working life.

In case of one episode, the variable reports when the sexual harassment at work happened. Otherwise, it reports the last time sexual harassment at work happened regardless of who was the perpetrator. This information is crucial for regular monitoring as it also focuses on recent episodes (last 12 months; 1 to 5 years ago).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The wording of the question should differ depending on whether the respondent experienced one or more episodes, i.e. 'When did it happen' or 'When was the last time?' Based on the current questionnaire's structure, 'one episode' can be detected if the respondent reported only one type of perpetrator, only one person for this type of perpetrator, and sexual harassment at work was not repeated.

Instead of the exact time, response options 'within the last 12 months', '1 to 5 years ago', and 'more than 5 years ago' are offered, so the same logic must be used in the questionnaire. Nevertheless, in the personal interview, if the respondent reports the exact date of occurrence, the interviewer should select the right response option in line with the respondent's answer. The options refer to the time of interview, i.e. time of data collection.

Rationale for the following set of variables: The next set of variables focuses on the most recent events of sexual harassment at work to monitor this phenomenon. In addition, they could be cross-analysed with variables permanency of job, full-time vs part-time, NACE Rev. 2, and ISCO-08.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for the following set of variables: Respondents are asked to focus on the 12 months preceding the interview/data collection but when violence is infrequent, it may be more difficult for the respondents to remember each individual incident. In addition, minor events could be easily forgotten irrespective of their frequency. Nevertheless, there are a variety of different strategies that interviewers can use to cope with the problem of locating incidents in time (issue of telescoping).

At first, the interviewers could use memory aids which can help both to prompt people's memories and set the event in the correct time period. For example, birthdays and major events identified throughout the reference period can help people think back and recall the violence. In some countries, big religious events could be used, such as Easter.

It is also useful to repeat the dates of reference period especially in case of the last 12 month: 'In the last 12 months, that's back to ...'

SHNE_LYEAR: Number of episodes of sexual harassment at work during last 12 months	
Source	C8 and C9
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1-10 Exact number of episodes
	11 More than 10 episodes
	99 This information could not be retrieved
	. No sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_OCCUR=1 then $1 \leq \text{SHNE_LYEAR} \leq 11$ or SHNE_LYEAR=99; If SH_OCCUR≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SHNE_LYEAR=missing

Description

This variable shows the occurrence of sexual harassment at work during the 12 months prior to the interview or data collection classified in the following way: 'the exact number of episodes' if 10 or less; and 'more than 10 episodes' if number of episodes was more than 10.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The relevant questions are either asked or not depending on the information collected before.

- The question is not asked but variable `SHNE_LYEAR` should be equal to '1' if the respondent experienced sexual harassment at work once by one person and within last 12 months: the variables `SH_M_COLL-SH_UNDEF` are only once equal to '1' and others are *missing* and `SH_OCCUR=1`.
- Other respondents who experienced last episode within last 12 months will have to answer question `C8` using one of three offered response options: 'one episode', 'two to 10 episodes' or 'more than 10 episodes', and question `C9` depending on the answer in question `C8`.

Using the information from questions `C8` and `C9`, the variable should be derived in the following way:

- If the respondent experienced one episode (question `C8=1`), `SHNE_LYEAR=1`
- If the respondent experienced two to 10 episodes (question `C8=2`), they will be asked question `C9` where the exact number of episodes should be reported. If number of episodes is provided, the relevant number (2-10) should be reported for this variable.
- However, if the respondent experienced two to 10 episodes (question `C8=2`) but did not provide the exact number of episodes in question `C9` (`C9=98` or `99`), this variable will take value '99' and they will be asked question `C10` about the frequency of this behaviour.
- If the respondent experienced more than 10 episodes (question `C8=3`), variable `SHNE_LYEAR=11`. In addition, this respondent will be asked about the frequency of this behaviour in question `C10`.
- If the respondent refuses or cannot provide the information on whether the number of episodes was one, two to 10, or more than 10 (question `C8=8` or `9`), response option '99' should be selected. Those who selected 'Don't want to answer' or 'Don't know/Can't remember' for question `C8` will be asked question `C10` about the frequency of sexual harassment at work during the last 12 months preceding the interview/data collection.

SHF_LYEAR: Frequency of sexual harassment at work during last 12 months

Source	<code>C8, C9</code> and <code>C10</code>
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
	2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
	3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
	4 More seldom
	5 Only in particular periods (for instance, during a work training)
	7 The exact number of episodes provided (1-10 episodes)
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If <code>SHNE_LYEAR>10</code> then <code>1≤SHF_LYEAR≤5</code> or <code>SHF_LYEAR=8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>SHNE_LYEAR≤10</code> then <code>SHF_LYEAR=7</code> ; If <code>SH_OCCUR≠1</code> or (<code>ACT_STAT≠1</code> and <code>EVER_WORK≠1</code>) then <code>SHF_LYEAR=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows the frequency of sexual harassment at work during the last 12 months if the number of episodes is more than 10, or if the respondent did not provide the exact number of episodes.

In addition, the respondents are asked to think about all the occurrences of sexual harassment at work during the last 12 months. Some respondents might therefore need to include episodes experienced with different perpetrators and on separate occasions. Depending on duration of violence, certain response options might not be applicable. Finally, the response option 'only in particular periods' refers to a case of irregular frequency of sexual harassment at work such as during a work-related training, seminar, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Respondents who experienced more than 10 episodes or did not provide information on the exact number of episodes of sexual harassment at work during the last 12 months will be asked to specify the frequency of this type of violence via question C10. If answer about frequency is provided, the variable will take value 1-5. If the respondent did not want or could not provide the answer, variable will take value '8' or '9'.

Respondents who provided the exact number of episodes in either question C8 ('one episode') or in question C9, will be recorded under response option '7' ('the exact number of episodes provided').

4.2.3.4. Reporting of the sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months

Information on talking about sexual harassment at work with e.g. a friend or colleague, or reporting it to the official body (e.g. police) is needed to understand the level of awareness and acceptance of this kind of behaviour at country level and to monitor changes. Therefore, the variable refers only to cases that occurred during the 12 months preceding the data collection, i.e. interview.

It can happen that the respondent who experienced more episodes of sexual harassment at work talked about one episode to e.g. boss, but reported the episode perpetrated by different perpetrator to the police. The respondent must be therefore be asked to think about all the people they talked to, or the institutions where they reported this sexual harassment regardless of whether they refer to the same episode or not.

SHR_COUNS: Respondent talked to counsellor in last 12 months about sexual harassment at work

Source	C11_1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response option	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· No sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_OCCUR=1 then $1 \leq \text{SHR_COUNS} \leq 2$ or $\text{SHR_COUNS} = 8$ or 9 ; If $\text{SH_OCCUR} \neq 1$ or $(\text{ACT_STAT} \neq 1$ and $\text{EVER_WORK} \neq 1)$ then $\text{SHR_COUNS} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent who experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months reported this/any of these episodes to a counsellor.

A *counsellor* is a person trained to give guidance on matters such as work-related issues, including sexual harassment at work. Apart from a counsellor, any other person at the respondent's workplace who deals with these issues can be considered to have the same status.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent works in a small company or is self-employed, a person such as counsellor or someone similar who could take an action in case of sexual harassment at work might not exist. In addition, a person might not be aware of the existence of such person. In these cases, the variable should take value '2'.

SHR_BOSS: Respondent talked to boss in last 12 months about sexual harassment at work

Source	C11_2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· No sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_OCCUR=1 then $1 \leq \text{SHR_BOSS} \leq 2$ or $\text{SHR_BOSS} = 8$ or 9 ; If SH_OCCUR≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SHR_BOSS=missing

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent who experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months reported this/any of these episodes to their employer or boss/manager.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent is self-employed, is the employer, or does not have a boss, the variable should take value '2'.

SHR_COLL: Respondent talked to colleague in last 12 months about sexual harassment at work

Source	C11_3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· No sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_OCCUR=1 then $1 \leq \text{SHR_COLL} \leq 2$ or $\text{SHR_COLL} = 8$ or 9 ; If SH_OCCUR≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SHR_COLL=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent who experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months reported this/any of these episodes to a colleague or another employee (apart from employer or boss/manager).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent is the only person at their workplace (e.g. self-employed without employees) or does not have colleagues or other employees who are not employer or boss/manager, the variable should equal '2'.

SHR_POLICE: Respondent reported sexual harassment at work to the police during last 12 months

Source	C11_4
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_OCCUR=1 then $1 \leq \text{SHR_POLICE} \leq 2$ or $\text{SHR_POLICE} = 8$ or 9 ; If SH_OCCUR≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SHR_POLICE=missing

Description

It reports whether the respondent who experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months reported this/any of these episodes to police. The aim is to understand whether the respondent made contact with police on the experienced sexual harassment at work. Hence, the concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the translation of term 'reporting' can mean different things depending on the national legal/justice system, it must be made clear to the respondents that all cases are considered.

SHR_OFFIC: Respondent reported sexual harassment at work to other official body during last 12 months

Source	C11_5
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_OCCUR=1 then $1 \leq \text{SHR_OFFIC} \leq 2$ or $\text{SHR_OFFIC} = 8$ or 9 ; If SH_OCCUR≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SHR_OFFIC=missing

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent who experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months reported this/any of these episodes to any official body other than police, such as an equality body. Although the example 'Equality body' is provided in the question, country should explore what the existing and most common national official bodies are where a person can report sexual harassment at work. Police, however, should not be considered, as separate variable on contacting police already exists.

The concept of *reporting to an official body other than the police* covers all different scenarios, i.e. from contacting the official body to obtain more information or advice to filing an official complaint. Therefore, if the translation of word 'reporting' can mean different things, it must be made clear to the respondents that all cases are considered.

SHR_SOCSERV: Respondent reported sexual harassment at work to health or social service during last 12 months

Source	C11_6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_OCCUR=1 then 1≤SHR_SOCSERV≤2 or SHR_SOCSERV=8 or 9; If SH_OCCUR≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SHR_SOCSERV=missing

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent who experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months reported this/any of these episodes to any health or social service. A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. When providing an explanation for the respondent, it can be explained that it refers to reporting or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker.

The *social services* are a range of public services provided by the government, private, profit and non-profit organisations. Their aim is to promote social welfare, using trained professionals. Social work often involves advocacy on behalf of and aid to people who are poor, elderly, homeless, unemployed, etc.

SHR_VICSERV: Respondent reported sexual harassment at work to victim support service or called helpline during last 12 months

Source	C11_7
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_OCCUR=1 then 1≤SHR_VICSERV≤2 or SHR_VICSERV=8 or 9; If SH_OCCUR≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SHR_VICSERV=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent who experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months reported this/any of these episodes to victim support service or called a helpline.

A *victim support service* is service provides victims of crime with assistance that is confidential and usually free of charge. This service usually works in partnership with other organisations, and it is not a government agency or part of the police force. This means that victims are not obliged to report a crime to get this kind of help.

A *helpline* is a special telephone service that people can call for advice about violence. In this case, about sexual harassment at work. It is typically a 24-hour reachable, and it is not usually necessary for the caller to report a crime in order to receive help or advice.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

One must be sure that the respondent is familiar with these concepts. Thus, if needed, the national or local victim support services and helplines (e.g. those listed in the flyer) can be provided as example.

SHR_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person in last 12 months about sexual harassment at work

Source	C11_8
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· No sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_OCCUR=1 then $1 \leq \text{SHR_CLSPERS} \leq 2$ or SHR_CLSPERS=8 or 9; If SH_OCCUR≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SHR_CLSPERS=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent who experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months reported this/any of these episodes to a close person, such as a family member or a friend.

Family members (relatives) include blood relatives such as *parents* and *children*, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent does not have close people, i.e. family members (relatives) nor friends, variable should take value '2'.

SHR_OTH: Respondent reported sexual harassment at work to someone else during last 12 months

Source	C11_9
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· No sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SH_OCCUR=1 then $1 \leq \text{SHR_OTH} \leq 2$ or SHR_OTH=8 or 9; If SH_OCCUR≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SHR_OTH=missing

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent who experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months reported this/any of these episodes to some other institution or talked with somebody else about it, but this institution/official body or person was not listed among the existing response options.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The respondents usually omit the relevant response option and then define the person/institution with their own words. Hence, where applicable, these response options should be reclassified into existing response options.

SH_REPORT: Talking or reporting sexual harassment at work during last 12 months	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from SHR_COUNS-SHR_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, or not employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If SHR_COUNS=1 or ... or SHR_OTH=1 then SH_REPORT=1; If SHR_COUNS>1 and ... and SHR_OTH>1 then SH_REPORT=2; If SH_OCCUR≠1 or (ACT_STAT≠1 and EVER_WORK≠1) then SH_REPORT=missing

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent who experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months reported this/any of these episodes to any institution or talked about it with anyone.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is auxiliary, so no additional question in the questionnaire should be asked. Instead, if people reported 'yes' for at least one of the variables SHR_COUNS–SHR_OTH, then the variable will equal '1'. In contrast, if all variables are 'no' or non-response then SH_REPORT will be '2'.

4.2.3.5. Effectiveness of companies' and governmental policies and the population awareness

The next set of variables aims to measure the effectiveness of companies' and governmental policies in combating sexual harassment and in raising awareness among the general public. Monitoring this information over time can help evaluate the implementation of EU directive and the Istanbul Convention. In addition, the variables referring to current job can be analysed together with variables NACE_D2 and ISCO_D2.

Firstly, questions aim to measure *awareness* about what sexual harassment at work is. In that sense, it is not important that the respondents know some specific legal definitions, but that they know the type of behaviours that can constitute sexual harassment. These questions therefore follow screening and in-depth questions about sexual harassment at work.

Secondly, the *perception* of sexual harassment at work may differ from person to person because what one person perceives as acceptable behaviour may not be to another. Nevertheless, sexual harassment is based on unwanted and unpleasant behaviour.

Lastly, a *prevention* of sexual harassment at work refers to understanding that any kind of sexually suggestive behaviour is unacceptable and must not be tolerated in the workplace. Therefore, the availability of training in the workplace that deals with this topic is of extreme importance.

SH_TRAINING: Availability of training at work concerning sexual harassment

Source	C12
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 No, but it is planned
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Person is not currently an employee
Soft check/Filter	If TEMP_JOB=1 or 2 then 1≤SH_TRAINING≤3 or SH_TRAINING=8 or 9; If TEMP_JOB=3, 9 or missing then SH_TRAINING=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent who is currently an employee has any available training at their current work. This information is used for analysing different company's policies on this topic.

In some countries, the law may require that every employer must ensure that employees have at least some minimum knowledge about sexual harassment at work. For instance, how to recognise it (examples of behaviours), how and where to report (e.g. counsellor, complaint form), what are their rights (e.g. retaliation against individuals who complain or testify is unlawful), sanctions for perpetrator, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

A response option 'no, but it is planned' means that the respondent is aware that this kind of training is not currently available in their company however, it is expected (planned) to be provided in near future. Therefore, the response options for question C12 should be read/shown to the respondents so that a clear distinction between the options 'no' and 'no, but it is planned' is provided.

SH_COUNS: Availability of contact person at work concerning sexual harassment

Source	C13
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 No, but it is planned
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Person is not currently an employee
Soft check/Filter	If TEMP_JOB=1 or 2 then 1≤SH_COUNS≤3 or SH_COUNS=8 or 9; If TEMP_JOB=3, 9 or missing then SH_COUNS=missing

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent who is currently an employee has any contact person at their current work who deals with cases of sexual harassment. For instance, a counsellor. *Counsellor* is a person trained to give guidance on matters such as work-related issues, including sexual harassment at work. Apart from a counsellor, any other person at the respondent's workplace who deals with these issues can be considered to have the same status.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent works in a small company, a person such as counsellor or someone similar who could take an action in case of sexual harassment at work might not exist. In this case, the correct answer is '2'. Response option 'no, but it is planned' means that the respondent is aware that this kind of person currently does not exist. However, it is expected to be provided in near future. Therefore, response options for question C13 should be read/shown to the respondents so that a clear distinction between 'no' and 'no, but it is planned' is provided.

SH_SEEKHELP: Knowing where to seek help in case of sexual harassment at work

Source	C14
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	. Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If $ACT_STAT=1$ or $EVER_WORK=1$ then $1 \leq SH_SEEKHELP \leq 2$ or $SH_SEEKHELP=8$; If $ACT_STAT \neq 1$ and $EVER_WORK \neq 1$ then $SH_SEEKHELP=missing$

Description

This variable reports whether the respondent who is currently employed or has ever had a job would know where to seek help if they experience sexual harassment at work. This question is self-assessed; therefore, a concept of 'help' should be understood in its widest meaning. For instance, police, social or health services, helpline, victim support services, an equality body, a lawyer, an HR person, employer, manager, family member, friend, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

In contrast to the other variables in this sub-section, SH_SEEKHELP does not have all non-response options. As question C14 is about 'knowing where to seek help', response option 'no' already covers the case of 'Don't know/ Can't remember'. In contrast, if the respondent does not want to answer the question, response option '8' should be selected.

SH_COMMON: How common is sexual harassment at work according to respondent

Source	C15
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Working life
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Very common
	2 Fairly common
	3 Not very common
	4 Not common at all/does not occur
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Person is not currently employed and never had a job
Soft check/Filter	If $ACT_STAT=1$ or $EVER_WORK=1$ then $1 \leq SH_COMMON \leq 4$ or $SH_COMMON=8$ or 9 If $ACT_STAT \neq 1$ and $EVER_WORK \neq 1$ then $SH_COMMON=missing$

Description

The aim of this variable is to collect the information on how common sexual harassment at work is according to the respondent who currently works or who has had a job before.

The information provided here should be self-assessed. The respondent is asked to share their own opinion on how common sexual harassment is at their current/last workplace, using one of four response options: 'very common', 'fairly common', 'not very common', 'not common at all/does not occur'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the question might not be intuitive in terms of what type of response the respondents should provide, the response options should be read/shown to them.

In addition, a different question's wording should be used depending on whether the respondent is currently working or not, in the following way:

- If the respondent is currently employed, the question should ask about their current workplace: 'How common is sexual harassment at your current workplace?'
- In contrast, if the respondent is not employed now but has been working before, the question should ask about the last workplace: 'How common was sexual harassment at your last workplace?'

4.2.4. Stalking

The Istanbul Convention defines stalking as 'intentional conduct of repeatedly engaging in threatening conduct directed at another person, causing her/him to fear for her or his safety' (Article 34).

Therefore, stalking is frequently repeated behaviour that involves harassing someone, causing fear or concern for that person's safety. It usually refers to harassment through a series of aggressive, often threatening acts that are collectively illegal, though each individual act might be legal.

These variables are part of the dataset MAIN and recorded only for the respondents for whom the **interview was completed and accepted**, meaning that at least one screening question (questions N1_1–N1_7 must be responded to (at least one screening question is responded as '1' or '2').

4.2.4.1. Screening questions on stalking

The set of screening questions as part of question N1 aims to assess whether the respondent experienced stalking during their lifetime, i.e. whether the same perpetrator was repeatedly offensive or was threatening to a point of scaring or forcing the other person to change their habits. Each screening question should be asked separately.

ST_GIFTS: Repeatedly received unwanted messages or gifts	
Source	N1_1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq ST_GIFTS \leq 2$ or $ST_GIFTS = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent ever repeatedly received unwanted messages (including messages on social media), emails, letters or gifts from the same person(s) that caused them fear, alarm, or distress.

ST_CALLS: Repeatedly received threatening or silent phone calls

Source	N1_2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq ST_CALLS \leq 2$ or $ST_CALLS = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent ever repeatedly received obscene, threatening, nuisance, or silent phone calls from the same person(s), which caused them fear, alarm, or distress.

ST_CONT: Experienced repeated unwanted contact with someone

Source	N1_3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq ST_CONT \leq 2$ or $ST_CONT = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent ever experienced the case that the same person(s) tried to be constantly in touch with them, waiting or loitering outside their home, school/workplace, etc., which scared the respondent.

ST_SPIED: Repeatedly followed or spied by someone in person

Source	N1_4
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq ST_SPIED \leq 2$ or $ST_SPIED = 8$ or 9

Description

The variable shows whether the same person(s) followed or spied on the respondent repeatedly, which caused them fear, alarm, or distress.

ST_DAMAGE: Experienced repeated damage to things or animals by someone

Source	N1_5
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq ST_DAMAGE \leq 2$ or $ST_DAMAGE = 8$ or 9

Description

The variable shows whether the respondent ever experienced that same person(s) repeatedly damage personal things or the belongings of people close to them that scared them, or if the person harmed the respondent's animals.

ST_COMMENT: Repeatedly got offensive or embarrassing comments in public

Source	N1_6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq ST_COMMENT \leq 2$ or $ST_COMMENT = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent ever experienced that the same person(s) repeatedly made offensive or embarrassing comments about them in public, which caused them fear, alarm, or distress. 'In public' refers to any public space, i.e. in front of other people. It can even be on social media that is visible to anyone.

ST_PUBLISH: Repeatedly got unwanted personal data being published by someone

Source	N1_7
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq ST_PUBLISH \leq 2$ or $ST_PUBLISH = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable collects information on the respondents who experienced that the same person(s) repeatedly published their photos, videos or personal information, which caused them fear, alarm, or distress.

ST_EXPER: Experienced stalking

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from ST_GIFTS-ST_PUBLISH	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Lifetime	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/Response options	1	Yes
	2	No, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If ST_GIFTS =1 or ... or ST_PUBLISH =1 then ST_EXPER =1 If ST_GIFTS ≠1 and ... and ST_PUBLISH ≠1 then ST_EXPER =2	

Description

The variable shows whether the respondent at some point in their life experienced stalking.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is auxiliary, so no additional question in the questionnaire should be asked. Instead, people who reported 'yes' for at least one of the variables [ST_GIFTS-ST_PUBLISH](#) will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

4.2.4.2. Types of perpetrators of stalking

The next set of variables refers to the type of perpetrator of stalking, defined according to the most common relationships and based on authority/power that one may have over the other and that may be used in a certain way. Although threatening, sexual and physical violence screening questions are asked separately for partner and non-partner perpetrators, questions on stalking are asked together regardless of the perpetrator.

When responding to the relevant question, the respondent must select the type of relationship that they had with a perpetrator when the (latest) event happened. For instance, when the stalking happened, the perpetrator was the respondent's professor but now they have no connection. In this case, the respondent should select 'boss or professor' as this was the relationship at the time of the event. However, this does not apply in the case of intimate partners, e.g. if a stalker was the respondent's partner at the time of the event but they are no longer in a relationship then the correct answer is 'former partner'. In addition, each type of perpetrator is presented by sex, which is essential information when analysing gender-based violence.

Intimate partners (current and former partner) are current or former spouses, civil union partners or cohabitants, people in an informal relationship or those who are dating, people whose marriage has been dissolved or declared null, or people who have been, formally or informally, engaged to be married or enter into civil union. However, these response options should only be offered to respondents who have them.

A *(male/female) relative* includes blood relatives, like parents and children, and other blood relatives that can be cohabitating or non-cohabitating, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption (e.g. siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, in-laws, etc.).

A *(male/female) friend* refers to several concepts such as, friend, family friend, schoolmate, and colleague. All these concepts should be understood in their widest meaning. For instance, *friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues. A *colleague*, also known as co-worker, is a person with whom the respondent works, typically someone in a similar role or at similar level within an organisation.

A *(male/female) boss or professor* should be understood in its widest meaning. Firstly, a *boss*, also known as a supervisor, overseer, facilitator, monitor or area coordinator, is the job title of a management position that is primarily based on authority over a worker or being in charge of a workplace. As stalking covers lifetime experiences, a

professor refers not only to a teacher of the highest academic rank in a college or university, but also to a teacher in any educational institution (primary school, nursery school, etc.).

A *(male/female) with authority or privileged status* is someone with a special status in society (authority or power) that may hold authority over the respondent and may use it in a certain way. For instance, a doctor, religious leader, judge, politician.

Any *other male/female known to the respondent* covers all other people who are known to them but not mentioned in other response options, i.e. a neighbour, a client/customer, a parent of child's schoolmate, etc. As with some of the previous options, this one should also be understood in its widest meaning.

A *(male/female) stranger* is someone completely unknown to the respondent. The respondent may know the sex of the person, but this is not always the case. A *person of unknown sex* can be for instance, an unknown Facebook user who was posting humiliating details of respondent's life. Although this perpetrator can be seen as a 'complete stranger', if their sex is not known they cannot be reclassified as a *male or female stranger*. Nevertheless, this response option is different from a non-response, as the respondent does know something about the perpetrator. In contrast, if someone repeatedly damaged respondent's personal belongings but it is not known who it was, then response option 'Don't know/Can't remember' should be selected.

Therefore, an *undefined perpetrator* is a person whose sex the respondent was unable or unwilling to reveal, the same applying to the nature of the relationship between perpetrator and respondent. If the respondent selected response option '98' or '99' as the only one, or as one of the options in question N2, then variable `ST_UNDEF=1` is selected. Otherwise, variable `ST_UNDEF=2`.

Finally, response options 16 and 17 in question N2 are open and allow the respondent to elaborate on who the 'other male/female' is, if they wish. These response options are chosen when the respondent cannot define a type of perpetrator based on the list of response options. However, respondents usually omit the relevant response option and then define the perpetrator with their own words. Therefore, if analyses show that the reason listed as 'other' could be classified under already existing response options, countries are advised to reclassify this option, when applicable.

ST_M_CP: Stalking by current male partner	
Source	N2_1 and CP_SEX
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No stalking or no male current partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>ST_EXPER=1</code> and <code>CP_SEX=1</code> then <code>1≤ST_M_CP≤2</code> ; If <code>ST_EXPER≠1</code> or <code>CP_SEX≠1</code> then <code>ST_M_CP=missing</code>
ST_F_CP: Stalking by current female partner	
Source	N2_1 and CP_SEX
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No stalking or no female current partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>ST_EXPER=1</code> and <code>CP_SEX=2</code> then <code>1≤ST_F_CP≤2</code> ; If <code>ST_EXPER≠1</code> or <code>CP_SEX≠2</code> then <code>ST_F_CP=missing</code>

ST_M_FP: Stalking by former male partner	
Source	N2_2 and IP_EXIST
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No stalking, or no former partner
Soft check/Filter	If ST_EXPER=1 and IP_EXIST=2 or 3 then $1 \leq ST_M_FP \leq 2$; If ST_EXPER≠1 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 then ST_M_FP=missing
ST_F_FP: Stalking by former female partner	
Source	N2_3 and IP_EXIST
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No stalking, or no former partner
Soft check/Filter	If ST_EXPER=1 and IP_EXIST=2 or 3 then $1 \leq ST_F_FP \leq 2$; If ST_EXPER≠1 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 then ST_F_FP=missing
ST_M_REL: Stalking by male relative	
ST_F_REL: Stalking by female relative	
ST_M_FRND: Stalking by male friend	
ST_F_FRND: Stalking by female friend	
ST_M_BOSS: Stalking by male boss or professor	
ST_F_BOSS: Stalking by female boss or professor	
ST_M_AUTH: Stalking by male with authority	
ST_F_AUTH: Stalking by female with authority	
ST_M_OTHKN: Stalking by other male known to respondent	
ST_F_OTHKN: Stalking by other female known to respondent	
ST_M_STRG: Stalking by male stranger	
ST_F_STRG: Stalking by female stranger	
ST_M_OTH: Stalking by other male	
ST_F_OTH: Stalking by other female	
ST_UNKSEX: Stalking by person of unknown sex	
ST_UNDEF: Stalking by undefined perpetrator	
Source	N2
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If ST_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq variable \leq 2$; If ST_EXPER≠1 then variable=missing

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables:

The following variables are derived from question N2 that allows multiple responses.

The respondent must list here all the perpetrators regardless of whether they acted together or not, or whether this was one event or more.

In the personal interview, it is not necessary to read out the types of perpetrators. Instead, the interviewer should select the relevant response option or options according to the response. However, if the respondent is not sure how to respond, all response options should be shown/read except for 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/ Can't remember', and 'Current partner', 'Former male partner' and 'Former female partner' if the respondent does not have them.

- If in question N2 only 98 or 99 is selected, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, variable ST_UNDEF will be equal to '1', variables ST_M_REL-ST_UNKSEX will be equal to '2' and ST_M_CP-ST_F_FP will be equal to '2' or *missing* (depending on whether the respondent has current/former partner(s) or not).
- If the respondent provided the answer, i.e. $1 \leq N2 \leq 18$ then relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and other value '2' (or *missing* in the case of no current/former partner). For instance, if question N2=1 ('current partner') then ST_M_CP=1 and the other variables will be equal to '2' (or *missing* in the case of no female current partner/any former partner).
- If the respondent reports one type of perpetrator (e.g. 'female boss') but also selects 'Don't want to answer', variables ST_F_BOSS and ST_UNDEF will be equal to '1', while all other variables will be equal to '2' (or *missing* if no current/former partner).

Finally, it is worth mentioning that if the respondent has experienced stalking (ST_EXPER=1), then at least one of the variables ST_M_CP-ST_UNDEF must be equal to '1'.

Rationale for the following set of variables: Research show that most stalkers are men, and most stalking victims are women, especially as partner stalking victims. Hence, variables ST_MALE and ST_FEMALE present the information on the sex of stalker. In contrast, variables ST_IP and ST_NP aim to present the information on respondents who experienced stalking by their intimate partner (current or former), and those who experienced it by non-partner perpetrators (including 'other' and people of unknown sex).

ST_MALE: Stalking by male perpetrator	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from ST_M_CP, ST_M_FP, ST_M_REL, ST_M_FRND, ST_M_BOSS, ST_M_AUTH, ST_M_OTHKN, ST_M_STRG and ST_M_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If ST_M_CP=1 or ST_M_FP=1 or ST_M_REL=1 or ST_M_FRND=1 or ST_M_BOSS=1 or ST_M_AUTH=1 or ST_M_OTHKN=1 or ST_M_STRG=1 or ST_M_OTH=1 then ST_MALE=1; If ST_EXPER=1 and ST_M_CP≠1 and ST_M_FP≠1 and ST_M_REL≠1 and ST_M_FRND≠1 and ST_M_BOSS≠1 and ST_M_AUTH≠1 and ST_M_OTHKN≠1 and ST_M_STRG≠1 and ST_M_OTH≠1 then ST_MALE=2; If ST_EXPER≠1 then ST_MALE= <i>missing</i>

Description

The variable shows whether a perpetrator/one of the perpetrators of stalking is male.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent reports at least one male perpetrator of stalking (at least one of *ST_M_CP*, *ST_M_FP*, *ST_M_REL*, *ST_M_FRND*, *ST_M_BOSS*, *ST_M_AUTH*, *ST_M_OTHKN*, *ST_M_STRG* or *ST_M_OTH* equals '1'), then *ST_MALE*=1. If none of the perpetrators of stalking is male, then *ST_MALE*=2.

ST_FEMALE: Stalking by female perpetrator

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <i>ST_F_CP</i> , <i>ST_F_FP</i> , <i>ST_F_REL</i> , <i>ST_F_FRND</i> , <i>ST_F_BOSS</i> , <i>ST_F_AUTH</i> , <i>ST_F_OTHKN</i> , <i>ST_F_STRG</i> and <i>ST_F_OTH</i>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If <i>ST_F_CP</i> =1 or <i>ST_F_FP</i> =1 or <i>ST_F_REL</i> =1 or <i>ST_F_FRND</i> =1 or <i>ST_F_BOSS</i> =1 or <i>ST_F_AUTH</i> =1 or <i>ST_F_OTHKN</i> =1 or <i>ST_F_STRG</i> =1 or <i>ST_F_OTH</i> =1 then <i>ST_FEMALE</i> =1; If <i>ST_EXPER</i> =1 and <i>ST_F_CP</i> ≠1 and <i>ST_F_FP</i> ≠1 and <i>ST_F_REL</i> ≠1 and <i>ST_F_FRND</i> ≠1 and <i>ST_F_BOSS</i> ≠1 and <i>ST_F_AUTH</i> ≠1 and <i>ST_F_OTHKN</i> ≠1 and <i>ST_F_STRG</i> ≠1 and <i>ST_F_OTH</i> ≠1 then <i>ST_FEMALE</i> =2; If <i>ST_EXPER</i> ≠1 then <i>ST_FEMALE</i> =missing

Description

This variable shows whether a perpetrator/one of perpetrators of stalking is female.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent reports at least one female perpetrator of stalking (at least one of *ST_F_CP*, *ST_F_FP*, *ST_F_REL*, *ST_F_FRND*, *ST_F_BOSS*, *ST_F_AUTH*, *ST_F_OTHKN*, *ST_F_STRG* or *ST_F_OTH* equals '1'), then *ST_FEMALE*=1. If none of the perpetrators of stalking is female, then *ST_FEMALE*=2.

ST_IP: Stalking by intimate partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <i>ST_M_CP</i> , <i>ST_F_CP</i> , <i>ST_M_FP</i> and <i>ST_F_FP</i>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No stalking or no intimate partner
Soft check/Filter	If <i>ST_M_CP</i> =1 or <i>ST_F_CP</i> =1 or <i>ST_M_FP</i> =1 or <i>ST_F_FP</i> =1 then <i>ST_IP</i> =1; If <i>ST_EXPER</i> =1 and <i>IP_EXIST</i> <4 and <i>ST_M_CP</i> ≠1 and <i>ST_F_FP</i> ≠1 and <i>ST_M_FP</i> ≠1 and <i>ST_F_FP</i> ≠1 then <i>ST_IP</i> =2; If <i>ST_EXPER</i> ≠1 or <i>IP_EXIST</i> =4 then <i>ST_IP</i> =missing

Description

This variable shows if one of perpetrators of stalking is a partner - either current or former, and regardless of their sex.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent reports that one of the perpetrators of stalking is an intimate partner (at least one of *ST_M_CP*, *ST_F_CP*, *ST_M_FP* or *ST_F_FP* equals '1'), then *ST_IP*=1. If none of the perpetrators is a partner, then *ST_IP*=2.

ST_NP: Stalking by non-partner	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from variables ST_M_REL – ST_UNKSEX
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If ST_M_REL =1 or ... or ST_UNKSEX =1 then ST_NP =1; If ST_EXPER =1 and ST_M_REL =2 and ... and ST_UNKSEX =2 then ST_NP =2; If ST_EXPER ≠1 then ST_NP =missing

Description

The variable shows whether one of perpetrators of stalking is a non-partner regardless of their sex (including ‘other’ people and people of unknown sex).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent reports that at least one perpetrator of stalking is a non-partner (at least one of variables [ST_M_REL](#)–[ST_UNKSEX](#) equals ‘1’), then [ST_NP](#)=1. If none of the perpetrators is a non-partner, then [ST_NP](#)=2.

4.2.4.3. Duration of stalking by type of perpetrator

The next set of variables focuses on each type of perpetrator as defined in question N2: duration of stalking.

STD_M_CP: Duration of stalking perpetrated by current male partner		
STD_F_CP: Duration of stalking perpetrated by current female partner		
STD_M_FP: Duration of stalking perpetrated by former male partner		
STD_F_FP: Duration of stalking perpetrated by former female partner		
STD_M_REL: Duration of stalking perpetrated by male relative		
STD_F_REL: Duration of stalking perpetrated by female relative		
STD_M_FRND: Duration of stalking perpetrated by male friend		
STD_F_FRND: Duration of stalking perpetrated by female friend		
STD_M_BOSS: Duration of stalking perpetrated by male boss or professor		
STD_F_BOSS: Duration of stalking perpetrated by female boss or professor		
STD_M_AUTH: Duration of stalking perpetrated by male with authority		
STD_F_AUTH: Duration of stalking perpetrated by female with authority		
STD_M_OTHKN: Duration of stalking perpetrated by other male known to respondent		
STD_F_OTHKN: Duration of stalking perpetrated by other female known to respondent		
STD_M_STRG: Duration of stalking perpetrated by male stranger		
STD_F_STRG: Duration of stalking perpetrated by female stranger		
STD_M_OTH: Duration of stalking perpetrated by other male		
STD_F_OTH: Duration of stalking perpetrated by other female		
STD_UNKSEX: Duration of stalking perpetrated by person of unknown sex		
STD_UNDEF: Duration of stalking perpetrated by undefined person		
Source	N3	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived	
Reference period	Lifetime	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/Response options	1	Less than 2 weeks
	2	A few weeks
	3	1 to 3 months
	4	3 to 6 months
	5	From 6 months to a year
	6	More than a year
	8	Don't want to answer
	9	Don't know/Can't remember
.	No stalking done by this type of perpetrator	
Soft check/Filter	If <i>this type of perpetrator</i> =1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 6$ or <i>variable</i> =8 or 9; If <i>this type of perpetrator</i> ≠1 then <i>variable</i> =missing	

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

These variables need to be derived from questions N3p1-N3p19 where suffixes 'p1'-'p19' refer to each type of perpetrator of stalking defined in question N2. The variables should be constructed in the following way:

- If the respondent experienced stalking by e.g. a male relative (ST_M_REL=1) then variable STD_M_REL can take any value from 1-6 if answer about the duration was provided. If question about duration was not responded, it will take value 8 or 9.

- In contrast, if the respondent did not experience stalking by this type of perpetrator (i.e. a male relative), or they did not experience stalking at all, variable `STD_M_REL=missing`.

The questions asked for each selected type of perpetrator do not distinguish whether it was one person or more (apart from current partner). Thus, if it was more than one person under the same type of perpetrator and these people did not act together, the respondent should focus when answering on relevant question N3pi on the perpetrator with whom they had the longest stalking experiences. If stalking is still happening, the respondent should consider the duration from the time when this behaviour started.

4.2.4.4. Frequency of stalking by type of perpetrator

The next set of variables focuses on each type of perpetrator as defined in question N2: frequency of stalking.

STF_M_CP: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by current male partner	
STF_F_CP: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by current female partner	
STF_M_FP: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by former male partner	
STF_F_FP: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by former female partner	
STF_M_REL: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by male relative	
STF_F_REL: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by female relative	
STF_M_FRND: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by male friend	
STF_F_FRND: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by female friend	
STF_M_BOSS: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by male boss or professor	
STF_F_BOSS: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by female boss or professor	
STF_M_AUTH: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by male with authority	
STF_F_AUTH: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by female with authority	
STF_M_OTHKN: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by other male known to respondent	
STF_F_OTHKN: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by other female known to respondent	
STF_M_STRG: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by male stranger	
STF_F_STRG: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by female stranger	
STF_M_OTH: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by other male	
STF_F_OTH: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by other female	
STF_UNKSEX: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by person of unknown sex	
STF_UNDEF: Frequency of stalking perpetrated by undefined person	
Source	N4
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
	2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
	3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
	4 More seldom
	5 Only in particular periods (for instance, during the holidays)
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	No stalking done by this type of perpetrator
Soft check/Filter	If <i>this type of perpetrator</i> =1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 5$ or <i>variable</i> =8 or 9; If <i>this type of perpetrator</i> ≠1 then <i>variable</i> =missing

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

These variables need to be derived from questions N4p1-N4p19 where suffixes 'p1'-'p19' refer to each type of perpetrator of stalking defined in question N2.

The variables should be constructed in the following way:

- If the respondent experienced stalking by e.g. a male relative (ST_M_REL=1) then variable STF_M_REL can take any value from 1-5 if answer about the frequency was provided and taking into account the information about the duration of stalking. If question about frequency was not responded, it will take value 8 or 9.
- In contrast, if the respondent did not experience stalking by this type of perpetrator (i.e. a male relative), or they did not experience stalking at all, then variable STF_M_REL=missing.

The questions asked for each selected type of perpetrator do not distinguish whether it was one person or more (apart from current partner). Thus, if it was more than one person under the same type of perpetrator and these people did not act together, the respondent should focus when answering on relevant question N4pi on the perpetrator with whom they had the most frequent stalking experiences.

In addition, not all the response options are applicable for all durations of stalking, as following:

- If the duration of stalking was less than 2 weeks, only response options '1', '4' and '5' (including non-response) are applicable as it does not make sense to have a 'monthly' or 'weekly' option. Therefore, if the frequency of stalking was less than 2 weeks but not every day or almost every day, or if it did not happen only in particular periods, then the respondent can select the response option 'more seldom';
- Similarly, if the duration of stalking was few weeks, the only applicable response options are 1-5 (including non-response), as it does not make sense that the respondent says that frequency of stalking was 'monthly'.

Taking into account these rules, it is worth mentioning that only the applicable response options for each duration of stalking defined under question N3pi should be shown/read to the respondents as provided under question N4pi in the EU-GBV questionnaire.

'Only in particular periods' means that the respondent experienced violence repeatedly but not regularly, e.g. after some specific event such as on days when the salary arrives, during holidays, etc.

4.2.4.5. Occurrence of last episode of stalking

The following variables aim to show the recentness of the last episode of stalking for each type of perpetrator – 'within last 12 months', '1 to 5 years ago' or 'more than 5 years ago'. For instance, if the respondent was stalked by a male boss, variable STO_M_BOSS aims to understand when the last stalking experience with this type of perpetrator happened.

STO_M_CP: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by current male partner
STO_F_CP: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by current female partner
STO_M_FP: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by former male partner
STO_F_FP: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by former female partner
STO_M_REL: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by male relative
STO_F_REL: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by female relative
STO_M_FRND: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by male friend
STO_F_FRND: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by female friend
STO_M_BOSS: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by male boss or professor
STO_F_BOSS: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by female boss or professor
STO_M_AUTH: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by male with authority
STO_F_AUTH: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by female with authority
STO_M_OTHKN: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by other male known to respondent
STO_F_OTHKN: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by other female known to respondent
STO_M_STRG: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by male stranger
STO_F_STRG: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by female stranger
STO_M_OTH: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by other male
STO_F_OTH: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by other female
STO_UNKSEX: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by person of unknown sex
STO_UNDEF: Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by undefined person

Source	N5
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Within the last 12 months
	2 1 to 5 years ago
	3 More than 5 years ago
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No stalking done by this type of perpetrator
Soft check/Filter	If this type of perpetrator=1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 3$ or $\text{variable}=8$ or 9 ; If this type of perpetrator $\neq 1$ then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

These variables need to be derived from questions N5p1-N5p19 where suffixes 'p1'-p19' refer to each type of perpetrator of stalking defined in question N2. The variables should be constructed in the following way:

- If the respondent experienced stalking by e.g. a male relative (ST_M_REL=1) then variable STO_M_REL can take value from 1-3 if answer when was the last stalking experience with this perpetrator was provided. If question about the occurrence of last stalking was not responded, STO_M_REL will take value 8 or 9.
- In contrast, if the respondent did not experience stalking by this type of perpetrator (i.e. a male relative), or they did not experience stalking at all, variable STO_M_REL=missing.

The questions asked for each selected type of perpetrator do not distinguish whether it was one person or more (apart from current partner). Thus, if it was more than one person under the same type of perpetrator and these people did not act together, the respondent should focus when answering on relevant question N5pi on the perpetrator with whom they had the most recent stalking experiences.

STO_BEF15: Occurrence of stalking before age of 15	
Source	N6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes, all of them
	2 Yes, some or one of them
	3 No, none of them
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If $ST_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq STO_BEF15 \leq 3$ or $STO_BEF15=8$ or 9 ; If $ST_EXPER \neq 1$ then $STO_BEF15=missing$

Description

This variable aims to show whether any episode of stalking happened to the respondent before the age of 15, regardless who the perpetrator(s) was.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

This variable should be crosschecked with [AGE](#) and variables [STO_M_CP–STO_UNDEF](#). For instance, if the age of the respondent is 18 or 19 and they reported that the latest stalking experience happened more than 5 years ago, then variable [STO_BEF15](#) should not be '3' ('none of them').

4.2.4.6. (Type of) perpetrator of the latest experience of stalking

The next variables focus on the last stalking episode, i.e. on the latest perpetrator(s).

The following variables [ST_LP_M_CP–ST_LP_UNDEF](#) are derived from one question (N7). As the question allows multiple responses, the respondent should provide here the type of perpetrator(s) for the last episode of stalking. For instance, if the most recent stalking experience was with a male stranger, then [ST_LP_M_STRG=1](#) while all other variables will be '2'. However, if the latest stalking experience was with e.g. a neighbour and male stranger, then [ST_LP_M_OTHKN=1](#) and [ST_LP_M_STRG=1](#) while all other variables will be '2'.

ST_LP_M_CP: Latest stalking perpetrated by current male partner	
ST_LP_F_CP: Latest stalking perpetrated by current female partner	
ST_LP_M_FP: Latest stalking perpetrated by former male partner	
ST_LP_F_FP: Latest stalking perpetrated by former female partner	
ST_LP_M_REL: Latest stalking perpetrated by male relative	
ST_LP_F_REL: Latest stalking perpetrated by female relative	
ST_LP_M_FRND: Latest stalking perpetrated by male friend	
ST_LP_F_FRND: Latest stalking perpetrated by female friend	
ST_LP_M_BOSS: Latest stalking perpetrated by male boss or professor	
ST_LP_F_BOSS: Latest stalking perpetrated by female boss or professor	
ST_LP_M_AUTH: Latest stalking perpetrated by male with authority	
ST_LP_F_AUTH: Latest stalking perpetrated by female with authority	
ST_LP_M_OTHKN: Latest stalking perpetrated by other male known to respondent	
ST_LP_F_OTHKN: Latest stalking perpetrated by other female known to respondent	
ST_LP_M_STRG: Latest stalking perpetrated by male stranger	
ST_LP_F_STRG: Latest stalking perpetrated by female stranger	
ST_LP_M_OTH: Latest stalking perpetrated by other male	
ST_LP_F_OTH: Latest stalking perpetrated by other female	
ST_LP_UNKSEX: Latest stalking perpetrated by person of unknown sex	
ST_LP_UNDEF: Latest stalking perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	
Source	N7
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If <i>type of perpetrator</i> =1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If <i>ST_EXPER</i> =1 and <i>type of perpetrator</i> ≠1 then <i>variable</i> =2; If <i>ST_EXPER</i> ≠1 then <i>variable</i> =missing

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

As the respondent already provided information on all perpetrators of stalking during their lifetime, question N7 should list only those who were selected in question N2. Furthermore, question N7 does not provide the possibility to select 'Don't want to answer' or 'Don't know/Can't remember' as the types of perpetrators were already selected in question N2. Hence, only response options 'yes', 'no' and *missing* are allowed for these variables.

The variables should be constructed in the following way:

- If the respondent listed only one type of perpetrator, question N7 will not be asked, as it is already known that the perpetrator will be the same type as for the last episode as well. However, countries will have to use the information from question N2 to fill in these variables, as it cannot be obtained from question N7. For instance, if in question N2 the respondent selected only 'male stranger', then variable ST_LP_M_STRG=1 while all the other variables will be '2'.
- If the respondent selected several types of perpetrators in question N2, question N7 will list them, and the respondent will have to select the type of perpetrator(s) with whom they experienced the most recent stalking. Depending on the answer, relevant variables will take value '1' while all the others will take value '2'. For instance, if the respondent experienced stalking by 'current male partner' and 'male friend' but the latest

experience was with 'current male partner', then variable `ST_LP_M_CP=1` and all other variables `ST_LP_F_CP-ST_LP_UNDEF` will equal '2'.

- If the respondent did not experience stalking, then all variables `ST_LP_M_CP-ST_LP_UNDEF` will be *missing*.

In addition, it is worth mentioning that if the respondent experienced stalking (`ST_EXPER=1`), then at least one of the variables `ST_LP_M_CP-ST_LP_UNDEF` must be equal to '1'.

Moreover, if latest experience of stalking was with a group of perpetrators, this means that more than one type of perpetrator can be selected in question N2. However, it must be assured that time of occurrence of the last episode of stalking (`STO_M_CP-STO_UNDEF`) for each type of perpetrator selected under question N2 match. For instance, if the latest experience of stalking was with a male friend and with a male stranger (`ST_LP_M_FRND=1` and `ST_LP_M_STRG=1`), this means that `STO_M_FRND` and `STO_M_STRG` must be equal.

In other words, if `ST_LP_M_FRND=1` and `ST_LP_M_STRG=1` and `STO_M_FRND=2` ('1 to 5 years ago') and `STO_M_STRG=3` ('more than 5 years ago') this would be a mistake as it cannot happen that the latest stalking was experienced with a male friend and a male stranger however, the last experience of stalking with a male friend was 1 to 5 years ago and with a male stranger it was more than 5 years ago. If this mistake occurs, this will mean that these two selected types of perpetrators did not act at the same time. Therefore, variables that are equal to '1' will have to be corrected to '2' (in this example, `ST_LP_M_FRND` and `ST_LP_M_STRG`) and `ST_LP_UNDEF` will have to take value '1', as if they did not act together, it is unclear for which type of perpetrator the information is provided under `STR_VICSERV-STC_CHJOB`.

Lastly, it could happen that the stalking experience with the selected types of perpetrators under question N2 is not the latest one. For instance, `ST_LP_M_AUTH=1` and `ST_LP_M_OTHKN=2` but `STO_M_AUTH=3` ('more than five years ago') and `STO_M_OTHKN=1` ('within the last 12 months'). This situation could mean that the respondent decided to report e.g. the most serious and not the most recent stalking experience. Although this mistake does not need to be corrected in the data, it is of extreme importance how the question on the latest stalking experience is introduced to the respondents as they should report here the most recent and not the most serious stalking experience.

4.2.4.7. Contacting and (non-) reporting the latest experiences of stalking

The next two variables show whether the respondent took any action concerning the most recent stalking experience (contacted lawyer, victim support service or police) committed by the perpetrator(s) listed in question N8. Nevertheless, if more than one act of stalking was experienced, it is not known which experiences were and were not reported.

STR_VICSERV: Respondent contacted lawyer or victim support service about latest stalking

Source	N8
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If <code>ST_EXPER=1</code> then $1 \leq \text{STR_VICSERV} \leq 2$ or <code>STR_VICSERV=8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>ST_EXPER≠1</code> then <code>STR_VICSERV=missing</code>

Description

The variable shows whether the respondent who experienced stalking contacted either a lawyer or a victim support centre concerning the latest episodes of stalking.

Victim support service provides victims of crime with assistance that is confidential and usually free of charge. This service usually works in partnership with other organisations, and it is not a government agency or part of the police force. This means that victims are not obliged to report a crime to get this kind of help.

STR_POLICE: Respondent reported latest experience of stalking to the police

Source	N9
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, but someone else reported
	3 No, no one reported
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If $ST_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq STR_POLICE \leq 3$ or $STR_POLICE=8$ or 9 ; If $ST_EXPER \neq 1$ then $STR_POLICE=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent who experienced stalking contacted police concerning the latest episodes of stalking, or if someone else did.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The focus in this variable is on the respondent, i.e. if they reported this case to police. The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint. Hence, it must be clear to the respondents that all cases are considered.

The variable should be constructed in the following way:

- If only the respondent reported this case to police, then variable $STR_POLICE=1$;
- However, if the respondent did not contact the police them self but someone else did, then variable $STR_POLICE=2$;
- If both the respondent and someone else reported the case, then variable $STR_POLICE=1$ as the focus is on the respondent;
- Finally, if no one reported the case (neither the respondent nor someone else), then $STR_POLICE=3$.

Rationale for the following set of variables: Variables $STNR_OTHAUTH-OTHR_OTH$ show the reasons for non-reporting the latest stalking experiences to the police. The list of response options in question N10 is based on research on this topic. For instance, the respondent would not contact police as they reported it to some *other authorities* instead ($STNR_OTHAUTH$), or because they think that the police are not able to help ($STNR_NOHELP$).

A common reason is *distrust or dislike of police*, i.e. the respondent thinks that the police would not help or would not believe them ($STNR_DISLIKE$). Very often, someone *discourages victims*, i.e. convinces them not to report violence. For instance, a family member, friend, colleague, professor, etc. ($STNR_DISCR$).

Fear can also be a reason for non-reporting. For instance, the respondent is afraid of the perpetrator and what the perpetrator could do if they find out that the case was reported to the police. In contrast, it may be a fear of consequences for the perpetrator (apprehension) itself if the respondent knows the person (partner, parent of their child, etc.). Lastly, the respondent could be also afraid of the consequences for them self if stalking is revealed, such as losing a job, moving to another school, financial complications, etc. ($STNR_FEAR$).

Another common reason is *blame or embarrassment*. For instance, if a stalker is reviled, the respondent could have a fear of jeopardising a certain position that they have at work, or fear how they will look 'in the eyes of society', family, etc. (STNR_BLAAME). In addition, the respondent could think that stalking is *not serious enough* to be reported to the police, or that it is *inappropriate* for the police (STNR_INAPR).

Finally, the respondent may not report because they think that this is a *personal/family matter*, or want to solve it by them self. For instance, if the perpetrator is partner or relative, the respondent might think that it would be the best to solve it within the family. If it was someone else, who is either known or unknown to them, the respondent may think that it would be the best to solve it by them self without involving the police (STNR_PRIVMAT).

Apart from these reasons, the respondent can choose response option '*other reasons*' if they cannot define the reason for not reporting the latest experience of stalking among the options offered (STNR_OTH). However, the respondents usually omit the relevant response option and then define the reason in their own words. Therefore, if analyses show that the reason listed as 'other' could be classified under already existing response option, countries are advised to reclassify this response option, when applicable.

STNR_OTHAUTH: Latest stalking not reported to the police as reported to other authorities	
STNR_NOHELP: Latest stalking not reported to the police as police are not able to help	
STNR_DISLIKE: Latest stalking not reported to the police because of dislike of police	
STNR_DISCR: Latest stalking not reported to the police because of being discouraged by someone	
STNR_FEAR: Latest stalking not reported to the police because of fear	
STNR_BLAAME: Latest stalking not reported to the police because of blame	
STNR_INAPR: Latest stalking not reported to the police because it was not serious	
STNR_PRIVMAT: Latest stalking not reported to the police because this was a private matter	
STNR_OTH: Latest stalking not reported to the police because of other reasons	
Source	N10
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. No stalking, or latest experiences of stalking were reported to police
Soft check/Filter	If STR_POLICE=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable}=9$; If STR_POLICE≠2 and 3 then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

These variables are obtained with only one question - N10. All response options (apart from 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember') must be read/shown to the respondent.

The question allows multiple responses, and the respondent should list all the reasons for not contacting police by them self.

The variables should be constructed in the following way:

- If question N10=98 or 99, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all variables STNR_OTHAUTH – STNR_OTH will take value '9'.

If the respondent provided the answer, i.e. $1 \leq N10 \leq 9$ then relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and others will be equal to '2'. For instance, if only 'reported to other authorities' was selected then STNR_OTHAUTH=1 and all variables STNR_NOHELP-STNR_OTH=2.

Moreover, if the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of variables STNR_OTHAUTH–STNR_OTH must be equal '1', as the respondent should select a concrete reason(s), or if there is no suitable reason then they should

select 'other reason'. Thus, if all `STNR_OTHAUTH` – `STNR_OTH` equal '2' and the respondent did not report the latest case of stalking, this would be a mistake.

STRS_LEVEL: Level of satisfaction with police work on reporting of latest experiences of stalking	
Source	N11
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 Partly
	3 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No stalking, or latest experiences of stalking were not reported to police
Soft check/Filter	If <code>STR_POLICE=1</code> or <code>2</code> then $1 \leq \text{STRS_LEVEL} \leq 3$ or <code>STRS_LEVEL=8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>STR_POLICE≠1</code> and <code>2</code> then <code>STRS_LEVEL=missing</code>

Description

The variable shows how satisfied the respondent was with the police work on the experiences of stalking reported either by them self or by someone else.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The focus in this variable is on the level of satisfaction with police work on the latest case of stalking that the respondent or someone else reported to police. The respondent can chose from three response options – 'yes', 'partly', and 'no'. Option 'partly' means that the respondent was not fully satisfied with police work.

4.2.4.8. Dissatisfaction with police work concerning the latest experiences of stalking

The following variables are optional and aim to show the reasons for full or partial dissatisfaction with police work on the reported experiences of stalking reported either by the respondent or by someone else. Question N12 allows multiple responses, and the respondent should list here all the reasons for being partly or fully dissatisfied with police work on this issue.

Moreover, all response options apart from 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember' should be read/shown to the respondent. The list of response options is based on research on this topic. For instance, the respondent could be dissatisfied with the police because they *did not do enough to solve a case* or apprehend the offender (`STRD_NOSOLVE`).

Another possible reason is that the police, in the respondent's opinion, *did not do enough to protect them*, or to *give advice* (`STRD_NOADVIC`). Furthermore, the respondent could be dissatisfied because the police *did not provide the update*, i.e. the police did not keep the respondent informed about the case (`STRD_NOUPDAT`).

A reason for respondent's (partial) dissatisfaction could be that the *police were not interested*, i.e. did not take the case seriously (`STRD_NOINTER`). Another reason may be that, in the respondent's opinion, the police were *too slow* in attending the case (`STRD_TOOSLOW`). Lastly, a possible reason could be that the police were *impolite or rude* to the respondent (`STRD_RUDE`).

Apart from these response options, the respondent can choose 'other reasons' if they cannot define the reason among the options offered (`STRD_OTH`). However, the respondents usually omit the relevant response option and then define the reason in their own words. Therefore, if analyses show that this was the case, countries are advised to reclassify this response option, when applicable.

STRD_NOSOLVE: Dissatisfaction with police as did not solve the stalking case	
STRD_NOADVIC: Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case as did not protect respondent	
STRD_NOUPDAT: Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case as did not provide update	
STRD_NOINTER: Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case due to police's lack of interest	
STRD_TOOSLOW: Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case as police were too slow	
STRD_RUDE: Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case as police were impolite	
STRD_OTH: Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case due to other reasons	
Source	N12 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. No stalking, or satisfied with police work on reported stalking
Soft check/Filter	If STRS_LEVEL=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable} = 9$ or 97 ; If STRS_LEVEL≠2 and 3 then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$ or 97

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

The variables are derived from question N12, which is optional in the questionnaire. Hence, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), all variables STRD_NOSOLVE-STRD_OTH should be equal to '97'. Otherwise, if question N12=8 or 9, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Therefore, all variables STRD_NOSOLVE-STRD_OTH will take value '9'.

However, if the respondent provided the answer, then the relevant variable(s) will be equal to '1', and others equal to '2'. For instance, if only 'Police did not solve the case' was selected, then STRD_NOSOLVE=1 and all variables STRD_NOADVIC-STRD_OTH=2.

Moreover, if the information is collected and the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of variables STRD_NOSOLVE-STRD_OTH must be equal to '1', as the respondent should select a concrete reason(s) for dissatisfaction, or if there is no suitable reason, then they should select 'other reason'. Therefore, if all variables STRD_NOSOLVE-STRD_OTH are equal to '2' and the respondent was dissatisfied with police work on the reported case of stalking, this would be a mistake.

STRA_TREND: Stalking behaviour trend with the latest perpetrator after reporting it to the police	
Source	N13
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Stopped
	2 Decreased
	3 Stayed the same
	4 Increased
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	No stalking, or latest experiences of stalking were reported to police
Soft check/Filter	If STR_POLICE=1 or 2 then $1 \leq \text{STRA_TREND} \leq 4$ or $\text{STRA_TREND} = 8$ or 9 ; If STR_POLICE≠1 and 2 then $\text{STRA_TREND} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows how the stalking behaviour was influenced by reporting it to the police. Based on the police's reaction, interest or agility, a stalking behaviour may or may not be influenced. In parallel, if the perpetrator becomes aware that stalking was reported to the police, the perpetrator's behaviour may also be influenced.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Respondents who reported that either they or someone else reported the latest experiences of stalking to the police should answer question N13.

4.2.4.9. Consequences of stalking concerning the experiences with the latest perpetrator

The following set of variables shows the potential consequences of stalking experienced by the latest perpetrator(s). The focus is on more serious actions that were taken by the respondent because of stalking, and on more serious consequences that affected them.

STC_CHPHONE: Changed phone, email or appearance on social media due to stalking	
Source	N14_1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If ST_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq \text{STC_CHPHONE} \leq 2$ or $\text{STC_CHPHONE} = 8$ or 9 ; If ST_EXPER≠1 then $\text{STC_CHPHONE} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows whether the latest stalking experiences influenced the respondent's social life in a way that the respondent had to change their phone number or email address or remove them self from social media (close Facebook, Twitter, Instagram account, etc.).

Although this action could make a difference and cause the stalking to end, the respondent's life and interactions with other people may also be influenced. For instance, if the respondent had to change their phone/email that was one of the main contact details for e.g. their bank, business, etc. this change could be a significant burden on the respondent. In addition, if the respondent had to remove them self from social media only to stop the stalker, this action could cause complete isolation and negatively influence the respondent in many ways – personal isolation, business isolation, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question N14_1.

STC_CHROUTE: Stopped going out alone or changed the usual route due to stalking

Source	N14_2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If $ST_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq STC_CHROUTE \leq 2$ or $STC_CHROUTE=8$ or 9 ; If $ST_EXPER \neq 1$ then $STC_CHROUTE=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the latest stalking experiences influenced the respondent's social life in a way that the respondent stopped going out alone, or changed their usual route for going to e.g. school, work, the grocery store, going to the gym, picking up children from school, etc.

If the respondent's freedom of movement is curtailed, this can be a significant issue for them. For instance, if the respondent had to change their usual route, this could be more time-consuming or more costly. In addition, if they were afraid to go anywhere alone, the respondent may become completely isolated.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question [N14_2](#).

STC_PROTEC: Carrying dangerous tool as protection due to stalking

Source	N14_3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If $ST_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq STC_PROTEC \leq 2$ or $STC_PROTEC=8$ or 9 ; If $ST_EXPER \neq 1$ then $STC_PROTEC=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the latest stalking experiences caused the respondent to fear for their life and therefore start carrying e.g. scissors, knife, pepper spray, etc. to protect them self. However, carrying these types of dangerous tools might be illegal in some countries. If this is the case but the respondent is doing it because they do not feel safe, this could say a lot about the seriousness of the consequences of stalking.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question [N14_3](#).

STC_CHRESID: Changed place of residence due to stalking

Source	N14_4
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If $ST_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq STC_CHRESID \leq 2$ or $STC_CHRESID=8$ or 9 ; If $ST_EXPER \neq 1$ then $STC_CHRESID=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the latest stalking experiences affected the respondent's social life in a way that they had to change their place of residence, regardless of whether or not it was in the same city or same country, and regardless of whether this was a permanent or temporary measure.

If the respondent had to move somewhere else because they were afraid, this can have serious implications on the respondent's personal or professional life or create a considerable financial burden. For instance, the whole family had to move to another (smaller/bigger) city, children had to change the school, not being close to friends or relatives, etc. Finally, this move can have a big influence on the respondent's budget if they had to e.g. sell the house or rent a new place, or move to more expensive ('safer') area, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question N14_4.

STC_CHJOB: Changed job/school or stopped working/studying due to stalking

Source	N14_5
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No stalking
Soft check/Filter	If $ST_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq STC_CHJOB \leq 2$ or $STC_CHJOB=8$ or 9 ; If $ST_EXPER \neq 1$ then $STC_CHJOB=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the latest stalking experiences influenced the respondent's social life in a way that they had to change job, school or university, or completely stopped working or studying, which can have some serious consequences on the respondent's personal or professional life, or on the respondent's budget.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question N14_5.

4.2.5. Violence in childhood

The concept of *childhood* used in this section refers to the period in the respondent's life before the age of 15. Therefore, all relevant questions in this section should start with 'Before you were 15 years old...'

Violence against children includes physical, sexual or emotional abuse that occurs in many settings, including the child's home, school, community or the internet. The perpetrator of this type of violence can be anyone: a family member (relative), teacher, family friend, neighbour, stranger or other children. This violence may have a tremendous impact on the wellbeing and developmental growth of children, and may inflict harm, pain or humiliation on children. Therefore, this section addresses the issue of violence in childhood, as data may help in understanding its magnitude and nature. Information about violent experiences witnessed or suffered within a family is essential for studying the intergenerational transmission of violence. Sexual violence suffered in childhood might also be a predictive indicator for becoming a victim of violence in adulthood.

4.2.5.1. Screening questions on emotional and physical violence between or with parents

The following variables aim to assess the existence of the respondent's parental figures when they were growing up, and the potential violence they experienced as a child or witnessed between parents.

Parents are the people who brought the respondent up. Apart from the respondent's biological mother, a stepmother, foster mother or grandmother can also be considered as a 'mother figure'. The same applies to stepfathers, foster fathers or grandfathers, who can be a 'father figure' if the respondent was not brought up by a biological father. If the respondent had several people who brought them up but at different periods of their childhood, when responding to questions in this section, all these people should be considered.

In the case of *same-sex parents*, instead of 'mother' and 'father', the parents should be addressed as 'parent one' and 'parent two'. In the personal interview, this should be explained to the respondent before starting the questions. If this is the case, the language of the relevant questions must be adapted accordingly.

CH_PSF_FATH: Frequency of belittling or humiliation perpetrated by father in childhood

Source	P1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	5 Had father but never experienced this by father
	6 No father figure
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{CH_PSF_FATH} \leq 6$ or $\text{CH_PSF_FATH} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows how often the respondent's father belittled or humiliated them in childhood with words. Apart from biological father, any other male person, such as a stepfather, foster father or grandfather can be considered as 'father figure'. If the respondent had several people who they consider as a *father* who brought them up at different periods in their childhood, then all these people should be considered.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent did not have a *father*, response option '6' should be selected.

CH_PSF_MOTH: Frequency of belittling or humiliation perpetrated by mother in childhood

Source	P2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	5 Had mother but never experienced this by mother
	6 No mother figure
	8 Don't want to answer
9 Don't know/Can't remember	
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq CH_PSF_MOTH \leq 6$ or $CH_PSF_MOTH = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows how often respondent's mother belittled or humiliated them in childhood with words. Apart from a biological mother, any other female person, such as a stepmother, foster mother or grandmother can be considered as a 'mother figure'. If the respondent had several people who they consider as a *mother* who brought them up at different periods in their childhood, then all these people should be considered.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent did not have a *mother*, response option '6' should be selected.

CH_PSWF_FATH: Frequency of witnessed belittling or humiliation perpetrated by father to mother in childhood

Source	P3_1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	5 Had both parents but never saw this kind of behaviour between them
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	No parents or only one parent
Soft check/Filter	If $(1 \leq CH_PSF_FATH \leq 5$ or $CH_PSF_FATH = 8$ or $9)$ and $(1 \leq CH_PSF_MOTH \leq 5$ or $CH_PSF_MOTH = 8$ or $9)$ then $1 \leq CH_PSWF_FATH \leq 5$ or $CH_PSWF_FATH = 8$ or 9 ; If $CH_PSF_FATH = 6$ or $CH_PSF_MOTH = 6$ then $CH_PSWF_FATH = missing$

Description

This variable shows how often during childhood the respondent's father belittled or humiliated the respondent's mother with words.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As this variable refers to witnessing violence between parents, only respondents who were brought up by both parents are eligible to respond. If the respondent reported under question P3_1 'never', meaning that they had both parents but did not see this kind of behaviour between them, CH_PSWF_FATH will equal '5'. If the respondent had both parents but not at the same time during childhood, response option '5' ('never') should be selected in question P3_1. If they did not have a father or a mother, question P3_1 is not asked, and the variable is *missing*.

CH_PHWF_FATH: Frequency of witnessed physical violence perpetrated by father against mother in childhood

Source	P3_2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	5 Had both parents but never saw this kind of behaviour between them
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	No parents or only one parent
Soft check/Filter	If $(1 \leq \text{CH_PSF_FATH} \leq 5$ or $\text{CH_PSF_FATH} = 8$ or $9)$ and $(1 \leq \text{CH_PSF_MOTH} \leq 5$ or $\text{CH_PSF_MOTH} = 8$ or $9)$ then $1 \leq \text{CH_PHWF_FATH} \leq 5$ or $\text{CH_PHWF_FATH} = 8$ or 9 ; If $\text{CH_PSF_FATH} = 6$ or $\text{CH_PSF_MOTH} = 6$ then $\text{CH_PHWF_FATH} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows how often during the respondent's childhood their father *physically* abused their mother. For instance, slapping her, pulling her hair, throwing things at her, punching her, kicking her, etc. When translating and providing explanations to the respondents, different examples must be provided according to national or cultural contexts.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As this variable refers to witnessing violence between parents, only those who were brought up by both parents are eligible to respond. If the respondent reported under question P3_2 'never', meaning that they had both parents but did not see this kind of behaviour between them, CH_PHWF_FATH will equal '5'.

If the respondent had both parents but not at the same time during childhood, response option '5' ('never') should be selected in question P3_2. If they did not have a father or a mother, question P3_2 is not asked and the variable is *missing*.

CH_PSWF_MOTH: Frequency of witnessed belittling or humiliation perpetrated by mother to father in childhood

Source	P4_1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	5 Had both parents but never saw this kind of behaviour between them
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	No parents or only one parent
Soft check/Filter	If $(1 \leq \text{CH_PSF_FATH} \leq 5$ or $\text{CH_PSF_FATH} = 8$ or $9)$ and $(1 \leq \text{CH_PSF_MOTH} \leq 5$ or $\text{CH_PSF_MOTH} = 8$ or $9)$ then $1 \leq \text{CH_PSWF_MOTH} \leq 5$ or $\text{CH_PSWF_MOTH} = 8$ or 9 ; If $\text{CH_PSF_FATH} = 6$ or $\text{CH_PSF_MOTH} = 6$ then $\text{CH_PSWF_MOTH} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows how often during childhood the respondent's mother either belittled or humiliated the respondent's father with her words.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As this variable refers to witnessing violence between parents, only those who were brought up by both parents are eligible to respond. If the respondent reported under question P4_1 'never', meaning that they had both parents but did not see this kind of behaviour between them, CH_PSWF_MOTH will equal '5'. If the respondent had both parents but not at the same time during childhood, response option '5' ('never') should be selected in question P4_1. If they did not have a father or a mother, question P4_1 is not asked and the variable is *missing*.

CH_PHWF_MOTH: Frequency of witnessed physical violence perpetrated by mother against father in childhood

Source	P4_2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	5 Had both parents but never saw this kind of behaviour between them
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	No parents or only one parent
Soft check/Filter	If $(1 \leq \text{CH_PSF_FATH} \leq 5$ or $\text{CH_PSF_FATH} = 8$, or $9)$ and $(1 \leq \text{CH_PSF_MOTH} \leq 5$ or $\text{CH_PSF_MOTH} = 8$ or $9)$ then $1 \leq \text{CH_PHWF_MOTH} \leq 5$ or $\text{CH_PHWF_MOTH} = 8$ or 9 ; If $\text{CH_PSF_FATH} = 6$ or $\text{CH_PSF_MOTH} = 6$ then $\text{CH_PHWF_MOTH} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows how often during childhood the respondent's mother *physically* abused the respondent's father. For instance, slapping him, pulling his hair, throwing things at him, punching him, kicking him, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As this variable refers to witnessing violence between parents, only those who were brought up by both parents are eligible to respond. If the respondent reported under question P4_2 'never', meaning that they had both parents but did not see this kind of behaviour between them, CH_PHWF_MOTH will equal '5'. If the respondent had both parents but not at the same time during childhood, response option '5' ('never') should be selected in question P4_2. If they did not have a father or a mother, question P4_2 is not asked and the variable is *missing*.

CH_PH_FATH: Experienced physical violence by father in childhood

Source	P5
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No father figure
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq \text{CH_PSF_FATH} \leq 5$ or $\text{CH_PSF_FATH} = 8$ or 9 then $1 \leq \text{CH_PH_FATH} \leq 2$ or $\text{CH_PH_FATH} = 8$ or 9 ; If $\text{CH_PSF_FATH} = 6$ then $\text{CH_PH_FATH} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent's father physically abused the respondent during their childhood. For instance, if the respondent's father intentionally hit or kicked them very hard, or beat them with an object like a stick or belt, or burnt them, or stabbed them.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent did not have a *father*, the variable will be missing.

CH_PHF_FATH: Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by father in childhood

Source	P5 and P6
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	5 Had father but never experienced this by father
	9 This information could not be retrieved
.	No father figure
Soft check/Filter	If $\text{CH_PH_FATH} = 1$ then $1 \leq \text{CH_PHF_FATH} \leq 4$ or $\text{CH_PHF_FATH} = 9$; If $\text{CH_PH_FATH} = 2$ then $\text{CH_PHF_FATH} = 5$; If $\text{CH_PH_FATH} = 8$ or 9 then $\text{CH_PHF_FATH} = 9$; If $\text{CH_PSF_FATH} = 6$ then $\text{CH_PHF_FATH} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows how often the respondent's father physically abused the respondent during their childhood. For instance, if the respondent's father intentionally hit or kicked them very hard, beat them with an object like a stick or belt, or burnt them, or stabbed them.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable should be derived from questions P5 and P6 as follows:

- If CH_PH_FATH=1 (the respondent experienced physical violence by their father during childhood), then question P6 is asked. Hence, variable CH_PHF_FATH will take values from 1 to 4 (based on answers in question P6), or value '9' if the respondent did not provide the information about the frequency of this violence (question P6 equals '8' or '9');
- If CH_PH_FATH=2 (the respondent did not experience physical violence by their father during childhood), then question P6 is not asked. Instead, variable CH_PHF_FATH=5;
- If CH_PH_FATH=8 or 9 (the respondent did not want to provide the answer on question P5), then question P6 is not asked. Instead, variable CH_PHF_FATH=9;
- If CH_PSF_FATH=6 (the respondent did not have a father during childhood), then question P6 is not asked. Instead, variable CH_PHF_FATH=*missing*.

CH_PH_MOTH: Experienced physical violence by mother in childhood	
Source	P7
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No mother figure
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq \text{CH_PSF_MOTH} \leq 5$ or $\text{CH_PSF_MOTH} = 8$ or 9 then $1 \leq \text{CH_PH_MOTH} \leq 2$ or $\text{CH_PH_MOTH} = 8$ or 9 ; If $\text{CH_PSF_MOTH} = 6$ then $\text{CH_PH_MOTH} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent's mother physically abused the respondent during their childhood. For instance, if the respondent's mother intentionally hit or kicked them very hard, or beat them with an object like a stick or belt, or burnt them, or stabbed them.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent did not have a *mother*, the variable will be missing.

CH_PHF_MOTH: Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by mother in childhood

Source	P7 and P8
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	5 Had mother but never experienced this by mother
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. No mother figure
Soft check/Filter	If CH_PH_MOTH=1 then $1 \leq \text{CH_PHF_MOTH} \leq 4$ or CH_PHF_MOTH=9; If CH_PH_MOTH=2 then CH_PHF_MOTH=5; If CH_PH_MOTH=8 or 9 then CH_PHF_MOTH=9; If CH_PSF_MOTH=6 then CH_PHF_MOTH= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows how often the respondent's mother physically abused the respondent during their childhood (intentionally hit or kicked them very hard, beat them with an object like a stick or belt, or burnt/stabbed them, etc.).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from questions P7 and P8 as follows:

- If CH_PH_MOTH=1 (experienced physical violence by mother during childhood), then question P8 is asked, and CH_PHF_MOTH will take values from 1 to 4 (based on question P8), or value '9' if the respondent did not provide the information about the frequency (question P8 equals '8' or '9');
- If CH_PH_MOTH=2 (the respondent did not experience physical violence by their mother during childhood), then question P8 is not asked. Instead, variable CH_PHF_MOTH=5;
- If CH_PH_MOTH=8 or 9 (the respondent did not want to provide the answer on question P7), then question P8 is not asked. Instead, variable CH_PHF_MOTH=9;
- If CH_PSF_MOTH=6 (the respondent did not have a mother during childhood), then question P8 is not asked. Instead, variable CH_PHF_MOTH=*missing*.

CH_PSPH_FATH: Experienced physical or emotional abuse by father

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CH_PSF_FATH and CH_PH_FATH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No father figure
Soft check/Filter	If CH_PSF_FATH \leq 4 or CH_PH_FATH=1 then CH_PSPH_FATH=1; If (CH_PSF_FATH=5, 8 or 9) and (CH_PH_FATH=2, 8 or 9) then CH_PSPH_FATH=2; If CH_PSF_FATH=6 then CH_PSPH_FATH= <i>missing</i>

Description

The variable shows whether the respondent during their childhood experienced physical or emotional abuse by father.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary, so no additional question should be asked. Instead, the variable should be derived from variables `CH_PSF_FATH` and `CH_PH_FATH` in the following way:

- If `CH_PSF_FATH` ≤ 4 (experienced psychological abuse by father in childhood) or `CH_PH_FATH` = 1 (the respondent experienced physical violence by father), then variable `CH_PSPH_FATH` = 1;
- If `CH_PSF_FATH` = 5, 8 or 9 (the respondent did not experience psychological abuse by father in childhood, or it is unknown) and `CH_PH_FATH` = 2, 8 or 9 (the respondent did not experience physical abuse by father in childhood, or it is unknown), then `CH_PSPH_FATH` = 2;
- If `CH_PSF_FATH` = 6 (the respondent did not have father in childhood) then `CH_PSPH_FATH` = *missing*.

CH_PSPH_MOTH: Experienced physical or emotional abuse by mother

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>CH_PSF_MOTH</code> and <code>CH_PH_MOTH</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No mother figure
Soft check/Filter	If <code>CH_PSF_MOTH</code> ≤ 4 or <code>CH_PH_MOTH</code> = 1 then <code>CH_PSPH_MOTH</code> = 1; If (<code>CH_PSF_MOTH</code> = 5, 8 or 9) and (<code>CH_PH_MOTH</code> = 2, 8 or 9) then <code>CH_PSPH_MOTH</code> = 2; If <code>CH_PSF_MOTH</code> = 6 then <code>CH_PSPH_MOTH</code> = <i>missing</i>

Description

The variable shows whether the respondent during their childhood experienced physical or emotional abuse by their mother.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary, so no additional question should be asked. Instead, the variable should be derived from variables `CH_PSF_MOTH` and `CH_PH_MOTH` in the following way:

- If `CH_PSF_MOTH` ≤ 4 (experienced psychological abuse by mother in childhood) or `CH_PH_MOTH` = 1 (the respondent experienced physical violence by mother), then variable `CH_PSPH_MOTH` = 1;
- If `CH_PSF_MOTH` = 5, 8 or 9 (the respondent did not experience psychological abuse by mother in childhood, or it is unknown) and `CH_PH_MOTH` = 2, 8 or 9 (the respondent did not experience physical abuse by mother in childhood, or it is unknown), then `CH_PSPH_MOTH` = 2;
- If `CH_PSF_MOTH` = 6 (the respondent did not have mother in childhood), then `CH_PSPH_MOTH` = *missing*.

CH_PSPH_PRNT: Experienced physical or emotional abuse by any parent

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CH_PSPH_FATH and CH_PSPH_MOTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No father nor mother figure
Soft check/Filter	If CH_PSPH_FATH=1 or CH_PSPH_MOTH=1 then CH_PSPH_PRNT=1; If (CH_PSPH_FATH=2 and CH_PSPH_MOTH=2) or (CH_PSPH_FATH=2 and CH_PSPH_MOTH= <i>missing</i>) or (CH_PSPH_FATH= <i>missing</i> and CH_PSPH_MOTH=2) then CH_PSPH_PRNT=2; If CH_PSPH_FATH= <i>missing</i> and CH_PSPH_MOTH= <i>missing</i> then CH_PSPH_PRNT= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent during their childhood experienced physical or emotional abuse by a parent or parents.

Data on experiences of physical or emotional violence perpetrated by someone other than parents during childhood, e.g. with siblings, friends or schoolmates, are not collected. However, this survey does not minimise the consequences that these experiences may have on a child's development and wellbeing.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary, so no additional question should be asked. Instead, the variable should be derived from variables CH_PSF_FATH, CH_PSF_MOTH, CH_PH_FATH and CH_PH_MOTH in the following way:

- If CH_PSPH_FATH=1 (the respondent experienced psychological abuse or physical violence by father in childhood) or CH_PSPH_MOTH=1 (the respondent experienced psychological abuse or physical violence by mother in childhood), then variable CH_PSPH_PRNT=1;
- If CH_PSPH_FATH=2 or *missing* (the respondent did not experience psychological abuse or physical violence by father in childhood, or it is unknown) and CH_PSPH_MOTH=2 or *missing* (the respondent did not experience psychological abuse or physical violence by mother in childhood, or it is unknown) and CH_PSPH_FATH or CH_PSPH_MOTH is not *missing* (the respondent has at least one parent), then CH_PSPH_PRNT=2;
- If CH_PSPH_FATH=*missing* and CH_PSPH_MOTH=*missing* (the respondent did not have any parent in childhood), then CH_PSPH_PRNT=*missing*.

CH_PSPHW_PRNT: Witnessed physical or emotional abuse between parents

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CH_PSWF_FATH, CH_PSWF_MOTH, CH_PSWF_FATH, CH_PHWF_FATH, CH_PSWF_MOTH and CH_PHWF_MOTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No parents or only one parent
Soft check/Filter	If CH_PSWF_FATH≤4 or CH_PHWF_FATH≤4 or CH_PSWF_MOTH≤4 or CH_PHWF_MOTH≤4 then CH_PSPHW_PRNT=1; If (CH_PSWF_FATH=5, 8 or 9) and (CH_PHWF_FATH=5, 8 or 9) and (CH_PSWF_MOTH=5, 8 or 9) and (CH_PHWF_MOTH=5, 8 or 9) then CH_PSPHW_PRNT=2; If CH_PSF_FATH=6 or CH_PSF_MOTH=6 then CH_PSPHW_PRNT= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent during their childhood witnessed any physical or emotional abuse between their parents.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary, so no additional question should be asked. Instead, the variable should be derived from variables `CH_PSF_FATH`, `CH_PSF_MOTH`, `CH_PSWF_FATH`, `CH_PHWF_FATH`, `CH_PSWF_MOTH` and `CH_PHWF_MOTH` in the following way:

- If `CH_PSWF_FATH` ≤ 4 (the respondent witnessed psychological abuse in childhood perpetrated by father to mother) or `CH_PSWF_MOTH` ≤ 4 (the respondent witnessed psychological abuse in childhood done by mother to father) or `CH_PHWF_FATH` = 1 (the respondent witnessed physical abuse in childhood done by father to mother) or `CH_PHWF_MOTH` = 1 (the respondent witnessed physical abuse in childhood done by mother to father), then variable `CH_PSPHW_PRNT` = 1;
- If `CH_PSWF_FATH` = 5, 8 or 9 (did not witness psychological abuse in childhood done by father to mother, or it is unknown) and `CH_PSWF_MOTH` = 5, 8 or 9 (did not witness psychological abuse in childhood done by mother to father, or it is unknown) and `CH_PHWF_FATH` = 5, 8 or 9 (did not witness physical abuse in childhood done by father to mother, or it is unknown) and `CH_PHWF_MOTH` = 5, 8 or 9 (did not witness physical abuse in childhood done by mother to father, or it is unknown), then `CH_PSPHW_PRNT` = 2;
- If `CH_PSF_FATH` = 6 or `CH_PSF_MOTH` = 6 (the respondent did not have both parents in childhood) then `CH_PSPHW_PRNT` = *missing*.

4.2.5.2. Screening questions on other sexual violence in childhood

The following variables gather information on other sexual violence experienced during childhood done by any perpetrator other than an intimate partner. As the perpetrator can be anyone, including parents, siblings, other family members (relatives), or any other person, all questions must be asked as ‘has any male or female’. As questions on sexual abuse during childhood are extremely sensitive, in the personal interview, the interviewers need to pay close attention to the way they read and ask the questions in this section.

Other sexual violence in childhood refers to various forms of sexual violence other than unwanted sexual intercourse, such as being forced to pose naked or to touch someone’s private parts, or having one’s private parts touched against one’s will by a person other than an intimate partner.

CH_POSE: Forced to pose naked in front of person or camera in childhood	
Source	P9_1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don’t want to answer
	9 Don’t know/Can’t remember
Soft check/Filter	1 ≤ CH_POSE ≤ 2 or CH_POSE = 8 or 9

Description

This variable shows whether someone made the respondent during their childhood pose naked in front of any person or people, or in photographs, video, or web-camera when the respondent did not want to.

CH_TOUCH: Experienced unwanted touching of private parts in childhood

Source	P9_2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{CH_TOUCH} \leq 2$ or $\text{CH_TOUCH} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced during their childhood that someone touched their private parts when the respondent did not want to.

Private parts means genitals, breasts, lips, buttocks, etc. As this concept is self-assessed, the way it is interpreted may vary from person to person. However, it is recommended to use concrete examples adapted to the respondent's sex.

CH_OTHTOUCH: Forced to touch someone's private parts in childhood

Source	P9_3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{CH_OTHTOUCH} \leq 2$ or $\text{CH_OTHTOUCH} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows whether any person forced the respondent to touch someone's private parts when the respondent did not want to.

Private parts means genitals, breasts, lips, buttocks, etc. As this concept is self-assessed, the way it is interpreted may vary from person to person. However, it is recommended to use concrete examples adapted to the respondent's sex.

CH_OS_EXPER: Experienced other sexual violence in childhood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CH_POSE, CH_TOUCH and CH_OTHTOUCH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If $\text{CH_POSE} = 1$ or $\text{CH_TOUCH} = 1$ or $\text{CH_OTHTOUCH} = 1$ then $\text{CH_OS_EXPER} = 1$; If $\text{CH_POSE} \neq 1$ and $\text{CH_TOUCH} \neq 1$ and $\text{CH_OTHTOUCH} \neq 1$ then $\text{CH_OS_EXPER} = 2$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced during their childhood any other sexual violence other than unwanted sexual intercourse, such as being forced to pose naked or to touch someone's private parts, or having one's private parts touched against one's will by a person other than an intimate partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is auxiliary, so no additional question needs to be asked but constructed as follows:

- If variables CH_POSE=1 or CH_TOUCH=1 or CH_OTHTOUCH=1 (at least one of CH_POSE, CH_TOUCH or CH_OTHTOUCH is 'yes'), then CH_OS_EXPER=1.
- If CH_POSE≠1 and CH_TOUCH≠1 and CH_OTHTOUCH≠1 (CH_POSE, CH_TOUCH and CH_OTHTOUCH are always different from 1), then CH_OS_EXPER=2.

4.2.5.3. Types of perpetrators of other sexual abuse in childhood

The types of perpetrators in this section, such as 'family members' are more detailed when compared with the types of perpetrators listed in the sections '*Non-partner violence*' and '*Stalking*' – 'father/mother', 'brother/sister', 'other male/female relative'. The reason for this is that a significant body of research shows that about 90 % of children who are victims of sexual abuse know their abuser. The people that the family trusts are the sexual abusers in approximately 60 % of cases, and in 30 % of cases the perpetrators are family members. The younger the victim, the more likely it is that the abuser is a family member. Of those molesting a child under six, 50 % were family members⁽²⁹⁾.

Lastly, the sexual abuser can also be the intimate partner. However, as intimate partner violence is covered in a separate section (lifetime experiences) **intimate partner is not listed among the perpetrators**.

The following definitions of the types of perpetrators should be used for sexual violence in childhood in general, i.e. both for other sexual abuse and for rape.

A *father* usually refers to a biological father. However, any other male person such as, a stepfather, foster father, or grandfather can be considered as a 'father figure' if the respondent did not have a biological father.

A *mother* usually refers to a biological mother. However, any other female person such as, stepmother, foster mother, or grandmother can be considered as a 'mother figure' if the respondent did not have biological mother.

A *brother* should be understood in its widest sense to include biological brothers, half-brothers, foster brothers and stepbrothers. A biological brother is a man or a boy who shares both parents with the respondent. A half-brother is a male sibling sharing a single parent (same mother but different father, or same father but different mother). Both are blood relatives. Foster brothers are men or boys raised in the same foster home as the respondent, foster children of the respondent's parents, or the biological children of the respondent's foster parents. Stepbrothers are the children of the respondent's step-parent, from an earlier relationship. Neither foster brothers nor stepbrothers are related by blood.

⁽²⁹⁾ Finkelhor, D., Scattuck, A., *Characteristics of crimes against juveniles*, University of New Hampshire, Crimes against Children Research Center, 2012 (available at https://www.academia.edu/9728770/Characteristics_of_crimes_against_juveniles) and Whealin, J., *Child Sexual Abuse*, National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, US Department of Veterans Affairs, 2007.

A *sister* should be understood in its broadest sense to mean a biological sister, a half-sister, a foster sister and/or a stepsister. A biological sister is a woman or a girl who shares both parents with the respondent. A half-sister is a female sibling sharing one parent (the same mother but a different father, or the same father but a different mother). Both are blood relatives. Foster sisters are women or girls raised in the same foster home, foster children of the person's parents, or foster parents' biological children. Stepsisters are the children of a person's stepparent from an earlier relationship. Foster sisters and stepsisters are not related by blood.

Other male relative is any male relative apart from a *father* or *brother*, such as a male child, grandfather, uncle, male cousin, nephew, male member of family-in-law, etc.

Other female relative is any female relative apart from a *mother* or *sister*, such as a female child, grandmother, aunt, female cousin, niece, female member of family-in-law, etc.

A *(male/female) friend* refers to several concepts such as, friend, family friend, or schoolmate. All these concepts should be understood in their widest meaning. For instance, *friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

A *(male/female) professional* should be understood in its broadest sense (teachers, professors, medical staff (doctors, nurses, etc.), religious leaders, etc.).

Any *other male/female known to the respondent* covers all other people who are known to them but not mentioned in other response options. For instance, a neighbour, a parent of a schoolmate, etc. As for some of the previous options, this one should also be understood in its widest meaning.

A *(male/female) stranger* is someone completely unknown to the respondent. However, the respondent knows the sex of this person, which might not be the case for 'other person'.

Response option 15 in question P10 is open-ended, allowing the respondent to elaborate on who the *other person* is who used sexual violence against the respondent (male, female, unknown sex), if they wish. However, respondents usually omit the relevant response option and then define the relationship with their own words. Therefore, if this is the case, countries are advised to reclassify these response options when applicable. In contrast, a person of unknown sex can be e.g. a social-network user unknown to the respondent who made them pose in front of a web-camera. Although this perpetrator can be seen as a 'complete stranger', without knowing the sex of this person it cannot be reclassified as 'male stranger'/'female stranger'. Moreover, this response option is different from 'Don't know' as the respondent does know something about the perpetrator.

An *undefined perpetrator* is a person whose sex the respondent was unable or unwilling to reveal, the same applying to the nature of the relationship between perpetrator and respondent. If the respondent selected response option '98' or '99' as the only one, or as one of the options in question P10, then variable CH_OS_UNDEF=1. Otherwise, variable CH_OS_UNDEF=2.

CH_OS_FATH: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by father	
CH_OS_MOTH: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by mother	
CH_OS_BROT: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by brother	
CH_OS_SIST: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by sister	
CH_OS_M_OTHREL: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by other male relative	
CH_OS_F_OTHREL: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by other female relative	
CH_OS_M_FRND: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by male friend	
CH_OS_F_FRND: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by female friend	
CH_OS_M_PROF: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by male professional	
CH_OS_F_PROF: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by female professional	
CH_OS_M_OTHKN: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by other known male	
CH_OS_F_OTHKN: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by other known female	
CH_OS_M_STRG: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by male stranger	
CH_OS_F_STRG: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by female stranger	
CH_OS_OTH: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by other person	
CH_OS_UNDEF: Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by undefined perpetrator	
Source	P10
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown (or no father figure in childhood only for CH_OS_FATH; or no mother figure in childhood only for CH_OS_MOTH)
	. No other sexual violence in childhood
Soft check/Filter	If CH_OS_EXPER=1 then 1≤variable≤2; If CH_OS_EXPER≠1 then variable=missing Specifically for CH_OS_FATH and CH_OS_MOTH: If CH_OS_EXPER=1 and CH_PSF_FATH≠6 then 1≤CH_OS_FATH≤2; If CH_OS_EXPER=1 and CH_PSF_FATH=6 then CH_OS_FATH=2; If CH_OS_EXPER≠1 then CH_OS_FATH=missing If CH_OS_EXPER=1 and CH_PSF_MOTH≠6 then 1≤CH_OS_MOTH≤2; If CH_OS_EXPER=1 and CH_PSF_MOTH=6 then CH_OS_MOTH=2; If CH_OS_EXPER≠1 then CH_OS_MOTH=missing

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

The variables are derived from only one question (P10).

However, the respondent could have experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by different perpetrators, or as separate events. Question P10 allows multiple responses (MARK ALL THAT APPLY), and the respondent should list here all perpetrators regardless of whether they acted together.

In an personal interview, it is not necessary to read out the types of perpetrators, but the interviewer should select the relevant response option or options according to the answer given. However, if the respondent is not sure how to answer, the response options should be shown/read to them (except non-response). If the interviewer notices uncertainty from the respondent or difficulties while answering due to e.g. shame or recalling problems, the interviewer should ask a probing question – ‘Someone else?’

The variables should be derived from question P10 as follows:

- If in question P10 only 98 or 99 is selected, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all CH_OS_FATH-CH_OS_OTH will be ‘2’, and CH_OS_UNDEF will equal ‘1’.

- If the respondent provided the answer, then relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and other value '2'. For instance, if P10_1=1 ('father') then variable CH_OS_FATH=1 and others equal '2' with a condition that the respondent had a father figure in their childhood (CH_PSF_FATH≠6). However, if the respondent did not have a *father* in childhood (CH_PSF_FATH=6), then variable CH_OS_FATH must equal '2'. Therefore, it is recommended not to show response option '1' ('father/stepfather/foster father') in question P10 if the respondent said they 'did not have father/person who was as father' in question P1 (i.e. when question P1=6). The same applies for CH_OS_MOTH (if CH_PSF_MOTH=6).
- If the respondent reports one type of perpetrator (e.g. 'male friend') but also selects 'Don't want to answer', then variables CH_OS_M_FRND=1 and CH_OS_UNDEF=1, whereas all other variables will equal '2'.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that if the respondent experienced other sexual violence in childhood (CH_OS_EXPER=1), then at least one of the variables CH_OS_FATH-CH_OS_UNDEF must be equal to '1'.

4.2.5.4. Screening question and perpetrators of rape in childhood

The types of perpetrators listed in this section are more detailed – 'father/mother', 'brother/sister', 'other male/female relative' when compared to types of perpetrators listed in the '*Non-partner*' and '*Stalking*' sections.

As perpetrator of rape can be anyone, including parents, siblings, other family members (relatives), or any other person, all questions must be asked as 'any male or female'. Intimate partners can also be perpetrators of this type of sexual violence. However, as this violence is covered in a separate section, the variables **consider only non-partner perpetrators** and experiences with them. The types of perpetrators presented in this sub-section are the same as those defined for other sexual abuse types of perpetrators. Therefore, see Section 4.2.5.3 for more information. In addition, questions on sexual abuse during childhood are extremely sensitive. Therefore, in personal interviews, the interviewers need to pay close attention to the way they read and ask the questions in this section.

CH_RP_EXPER: Experienced unwanted sexual intercourse in childhood

Source	P11	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Before the age of 15	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/Response options	1	Yes
	2	No
	8	Don't want to answer
	9	Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	1≤CH_RP_EXPER≤2 or CH_RP_EXPER=8 or 9	

Description

The variable shows whether the respondent experienced unwanted sexual intercourse (*rape*) by any person apart from an intimate partner during their childhood.

Sexual intercourse is defined as vaginal or anal penetration, or oral sex, or penetration with objects.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question P11.

CH_RP_FATH: Experienced rape in childhood by father	
CH_RP_MOTH: Experienced rape in childhood by mother	
CH_RP_BROT: Experienced rape in childhood by brother	
CH_RP_SIST: Experienced rape in childhood by sister	
CH_RP_M_OTHREL: Experienced rape in childhood by other male relative	
CH_RP_F_OTHREL: Experienced rape in childhood by other female relative	
CH_RP_M_FRND: Experienced rape in childhood by male friend	
CH_RP_F_FRND: Experienced rape in childhood by female friend	
CH_RP_M_PROF: Experienced rape in childhood by male professional	
CH_RP_F_PROF: Experienced rape in childhood by female professional	
CH_RP_M_OTHKN: Experienced rape in childhood by other male known to respondent	
CH_RP_F_OTHKN: Experienced rape in childhood by other female known to respondent	
CH_RP_M_STRG: Experienced rape in childhood by male stranger	
CH_RP_F_STRG: Experienced rape in childhood by female stranger	
CH_RP_OTH: Experienced rape in childhood by other person	
CH_RP_UNDEF: Experienced rape in childhood by undefined perpetrator	
Source	P12
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown (or no father figure in childhood only for CH_RP_FATH; or no mother figure in childhood only for CH_RP_MOTH)
	. No rape in childhood
Soft check/Filter	If CH_RP_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If CH_RP_EXPER≠1 then <i>variable=missing</i> <i>Specifically for CH_RP_FATH and CH_RP_MOTH:</i> If CH_RP_EXPER=1 and CH_PSF_FATH≠6 then $1 \leq \text{CH_RP_FATH} \leq 2$; If CH_RP_EXPER=1 and CH_PSF_FATH=6 then CH_RP_FATH=2; If CH_RP_EXPER≠1 then CH_RP_FATH= <i>missing</i> If CH_RP_EXPER=1 and CH_PSF_MOTH≠6 then $1 \leq \text{CH_RP_MOTH} \leq 2$; If CH_RP_EXPER=1 and CH_PSF_MOTH=6 then CH_RP_MOTH=2; If CH_RP_EXPER≠1 then CH_RP_MOTH= <i>missing</i>

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variables should be derived from question P12 even though the respondent could have experienced rape in childhood by different perpetrators, or as separate events.

As question allows multiple responses, the respondent should list here all the perpetrators regardless of whether they acted together. In a personal interview, it is not necessary to read out the types of perpetrators, but the interviewer should select the relevant response option(s) according to the answer given.

However, if the respondent is not sure how to respond, the response options should be shown/read to them (except 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember'). In addition, if the interviewer notices uncertainty from the respondent or difficulties while answering due to for instance, shame or recalling problems, the interviewer should ask a probing question – 'Someone else?'

The variables should be derived in the following way:

- If in question P12 only 98 or 99 is selected, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all CH_RP_FATH-CH_RP_OTH will be '2', and CH_RP_UNDEF will equal '1'.
- If the respondent provided the answer, then the relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and other value '2'. For instance, if P12_1=1 ('father') then variable CH_RP_FATH=1 and others equal '2' with a condition that the respondent had a father figure in their childhood (CH_PSF_FATH≠6). However, if the respondent did not have a *father* in childhood (CH_PSF_FATH=6), then variable CH_RP_FATH must be equal to '2'. Therefore, it is recommended not to show response option '1' ('father/stepfather/foster father') in question P12 if the respondent said they 'did not have father/person who was as father' in question P1 (i.e. when question P1=6). The same applies for CH_RP_MOTH (if CH_PSF_MOTH=6).
- If the respondent reports one type of perpetrator (e.g. 'male friend') but also selects 'Don't want to answer', then variables CH_RP_M_FRND=1 and CH_RP_UNDEF=1, whereas all other variables will be equal to '2'.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that if the respondent experienced rape in childhood (CH_RP_EXPER=1), then at least one of variables CH_RP_FATH-CH_RP_UNDEF must be equal to '1'.

4.2.5.5. Experienced sexual violence in childhood and perpetrators

Sexual abuse in childhood refers to rape, unwanted touching of private parts, being forced/made to pose in front of a person or in front of a camera, or being forced/made to touch someone's private parts.

A large body of research show that about 90 % of children who are victims of sexual abuse know their abuser, and in 30 % of cases they are family members. Sexual abusers are mostly men whether the victim is male or a female. Therefore, the next set of variables aims to collect the data in a similar manner.

CH_SV_EXPER: Experienced sexual abuse in childhood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CH_OS_EXPER and CH_RP_EXPER
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If CH_OS_EXPER=1 or CH_RP_EXPER=1 then CH_SV_EXPER=1; If CH_OS_EXPER≠1 and CH_RP_EXPER≠1 then CH_SV_EXPER=2

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced sexual abuse in childhood by any male or female, but it does not consider the respondent's intimate partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary and should be derived from CH_OS_EXPER and CH_RP_EXPER in the following way:

- If CH_OS_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced other sexual abuse in childhood) or CH_RP_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced rape in childhood), then variable CH_SV_EXPER=1;
- If CH_OS_EXPER≠1 and CH_RP_EXPER≠1 (the respondent did not experience neither the other sexual abuse nor rape in childhood), then CH_SV_EXPER=2.

CH_SV_MALE: Experienced sexual abuse in childhood by male perpetrator

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CH_OS_FATH, CH_OS_BROT, CH_OS_M_OTHREL, CH_OS_M_FRND, CH_OS_M_PROF, CH_OS_M_OTHKN, CH_OS_M_STRG, CH_RP_FATH, CH_RP_BROT, CH_RP_M_OTHREL, CH_RP_M_FRND, CH_RP_M_PROF, CH_RP_M_OTHKN and CH_RP_M_STRG
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No sexual abuse in childhood
Soft check/Filter	If CH_OS_FATH=1 or ... or CH_RP_M_STRG=1 then CH_SV_MALE=1; If CH_SV_EXPER=1 and CH_OS_FATH≠1 and ... and CH_RP_M_STRG≠1 then CH_SV_MALE=2; If CH_SV_EXPER=2 then CH_SV_MALE=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced sexual abuse in childhood by any male other than their male intimate partner. For instance, by their father, brother, other male relative, male friend, male professional, another male known to the respondent, or by a male stranger.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary and should be derived from CH_OS_FATH, CH_OS_BROT, CH_OS_M_OTHREL, CH_OS_M_FRND, CH_OS_M_PROF, CH_OS_M_OTHKN, CH_OS_M_STRG, CH_RP_FATH, CH_RP_BROT, CH_RP_M_OTHREL, CH_RP_M_FRND, CH_RP_M_PROF, CH_RP_M_OTHKN and CH_RP_M_STRG in the following way:

- If CH_OS_FATH=1 (the respondent experienced other sexual abuse by father in childhood) or ... or CH_RP_M_STRG=1 (the respondent experienced rape by male stranger) then CH_SV_MALE=1;
- If CH_SV_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced sexual violence) and variables CH_OS_FATH≠1 and ... and CH_RP_M_STRG≠1 (but not by any male perpetrator) then CH_SV_MALE=2;
- If CH_SV_EXPER=2 (did not experience sexual abuse in childhood), then CH_SV_MALE=missing.

CH_SV_FEMALE: Experienced sexual abuse in childhood by female perpetrator

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CH_OS_MOTH, CH_OS_SIST, CH_OS_F_OTHREL, CH_OS_F_FRND, CH_OS_F_PROF, CH_OS_F_OTHKN, CH_OS_F_STRG, CH_RP_MOTH, CH_RP_SIST, CH_RP_F_OTHREL, CH_RP_F_FRND, CH_RP_F_PROF, CH_RP_F_OTHKN and CH_RP_F_STRG
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No sexual abuse in childhood
Soft check/Filter	If CH_OS_MOTH=1 or ... or CH_RP_F_STRG=1 then CH_SV_FEMALE=1; If CH_SV_EXPER=1 and CH_OS_MOTH≠1 and ... and CH_RP_F_STRG≠1 then CH_SV_FEMALE=2; If CH_SV_EXPER=2 then CH_SV_FEMALE=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced sexual abuse in childhood by any female other than their female intimate partner. For instance, by their mother, sister, other female relative, female friend, female professional, another female known to the respondent, or by a female stranger.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary and should be derived from CH_OS_MOTH, CH_OS_SIST, CH_OS_F_OTHREL, CH_OS_F_FRND, CH_OS_F_PROF, CH_OS_F_OTHKN, CH_OS_F_STRG, CH_RP_MOTH, CH_RP_SIST, CH_RP_F_OTHREL, CH_RP_F_FRND, CH_RP_F_PROF, CH_RP_F_OTHKN and CH_RP_F_STRG in the following way:

- If CH_OS_MOTH=1 (the respondent experienced other sexual abuse by mother in childhood) or ... or CH_RP_F_STRG=1 (the respondent experienced rape by female stranger), then CH_SV_FEMALE=1;
- If CH_SV_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced sexual violence) and variables CH_OS_MOTH≠1 and ... and CH_RP_F_STRG≠1 (but not by any female perpetrator), then CH_SV_FEMALE=2;
- If CH_SV_EXPER=2 (no experience of sexual abuse in childhood), then variable CH_SV_FEMALE=*missing*.

CH_SV_KNOW: Experienced sexual abuse in childhood by known perpetrator

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CH_OS_FATH-CH_RP_F_OTHKN	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Before the age of 15	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/Response options	1	Yes
	2	No
	.	No sexual abuse in childhood
Soft check/Filter	If CH_OS_FATH=1 or ... or CH_RP_F_OTHKN=1 then CH_SV_KNOW=1; If CH_SV_EXPER=1 and CH_OS_FATH≠1 and ... and CH_RP_F_OTHKN≠1 then CH_SV_KNOW=2; If CH_SV_EXPER=2 then CH_SV_KNOW= <i>missing</i>	

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced sexual abuse in childhood by any person known to them regardless of the sex of the perpetrator (apart from their intimate partner).

The *people known to the respondent* (apart from their intimate partners) are father, mother, brother, sister, other male and female relatives, friends, family friends, schoolmates, professionals (doctors, nurses, religious leaders, etc.), neighbours, and similar.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary, so it should be derived from CH_OS_FATH, CH_OS_MOTH, CH_OS_BROT, CH_OS_SIST, CH_OS_M_OTHREL, CH_OS_F_OTHREL, CH_OS_M_FRND, CH_OS_F_FRND, CH_OS_M_PROF, CH_OS_F_PROF, CH_OS_M_OTHKN, CH_OS_F_OTHKN, CH_RP_FATH, CH_RP_MOTH, CH_RP_BROT, CH_RP_SIST, CH_RP_M_OTHREL, CH_RP_F_OTHREL, CH_RP_M_FRND, CH_RP_F_FRND, CH_RP_M_PROF, CH_RP_F_PROF, CH_RP_M_OTHKN, CH_RP_F_OTHKN in the following way:

- If CH_OS_FATH=1 (the respondent experienced other sexual abuse by father in childhood) or ... or CH_RP_F_OTHKN=1 (the respondent experienced rape by other know female), then CH_SV_KNOW=1;
- If CH_SV_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced sexual violence) and variables CH_OS_FATH≠1 and ... and CH_RP_F_OTHKN≠1 (but not by any known person in childhood), then CH_SV_KNOW=2;
- If CH_SV_EXPER=2 (the respondent did not experience sexual abuse in childhood), then CH_SV_KNOW=*missing*.

4.2.5.6. Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood by type of perpetrator and its occurrence

The next set of variables focuses on the frequency of sexual abuse in childhood for each type of perpetrator as listed in questions P10 and P12. The following variables need to be derived from questions P13p1-P13p16.

The suffixes 'p1'-'p16' refer to each type of perpetrator of sexual abuse in childhood defined in questions P10 and P12.

The question asked for each selected type of perpetrator does not distinguish between whether it was one person or more. Therefore, if there was more than one of the same type of perpetrator and those people did not act together, the respondent should focus on the person with whom they had the most frequent sexual abuse.

CH_SVF_FATH: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by father	
CH_SVF_MOTH: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by mother	
CH_SVF_BROT: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by brother	
CH_SVF_SIST: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by sister	
CH_SVF_M_OTHREL: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by other male relative	
CH_SVF_F_OTHREL: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by other female relative	
CH_SVF_M_FRND: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by male friend	
CH_SVF_F_FRND: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by female friend	
CH_SVF_M_PROF: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by male professional	
CH_SVF_F_PROF: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by female professional	
CH_SVF_M_OTHKN: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by other male known to respondent	
CH_SVF_F_OTHKN: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by other female known to respondent	
CH_SVF_M_STRG: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by male stranger	
CH_SVF_F_STRG: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by female stranger	
CH_SVF_OTH: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by other person	
CH_SVF_UNDEF: Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	
Source	P13p1-P13p16 and CH_OS_FATH-CH_RP_UNDEF
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	5 Sexual abuse in childhood experienced but never by this type of perpetrator
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. No sexual abuse in childhood
Soft check/Filter	If perpetrator of other sexual abuse=1 or perpetrator of rape=1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 4$ or $\text{variable}=9$; If (perpetrator of other sexual abuse=2 and perpetrator of rape=2) or (perpetrator of other sexual abuse=2 and CH_RP_EXPER>1) or (perpetrator of rape=2 and CH_OS_EXPER=2) then $\text{variable}=5$; If CH_SV_EXPER≠1 then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables:

The variable should be constructed in the following way:

- If the respondent experienced sexual abuse in childhood but not by this type of perpetrator (for instance, if questions P10 or P12 were asked, but father was not selected in question P10 neither in question P12), then question P13p1 (for father) will not be asked. Instead, variable CH_SVF_FATH will be equal '5';

- If the respondent did experience sexual abuse in childhood by this type of perpetrator (for instance, if father was selected in question P10 or in question P12), then question P13p1 will be asked. Hence, response options for variable CH_SVF_FATH will be taken directly from question P13p1 as follows: if the respondent provided an answer, then CH_SVF_FATH will be '1', '2', '3', or '4'; if the respondent selected '8' or '9' in question P13p1, then CH_SVF_FATH=9 ('this information could not be retrieved');
- If the respondent did not experience sexual abuse in childhood, then variable CH_SVF_FATH=*missing*.

CH_SV_FRST: Age at the occurrence of (first) sexual abuse episode

Source	P14
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Under 6 years
	2 From 6 to 10 years
	3 From 11 to 15 years
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	No sexual abuse in childhood
Soft check/Filter	If CH_SV_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq \text{CH_SV_FRST} \leq 3$ or CH_SV_FRST=8 or 9; If CH_SV_EXPER≠1 then CH_SV_FRST= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows the respondent's age (in completed years) at the occurrence of the (first) sexual abuse episode regardless of the perpetrator. This variable offers three response options (age groups) as follows: 'under 6 years'; 'from 6 to 10 years'; and 'from 11 to 15 years'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

In a personal interview, the response options should not be read/shown to the respondent. Instead, the respondent should state the age, and the interviewer should select the relevant option accordingly. In this way, one may check whether the sexual abuse reported in this section did actually happen in childhood (before the age of 15), or if the respondent made a mistake.

If the respondent reported in this section the sexual abuse experiences that occurred after the age of 15, then the data need to be corrected accordingly not only in this section but also in '*Non-partner violence*' section. However, if the respondent cannot provide the answer without further explanation, i.e. by selecting specific response options, the interviewer may help the respondent by reading out/showing the response options (except for 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember'). If the respondent does not remember the exact age, then the approximate age should be used instead.

4.2.5.7. Reporting of the sexual abuse experiences

Information on talking about sexual abuse in childhood with e.g. a friend, family member, someone at school, or reporting it to e.g. police is needed to understand the level of awareness, and readiness to talk or to report these usually very traumatic experiences taking into consideration that the perpetrator is most likely someone that victim knew.

It can be the case that a respondent who experienced more than one episode of sexual abuse in childhood talked about the sexual touching by their father to e.g. a friend, but reported the rape by a male stranger to the police. Therefore, the respondent must be aware that they should list everyone they talked to or all institutions where they reported this sexual abuse, regardless of whether or not they are referring to the same episode.

Family members (relatives) include blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or

adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues. Under the concept of *friend*, schoolmates, friends of family or neighbours are also included.

A *person at school* should be understood in the broadest sense, excluding the victims' schoolmates. The term can thus refer to a teacher, professor, psychologist, educator, or social worker.

The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. When explaining the concept to the respondent, if clearer, it can be described as reporting to or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker.

The *social services* are a range of public services provided by the government, private, profit and non-profit organisations. Their aim is to promote social welfare, using trained professionals. Social work often involves advocacy on behalf of and aid to people who are poor, elderly, homeless, unemployed, etc.

A *victim support service* provides victims of crime with assistance that is confidential and usually free of charge. This service usually works in partnership with other organisations, and it is not a government agency or part of the police force. This means that victims are not obliged to report a crime to get this kind of help.

A *helpline* is a special telephone service that people can call for advice about violence. It is typically a 24-hour reachable, and it is not usually necessary for the caller to report a crime in order to receive help or advice.

A concept of *someone else* refers to some other institution/official body or person that was not listed among the response options. Question P15_7 is open-ended and allows the respondent to define who or what 'someone else' is, if they wish. However, respondents usually omit the relevant response option and then define the person or institution with their own words. Therefore, where applicable, these response options should be reclassified.

CH_SVR_REL: Respondent talked to family member about sexual abuse in childhood	
CH_SVR_FRND: Respondent talked to friend or schoolmate about sexual abuse in childhood	
CH_SVR_SCHOOL: Respondent talked to person from school about sexual abuse in childhood	
CH_SVR_SOCSERV: Respondent reported sexual abuse in childhood to health or social service	
CH_SVR_VICSERV: Respondent reported sexual abuse in childhood to victim support service or called helpline	
CH_SVR_POLICE: Respondent reported sexual abuse happened in childhood to the police	
CH_SVR_OTH: Respondent reported sexual abuse in childhood to someone else	
Source	P15
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No sexual abuse in childhood
Soft check/Filter	If CH_SV_EXPER=1 then 1≤variable≤2 or variable=8 or 9; If CH_SV_EXPER≠1 then variable=missing

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

When preparing a questionnaire or reading/showing the questions, one must be sure that the respondent is familiar with these concepts. Therefore, if needed, the national or local victim support services and helplines (e.g. those listed in the flyer) could be provided as examples.

Moreover, if translation of *reporting* can mean different things depending on the national legal/justice system, it must be clear to the respondents that all cases are considered (see the concept of *reporting*).

CH_SV_REPORT: Talking or reporting about sexual abuse in childhood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CH_SVR_REL, CH_SVR_FRND, CH_SVR_SCHOOL, CH_SVR_SOCSERV, CH_SVR_VICSERV, CH_SVR_POLICE and CH_SVR_OTH
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Before the age of 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No sexual abuse in childhood
Soft check/Filter	If CH_SVR_REL=1 or ... or CH_SVR_OTH=1 then CH_SV_REPORT=1; If CH_SVR_REL>1 and ... and CH_SVR_OTH>1 then CH_SV_REPORT=2; If CH_SV_EXPER≠1 then CH_SV_REPORT= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent who experienced sexual abuse in childhood reported this/any of these episodes to any institution or talked about it with anyone.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is auxiliary, so no additional question in the questionnaire should be asked. Instead, the variable should be derived in the following way:

- If CH_SVR_REL=1 or CH_SVR_FRND=1 or CH_SVR_SCHOOL=1 (if the respondent talked to anyone about the sexual abuse in childhood), or CH_SVR_SOCSERV=1 or CH_SVR_VICSERV=1 or CH_SVR_POLICE=1 (if the respondent reported the sexual abuse experiences in childhood to e.g. social service, health service, victim support service, called helpline or contacted police), or CH_SVR_OTH=1 (if the respondent talked to someone else, or reported it somewhere else), then variable CH_SV_REPORT=1;
- If the respondent did not talk about sexual abuse experiences with anyone and did not report it anywhere, then variable CH_SV_REPORT=2;
- If the respondent did not experience sexual abuse in childhood, then variable CH_SV_REPORT=*missing*.

4.2.6. Support services and general opinion

Sections Q and R are among the last sections in the questionnaire. Therefore, the respondents who were asked about their reporting of violence to a support service may already be familiar with this concept. Nevertheless, these sections aim to understand awareness at population-level of national or local victim support services or helplines. In addition, they aim to understand the general opinion of violence in society.

4.2.6.1. Knowledge about support services

The following set of variables shows whether the respondent is aware of specific helplines or shelters.

A *support service* refers to a wide range of services available for people who are victims of the diverse forms of violence whether they are run by central and local public authorities or by non-profit organisations.

A *helpline* is a special telephone service that is a 24-hour reachable and free of charge, which people can call for advice about violence. Furthermore, it is not usually necessary for the caller to report a crime in order to receive help or advice. *Other helpline* is a helpline that is not free of charge or a 24-hour reachable.

Specific shelters are institutions that offer free-of-charge accommodation for victims of domestic violence and accept their children, while *other shelters* offer such services not only to victims of this type of violence, but also to a wider population⁽³⁰⁾.

KA_HELPLINE: Knowing about specific free of charge helpline available 24/7	
KA_OTHHHELPLINE: Knowing about other helpline	
KA_SHELTER: Knowing about specific shelter free of charge	
KA_OTHSHELTER: Knowing about other shelters free of charge	
KA_OTHSUPSERV: Knowing about other support services	
KA_LEGALSERV: Knowing about a free legal aid service	
Source	Q1/ Q2/ Q3/ Q4/ Q5/ Q6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	97 This service does not exist in country
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable} = 8$ or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent is aware of specific helplines or shelters. People who are victims of sexual abuse are sometimes entitled to free legal aid. Hence, this variable aims to measure whether a country has this kind of service. If it does, it then measures the population awareness.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Firstly, each country needs to assess the availability of this service. If it exists, a question should name the organisation/service providing this type of help. If country has more than one such service, a relevant question (questions Q1-Q6) should be formulated as 'Are you aware of any of ...' and list all of them.

Secondly, the name of the organisation or service (original and translated in English) must be submitted with metadata file. In contrast, if country does not have this kind of organisation or service, the relevant question will not be asked. However, a variable will still have to be created using a value '97' that will indicate this situation. Lastly, one may notice that questions Q1-Q6 allow only the option 'Don't want to answer' as a non-response as response option '2' replaces the option 'Don't know/Can't remember'.

4.2.6.2. General opinion about intimate partner violence

The next two variables aim to assess the respondent's general opinion about intimate partner violence against women, and against men, respectively.

⁽³⁰⁾ For more information, see Directive (EU) No 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 on establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA (available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0029>).

PV_COMMON_WOM: How common is intimate partner violence against women according to respondent**PV_COMMON_MEN: How common is intimate partner violence against men according to respondent**

Source	R1/ R2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Very common
	2 Fairly common
	3 Not very common
	4 Not common at all/does not occur
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 4$ or $\text{variable} = 8$ or 9

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variables `PV_COMMON_WOM` and `PV_COMMON_MEN` should be derived directly from questions R1 and R2, respectively taking value '1'-'4' if answer is provided, or values '8' or '9' in case of non-response.

4.2.7. General victimisation (optional)

The following variables show general victimisation experiences that could have happened to the respondent or to someone from the respondent's household. For instance, a stolen car or motorcycle, a burglary, a robbery, or theft of personal property. Variables from this section focus firstly on whether the respondent has had such experiences in the 5 years preceding the interview and, secondly, on whether and how many times this has happened during the last 12 months.

As Section 5 in the questionnaire is **optional**, it is up to countries to decide whether they will collect these data or not. Although questions from Section 5 do not need to be asked, all variables must be created and shared as part of the MAIN dataset, using the value '97' if this data is not collected.

GV_STOLENCAR: Experienced having a car stolen in last 5 years

Source	S1 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 No one in household had a car in last 5 years
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{GV_STOLENCAR} \leq 3$ or $\text{GV_STOLENCAR} = 8, 9$ or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent or someone from her/his household had a car stolen or driven away without permission in the last 5 years.

The term 'car' should be understood to refer not only to a car, but also to a van or any other motor vehicle, such as a truck or a pickup. It also includes company cars. Hence, all these examples should be provided in the question itself.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If neither the respondent nor anybody in the respondent's household had a car in the last 5 years, then `GV_STOLENCAR=3`.

GV_STOLENCAR_LY: Experienced having a car stolen in last 12 months	
Source	S2 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	No stolen car, or no car at all in last 5 years
Soft check/Filter	If <code>GV_STOLENCAR=1</code> then $1 \leq \text{GV_STOLENCAR_LY} \leq 2$ or <code>GV_STOLENCAR_LY=8, 9</code> or <code>97</code> ; If <code>GV_STOLENCAR≠1</code> then <code>GV_STOLENCAR_LY=missing</code> or <code>97</code>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent or someone from her/his household had a car stolen or driven away without permission in the last 12 months.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question S2 in the questionnaire is asked only if `GV_STOLENCAR=1` (the respondent reported that either they or someone from the respondent's household had a car stolen in the last 5 years), and the variable `GV_STOLENCAR_LY` should be derived directly from it. For all others, question S2 will not be asked and the variable will be *missing*. Similarly, if the country decides not to collect this information, question S2 will not be asked and the variable will be equal to '97'.

GV_STOLENCAR_NELY: Number of times having a car stolen in last 12 months	
Source	S3 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1-96 Number of episodes
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	98 Don't want to answer
	99 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If <code>GV_STOLENCAR_LY=1</code> then $1 \leq \text{GV_STOLENCAR_NELY} \leq 96$ or <code>GV_STOLENCAR_NELY=97, 98</code> or <code>99</code> ; If <code>GV_STOLENCAR_LY≠1</code> then <code>GV_STOLENCAR_NELY=missing</code> or <code>97</code>

Description

This variable shows how many times the respondent or someone from her/his household had a car stolen or driven away without permission in the last 12 months.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable `GV_STOLENCAR_NELY` should be constructed in the following way:

- Question `S3` is asked only if `GV_STOLENCAR_LY=1` (the respondent reported that either she/he or someone from her/his household had a car stolen in the last 12 months). Hence, the variable should be derived directly from question `S3`. If the number of episodes is 96 or higher, then `GV_STOLENCAR_NELY=96`.
- If `GV_STOLENCAR_LY≠1` (the respondent did not have a car stolen during the last 12 months, or did not have a car at all during this period, or the country decides not to collect this information), then question `S3` is not asked and `GV_STOLENCAR_NELY=missing` or 97.

GV_STOLENSCOOTER: Experienced having a scooter stolen in last 5 years

Source	S4 (optional)	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Last 5 years	
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1	Yes
	2	No
	3	No one in household had a scooter in last 5 years
	8	Don't want to answer
	9	Don't know/Can't remember
	97	This information is not collected by the country
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{GV_STOLENSCOOTER} \leq 3$ or $\text{GV_STOLENSCOOTER}=8, 9$ or 97	

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent or someone from her/his household had a scooter stolen or driven away without permission in the last 5 years. A *scooter*, as a type of vehicle, includes motorcycles and mopeds as well as scooters.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If no one in the household had a scooter in the last 5 years, then response option '3' should be selected.

GV_STOLENSCOOTER_LY: Experienced having a scooter stolen in last 12 months

Source	S5 (optional)	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Last 5 years	
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1	Yes
	2	No
	8	Don't want to answer
	9	Don't know/Can't remember
	97	This information is not collected by the country
	.	No stolen scooter, or no scooter at all in last 5 years
Soft check/Filter	If $\text{GV_STOLENSCOOTER}=1$ then $1 \leq \text{GV_STOLENSCOOTER_LY} \leq 2$ or $\text{GV_STOLENSCOOTER_LY}=8, 9$ or 97; If $\text{GV_STOLENSCOOTER} \neq 1$ then $\text{GV_STOLENSCOOTER_LY}=missing$ or 97	

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent or someone from her/his household had a scooter stolen or driven away without permission in the last 12 months.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question [S5](#) is asked only if [GV_STOLENSCOOTER](#)=1 (the respondent or someone else from her/his household had a scooter stolen in the last 5 years), and [GV_STOLENSCOOTER_LY](#) should be derived directly from it. For all others, question [S5](#) will not be asked, and the variable will be *missing*. Similarly, if the country decides not to collect this information, question [S5](#) will not be asked, and the variable will be equal to '97'.

GV_STOLENSCOOTER_NELY: Number of times having a scooter stolen in last 12 months	
Source	S6 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1-96 Number of episodes
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	98 Don't want to answer
	99 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If GV_STOLENSCOOTER_LY =1 then $1 \leq \text{GV_STOLENSCOOTER_NELY} \leq 96$ or GV_STOLENSCOOTER_NELY =97, 98 or 99; If GV_STOLENSCOOTER_LY ≠1 then GV_STOLENSCOOTER_NELY = <i>missing</i> or 97

Description

This variable shows how many times the respondent or someone from her/his household had a scooter stolen or driven away without permission in the last 12 months.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable [GV_STOLENSCOOTER_NELY](#) should be constructed in the following way:

- Question [S6](#) is asked only if [GV_STOLENSCOOTER_LY](#)=1 (the respondent reported that either they or someone from her/his household had a scooter stolen in the last 12 months). Hence, the variable should be derived directly from question [S6](#). If the number of episodes is 96 or higher, then [GV_STOLENSCOOTER_NELY](#)=96.
- If [GV_STOLENSCOOTER_LY](#)≠1 (nobody in the household had a scooter stolen during the last 12 months, or did not have it during this period, or the country decides not to collect this information), then question [S6](#) is not asked and [GV_STOLENSCOOTER_NELY](#)=*missing* or 97.

GV_BURGLARY: Experienced burglary in last 5 years

Source	S7 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{GV_BURGLARY} \leq 2$ or $\text{GV_BURGLARY} = 8, 9$ or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent or someone from her/his household experienced a burglary. A *burglary* means entering a home (for instance) without permission and stealing or attempting to steal something.

GV_BURGLARY_LY: Experienced burglary in last 12 months

Source	S8 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. No experiences of burglary in last 5 years
Soft check/Filter	If $\text{GV_BURGLARY} = 1$ then $1 \leq \text{GV_BURGLARY_LY} \leq 2$ or $\text{GV_BURGLARY_LY} = 8, 9$ or 97; If $\text{GV_BURGLARY} \neq 1$ then $\text{GV_BURGLARY_LY} = \text{missing}$ or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent or someone from her/his household experienced a burglary in the last 12 months.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question S8 is asked only if $\text{GV_BURGLARY} = 1$ (the respondent or someone else from her/his household experienced a burglary in the last 5 years), and variable GV_BURGLARY_LY should be derived directly from it. For all others, question S8 will not be asked, and the variable will be *missing*. Similarly, if the country decides not to collect this information, question S8 will not be asked, and the variable will be equal to '97'.

GV_BURGLARY_NELY: Number of episodes of burglary experienced in last 12 months

Source	S9 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1-96 Number of episodes
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	98 Don't want to answer
	99 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No experiences of burglary in last 12 months
Soft check/Filter	If $GV_BURGLARY_LY=1$ then $1 \leq GV_BURGLARY_NELY \leq 96$ or $GV_BURGLARY_NELY=97, 98$ or 99 ; If $GV_BURGLARY_LY \neq 1$ then $GV_BURGLARY_NELY=missing$ or 97

Description

This variable shows how many times the respondent or someone from her/his household experienced a burglary in the last 12 months.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable $GV_BURGLARY_NELY$ should be constructed in the following way:

- Question S9 is asked only if $GV_BURGLARY_LY=1$ (the respondent reported that either they or someone from her/his household experienced a burglary in the last 12 months). Hence, the variable should be derived directly from question S9. If the number of episodes is 96 or higher, then $GV_BURGLARY_NELY=96$.
- If $GV_BURGLARY_LY \neq 1$ (nobody in the household experienced a burglary in the last 12 months or the country decides not to collect the information), then question S9 is not asked and $GV_BURGLARY_NELY=missing$ or 97 .

GV_ROBBERY: Experienced robbery in last 5 years

Source	S10 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq GV_ROBBERY \leq 2$ or $GV_ROBBERY=8, 9$ or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced a robbery. A *robbery* is a crime that involves taking or attempting to take something of value by force or threat of force, or by frightening the victim.

GV_ROBBERY_PHTH: Robbery connected with physical violence or threatening perpetrated by non-partner in last 5 years

Source	S11 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. No experiences of robbery in last 5 years, and no experiences of physical violence or threatening by non-partner in last 5 years
Soft check/Filter	If $GV_ROBBERY=1$ and $NP_PHTH_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq GV_ROBBERY_PHTH \leq 2$ or $GV_ROBBERY_PHTH=8, 9$ or 97 ; If $GV_ROBBERY \neq 1$ or $NP_PHTH_EXPER \neq 1$ then $GV_ROBBERY_PHTH=missing$ or 97

Description

If the respondent has experienced a robbery, it means that they probably experienced physical violence or threatening behaviour. Moreover, it is likely that the robbery was done by a non-partner rather than by a partner. Thus, the variable shows whether (at least one episode of) physical violence or threatening by a non-partner in the last 5 years was connected with (at least one case of) robbery during the same period.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable `GV_ROBBERY_PHTH` should be constructed in the following way:

- Question S11 in the questionnaire is asked only if $GV_ROBBERY=1$ and $NP_PHTH_EXPER=1$. In this case, the variable should be derived directly from question S11.
- If $GV_ROBBERY \neq 1$ (the respondent did not experience a robbery in the last 5 years) or $NP_PHTH_EXPER \neq 1$ (the respondent did not experience neither physical violence nor threatening during the last 5 years by a non-partner), then question S11 is not asked and $GV_ROBBERY_PHTH=missing$. Similarly, if the country decides not to collect this information, question S11 will not be asked, and the variable will be equal to '97'.

GV_ROBBERY_LY: Experienced robbery in last 12 months

Source	S12 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. No experiences of robbery in last 5 years
Soft check/Filter	If $GV_ROBBERY=1$ then $1 \leq GV_ROBBERY_LY \leq 2$ or $GV_ROBBERY_LY=8, 9$ or 97 ; If $GV_ROBBERY \neq 1$ then $GV_ROBBERY_LY=missing$ or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced a robbery in the last 12 months.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question S12 in the questionnaire is asked only if $GV_ROBBERY=1$ (the respondent experienced a robbery in the last 5 years), and variable $GV_ROBBERY_LY$ should be derived directly from it. For all others, question S12 will not be asked, and the variable will be *missing*. Similarly, if the country decides not to collect this information, question S12 will not be asked, and the variable will be equal to '97'.

GV_ROBBERY_NELY: Number of episodes of robbery experienced in last 12 months	
Source	S13 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1-96 Number of episodes
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	98 Don't want to answer
	99 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No experiences of robbery in last 12 months
Soft check/Filter	If $GV_ROBBERY_LY=1$ then $1 \leq GV_ROBBERY_NELY \leq 96$ or $GV_ROBBERY_NELY=97, 98$ or 99 ; If $GV_ROBBERY_LY \neq 1$ then $GV_ROBBERY_NELY=missing$ or 97

Description

This variable shows how many times the respondent experienced a robbery in the last 12 months.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable $GV_ROBBERY_NELY$ should be constructed in the following way:

- Question S13 in the questionnaire is asked only if $GV_ROBBERY_LY=1$ (the respondent experienced a robbery in the last 12 months). Hence, the variable should be derived directly from question S13. If the number of episodes is 96 or higher, then $GV_ROBBERY_NELY=96$.
- If $GV_ROBBERY_LY \neq 1$ (the respondent did not experience a robbery in the last 12 months or the country decides not to collect this information), then question S13 is not asked and $GV_ROBBERY_NELY=missing$ or 97 .

GV_PERSTHEFT: Experienced theft of personal property in last 5 years	
Source	S14 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq GV_PERSTHEFT \leq 2$ or $GV_PERSTHEFT=8, 9$ or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced *theft of personal property* in the last 5 years, such as pickpocketing or theft of a purse, a wallet, clothing, jewellery, a mobile phone, sports equipment, etc.

However, the actions concerned differ from robbery in that they do not include the use of force or threats. Theft may occur at work or school, in a pub, on public transport, on a beach, in the street, or elsewhere.

GV_PERSTHEFT_LY: Experienced theft of personal property in last 12 months

Source	S15 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	No experiences of theft of personal property in last 5 years
Soft check/Filter	If $GV_PERSTHEFT=1$ then $1 \leq GV_PERSTHEFT_LY \leq 2$ or $GV_PERSTHEFT_LY=8, 9$ or 97 ; If $GV_PERSTHEFT \neq 1$ then $GV_PERSTHEFT_LY=missing$ or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced theft of personal property in the last 12 months.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question S15 is asked only if $GV_PERSTHEFT=1$ (the respondent experienced theft of personal property in the last 5 years), and variable $GV_PERSTHEFT_LY$ should be derived directly from it. For all others, question S15 will not be asked and the variable will be *missing*. Similarly, if the country decides not to collect this information, then question S15 will not be asked and the variable will be equal to '97'.

GV_PERSTHEFT_NELY: Number of episodes of theft of personal property experienced in last 12 months

Source	S16 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1-96 Number of episodes
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	98 Don't want to answer
	99 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If $GV_PERSTHEFT_LY=1$ then $1 \leq GV_PERSTHEFT_NELY \leq 96$ or $GV_PERSTHEFT_NELY=97, 98$ or 99 ; If $GV_PERSTHEFT_LY \neq 1$ then $GV_PERSTHEFT_NELY=missing$ or 97

Description

This variable shows how many times the respondent experienced theft of personal property in the last 12 months.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable $GV_PERSTHEFT_NELY$ should be constructed in the following way:

- Question S16 is asked only if `GV_PERSTHEFT_LY=1` (the respondent experienced theft of personal property in the last 12 months). Hence, the variable is derived directly from question S13. If the number of episodes is '96' or higher, then the variable is '96'.
- If `GV_PERSTHEFT_LY≠1` (the respondent did not experience theft of personal property in the last 12 months or the country decides not to collect this information), then question S16 is not asked and variable `GV_PERSTHEFT_NELY=missing` or 97.

4.2.8. Intimate partner violence

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a type of domestic violence perpetrated by a current or former spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner. It occurs in intimate relationships, and it may occur in heterosexual or homosexual couples, with victims being of either sex, and does not require sexual intimacy between partners.

This section contains information on potential experiences of *psychological*, *sexual* and *physical violence* (including *threatening*) perpetrated by any intimate partner (current or former) during respondent's life.

Intimate partners are:

- current or former spouses;
- civil union partners or cohabitants;
- persons in an informal relationship or who are dating;
- persons whose marriage has been dissolved or declared null;
- persons who are or have been formally or informally engaged with a view to getting married or entering into a civil union.

A *current partner* is an intimate partner who is the respondent's legal spouse and with whom the respondent is currently in a partnership. Alternatively, someone who cohabits and lives together with the respondent, but who is neither in a marriage nor a civil partnership, or someone not cohabiting nor living together with the respondent but who is an intimate partner. A *former partner* is any intimate partner with whom the respondent no longer has a relationship, but with whom the respondent has had a relationship in the past. A 'relationship' should be understood in the same way as for the current partner.

As this type of violence may occur in heterosexual or homosexual couples, with victims being of either sex and does not require sexual intimacy between partners, if relevant, the 'movable text' ('wife', 'husband', 'boyfriend', 'girlfriend', etc.) based on the responses in Section B could be used instead of 'current partner'. However, as the information regarding earlier partners is not so detailed, only 'ex-partner' or 'former partner' could be used.

If the respondent has ever been or is currently in a relationship (`IP_EXIST=1, 2 or 3`), at least one screening question from *psychological violence* (questions F1_1–F1_13) **and** at least one screening question from *threatening and physical violence* (questions F10_1–F10_8) **and** at least one screening question from *sexual violence* (questions F10_9–F10_14) must receive a response (meaning that it is equal to '1' or '2') to be accepted for the dataset. However, persons who are currently not, and have never been, in a partnership (`IP_EXIST=4`) will be given the value *missing*, as this section will not apply to them.

4.2.8.1. Psychological violence

Psychological violence is defined as the 'intentional conduct of seriously impairing a person's psychological integrity through coercion or threats' (Istanbul Convention, Article 33). This type of violence includes a range of behaviours that encompassing acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. It has been expanded to include the notion of 'economic harm', which can be associated with psychological violence.

4.2.8.1.1. Screening questions on psychological violence

In the context of an EU-wide study, comparability between countries is important. However, while social attitudes to psychological violence are not the same in all EU Member States, the results might differ due to the level of recognition as well as the level of prevalence.

Emotional abuse refers to behaviour such as insults, belittling, constant humiliation, intimidation (e.g. destroying things), threats of harm, threats to take away children, etc.

Controlling behaviour is another form of psychological violence that usually includes isolation of a person from her/his family and friends, monitoring their movements, and restricting access to financial resources, employment, education or medical care.

For the purpose of this survey, *economic violence* is defined as violence that occurs when an intimate partner denies or limits access to financial resources or to the labour market. In the EU-GBV survey, economic violence is included under psychological violence, as some studies suggest that a lack of economic resources may indirectly harm person's physical and mental health. For instance, inadequate food, poor housing conditions, uncertainty and income instability may lead to depression, anxiety, chronic health problems and poor general health⁽²¹⁾.

Although behaviour such as restricting access to financial resources or work is included, this survey does not include restricting access to education, medical care, transport, support services, etc., which can sometimes be found in similar surveys. Moreover, this survey only records psychological violence in intimate partner relationships.

'Domination and control': The accent in the screening questions is on dominance, i.e. doing something 'in a dominating way'. Nevertheless, this expression should not be used in the wording of questions as such. Instead, depending on the context and type of behaviour, one could use the following alternatives: 'forbid', 'insist', 'expect', 'control', 'in a controlling way', etc.

'Examples of behaviour': A translation of the examples of behaviour provided in screening questions must be done according to national or cultural contexts. Hence, different or additional examples could be provided in the formulation of questions without jeopardising the overall meaning.

'Lifetime': In contrast to non-partner violence covering experiences of violence since the age of 15 onwards ('adulthood'), or childhood violence before the age of 15, intimate partner violence covers lifetime experiences. Therefore, this must be taken into account when formulating the questions.

'Screening questions': To measure psychological violence by an intimate partner, it is recommended that each type of behaviour is covered by a different question (*screening questions*). In the questionnaire, there are 13 screening questions on emotional abuse/controlling behaviour, which take into account definitions developed at EU or international level. Hence, countries need to present and ask each question separately without any aggregation.

'Not applicable': The screening questions, which are 'yes/no' questions, also allow the respondent to choose 'not applicable' (e.g. the respondent does not have children) or a non-response.

In line with these concepts and recommendations, screening questions in this section should take into account which type(s) of relationship(s) the respondent has: only her/his current partner, only former partner(s), or both her/his current partner and former partner(s): 'The next questions refer to behaviour you might have experienced with <ANY PARTNER>. Please remember that no one will know what you will tell me and that we will keep this extremely confidential'. An additional introduction could be developed at national level if recommended by experts.

After this introduction, each of the 13 screening questions should be read/shown to the respondent one by one. Only after the question is answered, should the next question be read/shown. If read, each question should be read slowly, emphasising the most important parts that are usually underlined in the EU-GBV questionnaire. More importantly, the respondent should be given enough time to understand, recall and answer each question. Where possible, the answers 'Not applicable', 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember' should not be read/shown as an option. However, the respondent can provide one of these answers.

⁽²¹⁾ Adams, E. A., Sullivan, M. C., Bybee, D., Greeson, R. M., *Development of the Scale of Economic Abuse*, Sage publication 2008, Violence Against Women Volume 14 Number 5, pages 563-588 (available at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5444856_Development_of_the_Scale_of_Economic_Abuse).

Even though the introduction and the main question will state that screening questions refer to lifetime experiences, the respondents have to be **frequently reminded** that the questions from this section are about the violence they have experienced from any intimate partner and during the respondent's lifetime.

IP_PS_BELLITLE: Belittling or humiliation by any partner	
Source	F1_1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_PS_BELLITLE \leq 2$ or $IP_PS_BELLITLE = 7, 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_PS_BELLITLE = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any partner belittling, humiliating or calling her/him names either in front of other people, or while being alone together. For instance, making fun of or insulting the respondent in front of children, family, friends, colleagues, etc.

One may notice that variable [ST_COMMENT](#) observes similar behaviour, i.e. experience of having the same person(s) repeatedly making offensive or embarrassing comments about them in public, which caused them fear, alarm or distress. 'In public' refers to any public space, i.e. in front of other people. The difference between these two variables is, firstly, the frequency and, secondly, the emotions that this behaviour caused. [ST_COMMENT](#) is focused more on fear, while variable [IP_PS_BELLITLE](#) is focused more on 'emotional pain'.

IP_PS_SOCNETW: Forbidden from seeing friends or engaging in hobbies by any partner	
Source	F1_2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_PS_SOCNETW \leq 2$ or $IP_PS_SOCNETW = 7, 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_PS_SOCNETW = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any partner forbidding her/him from seeing friends, or from engaging in hobbies or other activities, i.e. isolating the respondent from her/his friends, or from things that the respondent enjoys doing. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

This variable could be combined with [GET_TOGTH](#) and [CLSPERS](#) for the analyses.

IP_PS_FAMREL: Forbidden from seeing family or relatives by any partner

Source	F1_3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_PS_FAMREL \leq 2$ or $IP_PS_FAMREL = 7, 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_PS_FAMREL = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any partner forbidding her/him from seeing family or relatives, i.e. isolation of the respondent from her/his family. *Family members (relatives)* include an intimate partner, blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc.

This variable could be combined with the variables [GET_TOGTH](#) and [CLSPERS](#) for the analyses.

IP_PS_MONITOR: Monitored, including tracking by GPS, by any partner

Source	F1_4
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_PS_MONITOR \leq 2$ or $IP_PS_MONITOR = 7, 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_PS_MONITOR = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any partner monitoring her/his daily activities or activities on social media, or using technology to track the respondent's location.

Examples include the partner insisting on knowing where the respondent is, in a controlling way, tracking the respondent via GPS, via online communication tools or using spyware, checking the respondent's phone (calls, messages), email or social network accounts, etc.

IP_PS_JEALOUS: Unjustified jealousy by any partner

Source	F1_5
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_PS_JEALOUS≤2 or IP_PS_JEALOUS=7, 8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_PS_JEALOUS= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any intimate partner getting angry because they spoke with another man or woman, or accusing the respondent of being unfaithful without any reason. 'Unjustified jealousy' is a very common type of emotional abuse in intimate partnerships, as research has shown that abusers usually lack self-confidence.

IP_PS_LEAVEH: Restricted from leaving the house by any partner

Source	F1_6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_PS_LEAVEH≤2 or IP_PS_LEAVEH=7, 8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_PS_LEAVEH= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any partner restricting her/his freedom of movement, e.g. expecting the respondent to ask for permission to leave the house, locking the respondent up, etc.

IP_PS_WORK: Forbidden to work by any partner

Source	F1_7
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_PS_WORK \leq 2$ or $IP_PS_WORK = 7, 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_PS_WORK = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any partner forbidding her/him to work.

IP_PS_FINCONTROL: Having finances controlled by any partner

Source	F1_8
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_PS_FINCONTROL \leq 2$ or $IP_PS_FINCONTROL = 7, 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_PS_FINCONTROL = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any intimate partner having full control of her/his finances, i.e. controlling the whole family budget, excessively controlling the respondent's expenses, allowing the respondent only a small monthly amount ('allowance'). It could be combined with variables [CP_DEPEND](#) and [CP_DECID](#) for the analyses.

IP_PS_IDPASS: Having ID card/passport taken away by any partner

Source	F1_9
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_PS_IDPASS≤2 or IP_PS_IDPASS=7, 8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_PS_IDPASS=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any partner restricting her/his freedom of movement, e.g. taking away the respondent's ID card/passport, etc.

IP_PS_INTIMID: Intimidation by any partner

Source	F1_10
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_PS_INTIMID≤2 or IP_PS_INTIMID=7, 8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_PS_INTIMID=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any partner doing things on purpose that would scare or intimidate the respondent, e.g. yelling or smashing (i.e. destroying) things.

IP_PS_HARMCLSPERS: Threat by any partner to hurt close person

Source	F1_11
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_PS_HARMCLSPERS \leq 2$ or $IP_PS_HARMCLSPERS = 7, 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_PS_HARMCLSPERS = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any partner threatening to hurt someone the respondent cares about, e.g. respondent's children, family, friends, etc.

IP_PS_TAKECHLD: Threat by any partner to take away children

Source	F1_12
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_PS_TAKECHLD \leq 2$ or $IP_PS_TAKECHLD = 7, 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_PS_TAKECHLD = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any partner threatening to take away the respondent's children, or to deny custody, i.e. deny responsibility for the care, maintenance and upbringing of a child or children.

IP_PS_SELFHARM: Threat by any partner to harm her/himself

Source	F1_13
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	7 Not applicable
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_PS_SELFHARM≤2 or IP_PS_SELFHARM=7, 8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_PS_SELFHARM=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any partner threatening to harm her/himself if the respondent leaves. *Harming her/himself* is a very common threat among 'emotional abusers', e.g. using threats such as 'I will kill myself if you leave me'.

IP_PS_EXPER: Experienced psychological violence by any partner

Source	F2 and IP_PS_BELLITLE-IP_PS_SELFHARM
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes, (only) by current partner
	2 Yes, (only) by former partner
	3 Yes, by both partners
	4 No, or unknown
	.
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_PS_EXPER≤4; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_PS_EXPER=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any psychological violence, i.e. emotional abuse or controlling behaviour by any partner and, if yes, by which partner.

It is recommended, however, to use additional information for analyses of types of different violent behaviour, frequency of violence by a current or former partner (CP_PSF and FP_PSF), variables about the social network (GET_TOGETH, ABIL_STAY and CLSPERS), or about feeling dependent and decision-making (CP_DEPEND and CP_DECID).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The question F2 is asked if the respondent indicated 'yes' at least once to screening questions F1_1 to F1_13 and the respondent had both current and former partner(s). If the respondent has only a current partner or had partner(s) only in the past, the question is not asked, but variable IP_PS_EXPER should be filled.

The variable should be derived as follows:

- If IP_EXIST=1 and IP_PS_BELLITLE=1 or ... or IP_PS_SELFHARM=1 (the respondent experienced psychological violence by an intimate partner and has only a current partner), or question F2=1 (perpetrator was current partner), then IP_PS_EXPER=1;

- If $IP_EXIST=2$ and $IP_PS_BELLITTLE=1$ or ... or $IP_PS_SELFHARM=1$ (the respondent experienced psychological violence by an intimate partner and has only former partners), or question $F2=2$ (perpetrator was a former partner), then $IP_PS_EXPER=2$;
- If question $F2=3$ (both current and former partner(s) were violent), then $IP_PS_EXPER=3$;
- If $IP_PS_BELLITTLE>1$ and ... and $IP_PS_SELFHARM>1$ (the respondent did not experience psychological violence), then $IP_PS_EXPER=4$;
- If $IP_EXIST=4$ (never been in partnership), then $IP_PS_EXPER=missing$.

4.2.8.1.2. Occurrence and frequency of psychological violence

The following variables aim to show the frequency of psychological violence perpetrated by the current and former partner(s).

CP_PSF: Frequency of psychological violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	F3, IP_EXIST and IP_PS_EXPER
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	5 Never
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST=1$ or 3 then $1 \leq CP_PSF \leq 5$ or $CP_PSF=9$; If $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 then $CP_PSF=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether, and how often, the respondent has experienced psychological violence by her/his current partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question $F3$ is asked if the respondent has experienced psychological violence by her/his current partner. However, the variable should always be filled if the respondent has a current partner.

Hence, variable CP_PSF is derived as follows:

- If question $F3$ is asked, then relevant values from question $F3$ (1-4) will be taken, e.g. $F3='all the time'$, then $CP_PSF=1$. If question $F3$ is non-response ('8' or '9'), then $CP_PSF=9$;
- If $IP_EXIST=1$ or 3 and $IP_PS_EXPER=2$ or 4 (the respondent has a current partner and has not experienced psychological violence by her/his current partner), then $CP_PSF=5$;
- $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 , then $CP_PSF=missing$.

CP_PS_OCCUR: Occurrence of psychological violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	F4
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Within last 12 months
	2 One to five years ago
	3 More than five years ago
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No current partner, or no psychological violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PS_EXPER=1 or 3 then $1 \leq CP_PS_OCCUR \leq 3$ or $CP_PS_OCCUR=8$ or 9; If IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or IP_PS_EXPER=2 or 4 then $CP_PS_OCCUR=missing$

Description

This variable shows the occurrence of the most recent psychological violence by the respondent's current partner, where, instead of the exact time, the response options 'within last 12 months', 'one to five years ago' and 'more than five years ago' are offered.

However, if the respondent gives the exact date, the interviewer should select the relevant response option. In contrast, if the respondent cannot remember the exact time, then the approximate time should be used instead.

CP_PSF_LYEAR: Frequency of psychological violence perpetrated by current partner during the last 12 months

Source	F5
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No current partner, or no psychological violence by current partner during last year
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_PS_OCCUR=1$ then $1 \leq CP_PSF_LYEAR \leq 4$ or $CP_PSF_LYEAR=8$ or 9; If $CP_PS_OCCUR \neq 1$ then $CP_PSF_LYEAR=missing$

Description

This variable shows the frequency of psychological violence by the respondent's current partner during the last year.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent did not experience psychological violence by her/his current partner during the last year, the question is not asked, and the variable is *missing*.

FP_PS_PERP: Number of former partners who were psychologically violent

Source	F6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 One previous partner
	2 More than one previous partner
	. No former partner(s), or no psychological violence by former partner(s)
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST=2$ or 3 and $IP_PS_EXPER=2$ or 3 then $1 \leq FP_PS_PERP \leq 2$; If $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PS_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_PS_PERP=missing$

Description

This variable shows the number of former partners who were psychologically violent towards the respondent.

FP_PSF: Frequency of psychological violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	F7, IP_EXIST and IP_PS_EXPER
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	5 Never
	9 This information could not be retrieved
.	No former partner(s)
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST=2$ or 3 then $1 \leq FP_PSF \leq 5$ or $FP_PSF=9$; If $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 then $FP_PSF=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether and how often the respondent has experienced psychological violence by one or more former partners.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question F7 is asked if the respondent has experienced psychological violence by one or more former partners. However, the variable should always be filled if the respondent has one or more former partners.

Thus, variable FP_PSF is derived as follows:

- If question F7 is asked, then relevant values from question F7 (1-4) will be taken, e.g. F7='all the time', then variable FP_PSF=1. If question F7 is non-response ('8' or '9'), then variable FP_PSF=9;
- If $IP_EXIST=2$ or 3 and $IP_PS_EXPER=1$ or 4 (has former partner and did not experience psychological violence by former partner), then variable FP_PSF=5;
- $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 , then variable FP_PSF=missing.

FP_PS_OCCUR: Occurrence of psychological violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	F8
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Within last 12 months
	2 One to five years ago
	3 More than five years ago
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No former partner(s), or no psychological violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PS_EXPER=2 or 3 then $1 \leq FP_PS_OCCUR \leq 3$ or $FP_PS_OCCUR=8$ or 9; If IP_EXIST=1 or 4, or IP_PS_EXPER=1 or 4 then $FP_PS_OCCUR=missing$

Description

This variable shows the occurrence of the most recent psychological violence by a former partner, where instead of the exact time, the response options 'within last 12 months', 'one to five years ago' and 'more than five years ago' are offered. However, if the respondent gives the exact date, the interviewer should select the relevant response option. In contrast, if the respondent cannot remember the exact time, then the approximate time should be used.

FP_PSF_LYEAR: Frequency of psychological violence perpetrated by former partner during the last 12 months

Source	F9
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 All the time
	2 Often
	3 Sometimes
	4 Rarely (including once)
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No former partner(s), or no psychological violence by former partner during the last year
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_PS_OCCUR=1$ then $1 \leq FP_PSF_LYEAR \leq 4$ or $FP_PSF_LYEAR=8$ or 9; If $FP_PS_OCCUR \neq 1$ then $FP_PSF_LYEAR=missing$

Description

This variable shows the frequency of the psychological violence perpetrated by a former partner during the last year.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent did not experience psychological violence by a former partner during the last year, the question is not asked, and the variable is *missing*.

4.2.8.2. Threatening, physical and sexual violence

The following variables refer to screening questions that seek to understand the respondent's experiences of any intimate partner violence, taking into account definitions developed at EU or international level.

- **Screening questions:** In the context of an EU-wide study, comparability between countries is important. In some societies, victims may be blamed as the ones who triggered this violence by their 'inappropriate' behaviour. It has therefore been argued that, while social attitudes are not the same in all EU Member States, the results might be different not only due to the level of prevalence but also due to the level of recognition. To measure intimate partner violence, it is recommended that each type of behaviour is covered by different questions. In the EU-GBV questionnaire, there are 14 *screening questions* (one question on experiences of threatening, seven questions on physical violence, and six questions on sexual violence). Countries need to present and ask each question separately without any aggregation.
- **'Violence':** At first, it is recommended to avoid using the wording 'violence' anywhere in the questionnaire (also as the name of the section), as this labelling may have a negative impact on the respondents and influence the way they answer the questions. However, intimate partner violence does cover intentional acts of physical violence against another person, or any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone, including rape, attempted rape and other sexual acts. Therefore, it must be clear from the introduction of the section that questions will cover all these types of behaviour without using the term 'violence' as such.
- **'Lifetime':** In contrast to non-partner violence, which covers experiences of violence since the age of 15 onwards ('adulthood'), or childhood violence, which is before the age of 15, intimate partner violence covers lifetime experiences. Therefore, this must be taken into account when formulating the questions.

The introduction to the screening questions should take into account which type(s) of relationship(s) the respondent has: only their current partner, only former partner(s), or both current and former partner(s) (*Has <ANY PARTNER> ever done the following...).* An additional introduction could be developed at national level if recommended by the experts.

After the introduction, each of 14 screening questions should be read/shown to the respondent one by one. Only after the question is answered, should the next question be read/shown. If read, each question should be read slowly, emphasising the most important parts which are usually underlined in the EU-GBV questionnaire. More importantly, the respondent should be given enough time to understand, recall and answer each question. Where possible, the response options 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember' should not be read/shown as an option. However, the respondent can provide one of these two answers.

Even though the introduction and the main question will state that screening questions refer to lifetime experiences, the respondents have to be **frequently reminded** that the questions in this section are only about the violence they have experienced from an intimate partner and during their whole lifetime.

4.2.8.2.1. Screening question on threatening

The screening question on threatening is the 'opening' question of this screening, and aims to introduce slowly the following topics on physical and sexual violence.

Threatening is intentionally putting another person in fear of injury, mental damage, or material loss by using words.

However, if one threatens to use a knife, gun, acid or something similar against another person, this should not be reported here, as a separate screening question on this exists. Moreover, if the person experienced e.g. rape and threatening as the same episode, threatening may be omitted. Nevertheless, respondents should not be 'restricted' by these rules when answering these questions.

IP_THRET: Experienced threatening by any partner	
Source	F10_1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_THRET≤2 or IP_THRET=8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_THRET=missing

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced threatening by any intimate partner. As the accent is on 'feeling frightened', this wording should be part of the question.

4.2.8.2.2. Screening question on physical violence

In the Istanbul Convention, *physical violence* is the 'intentional conduct of committing acts of physical violence against another person' (Article 35), i.e. 'bodily harm suffered as a result of application of immediate and unlawful physical force' (Paragraph 188). Physical violence in the EU-GBV further refers to violent behaviour in which harm and fear must be included. *Bodily injury* is any physical impairment, pain or illness.

Minor physical force

The following variables refer to experiences of *minor physical force*, including acts leading to or intending to cause harm (acts committed on purpose), i.e. minor bodily injury, but not intending to cause death. Such acts are hitting, slapping, kicking, pushing, tripping, knocking down or drugging the victim, or spiking the victim's drink. The accent in these variables is on 'feeling frightened' or 'being hurt' and 'on purpose', so this wording should be part of the question.

IP_PUSHED: Experienced pushing by any partner	
Source	F10_2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_PUSHED≤2 or IP_PUSHED=8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_PUSHED=missing

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced any intimate partner pushing them, shoving them, or pulling their hair on purpose. Additional examples are scratching and pinching. In general, these acts would result in no injury or they would result in a minor bodily injury such as scratches or light bruises.

IP_SLAPPED: Experienced slapping by any partner

Source	F10_3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_SLAPPED \leq 2$ or $IP_SLAPPED = 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_SLAPPED = missing$

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced any intimate partner slapping them or throwing something on them on purpose, which would result in a minor bodily injury such as cuts, bruises, etc. If other examples work better, they could be used instead.

IP_BEATEN: Experienced beating by any partner

Source	F10_4
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_BEATEN \leq 2$ or $IP_BEATEN = 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_BEATEN = missing$

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced any intimate partner punching them, beating them with an object, or kicking them on purpose. Additional examples are knocking down, punching, striking in the face, tripping, dragging, spiking, etc.

In general, these acts would result in a bodily injury such as a black eye, bruises, chipped teeth, swelling, etc. Lastly, beating with an object means that one is beaten by e.g. a stick, a belt, etc.

Serious physical force

The following variables refer to experiences of *serious physical force*, which includes acts causing serious bodily injuries or intending to cause death. For instance, wounding, acid attacks, poisoning, assault with a weapon.

Compared to acts of minor physical force, where the accent is on 'feeling frightened' or 'being hurt', acts of serious physical force do not need to have this wording in the question. They are, by their very nature, already frightening and may cause serious bodily injuries or even death.

IP_BURNED: Experienced burning by any partner

Source	F10_5
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_BURNED≤2 or IP_BURNED=8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_BURNED=missing

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced any partner burning them on purpose. As an exception, the concept of *burning* should be understood in its widest meaning, including: firstly, minor physical acts such as burning with a lighter, cigarette, firecracker, or hot object; secondly, serious physical acts such as burning with acid, fire, boiling water, or a torch.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The accent in this variable is on 'intention' to hurt someone, so the question should contain 'on purpose'. Furthermore, translation of examples of burning must be done according to national or cultural contexts. For instance, if translating the act of 'burning with acid' does not have the same meaning in the national language, i.e. attack with acid cannot be translated as 'burning', this act can be provided as part of question F10_7 instead.

IP_CHOCKED: Experienced strangling by any partner

Source	F10_6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_CHOCKED≤2 or IP_CHOCKED=8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_CHOCKED=missing

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced any intimate partner trying to suffocate or strangle them on purpose. An additional example is choking.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The accent in this variable is on the 'intention' to hurt someone, so the question should contain 'on purpose'. The translation of these examples must be done according to the national or cultural contexts.

IP_WEAPON: Experienced violence with knife or gun by any partner

Source	F10_7
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_WEAPON \leq 2$ or $IP_WEAPON = 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_WEAPON = missing$

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced any intimate partner *threatening to use or actually use* a knife, a gun or another dangerous object against them.

Compared to [IP_THRET](#), which covers intentionally putting another person in fear of injury, mental damage, or material loss by using words, threatening in this variable focuses on more serious threats that may lead to serious bodily injuries.

Furthermore, [IP_BEATEN](#) covers experiences of being beaten with an object such as a stick, a belt, etc., causing minor bodily injuries. In contrast, this variable covers experiences of wounding, acid attacks, poisoning and assault with a weapon, which may even lead to death.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The translation of these examples must be done according to the national or cultural contexts. For instance, in some languages the word 'weapon' may be used instead of a list – a gun, a knife, an axe, etc. However, in other languages, weapon may mean only a firearm, so the respondent could omit threatening with a knife, as it would not consider a knife as a weapon. In this case, the word 'weapon' should not be used in this question as such.

In addition, as this variable covers experiences of *being or threatened to be* shot by e.g. a gun, stabbed with e.g. a knife, burnt with e.g. acid, hit with a sharp or heavy (dangerous) object, etc., if e.g. a *gun* and a *knife* can be replaced with better national examples, such as a specific (e.g. traditional) type of weapon or sharp object that is common in this country, these examples could be provided instead (e.g. rifle, machete).

IP_OTHPH: Experienced other physical violence by any partner

Source	F10_8
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_OTHPH \leq 2$ or $IP_OTHPH = 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_OTHPH = missing$

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced other physical violence perpetrated by any partner not mentioned in previous variables.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question F10_8 is an open-ended question allowing respondents to elaborate on what 'other physical' violence is. These responses should be analysed, as pilot tests showed that respondents would simply omit the relevant category and then explain their experiences of physical violence using their own words. Hence, these experiences should be reclassified under existing variables, when possible.

IP_PH_EXPER: Experienced physical violence by any partner	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from IP_PUSHED-IP_OTHPH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PUSHED=1 or ... or IP_OTHPH=1 then IP_PH_EXPER=1; If IP_PUSHED>1 and ... and IP_OTHPH>1 then IP_PH_EXPER=2; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_PH_EXPER= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced physical violence by any partner, regardless of whether it was a minor or a serious physical act, or whether it was one episode or more.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of the variables IP_PUSHED-IP_OTHPH will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9') and at least one is 'no', then variable IP_PH_EXPER will have value '2'.

IP_PHTH_EXPER: Experienced physical violence (including threats) by any partner	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from IP_THRET-IP_OTHPH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_THRET=1 or ... or IP_OTHPH=1 then IP_PHTH_EXPER=1; If IP_THRET>1 and ... and IP_OTHPH>1 then IP_PHTH_EXPER=2; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_PHTH_EXPER= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced threatening behaviour or physical violence by any partner, regardless of whether it was a minor or a serious physical act, or whether it was one episode or more.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of the variables `IP_THRET-IP_OTHPH` will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9') and at least one is 'no', then variable `IP_PHTH_EXPER` will have value '2'.

4.2.8.2.3. Screening questions on sexual violence

The Istanbul Convention defines *sexual violence* as the 'intentional conduct' of engaging in non-consensual vaginal, anal or oral penetration of a sexual nature of the body of another person with any bodily part or object. It also mentions engaging in other non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with a person, and causing another person to engage in non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with a third person. The Convention clarifies that 'consent must be given voluntarily as a result of the person's free will assessed in the context of surrounding circumstances'.

Sexual violence is any harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on a person, including rape, attempted rape and other sexual acts (e.g. use of force or coercion to obtain unwanted sexual acts or any sexual activity that a person finds degrading or humiliating, etc.).

It is recommended to avoid the word 'rape' anywhere in the questionnaire, as this labelling may have a negative impact on respondents and influence the way they answer the questions. Hence, the term 'non-consensual sexual intercourse' should be used instead. If the respondent is not familiar with this concept, the following explanation should be provided: 'Sexual intercourse is vaginal or anal penetration, oral sex, or penetration with objects'.

In contrast to the screening questions on physical violence, where different examples could be provided in line with cultural or language contexts, the translation of screening questions on sexual violence must be as close as possible to the original formulation, despite their very sensitive nature.

Rape

Rape refers to engaging in non-consensual sexual intercourse, which may include use of physical violence and/or putting the victim in a situation in which they cannot say no or comply out of fear. The following variables correspond to screening questions to detect respondents' experiences of rape. Each screening question presents different circumstances in which unwanted sexual intercourse could happen. If questions were to be more general, there is a possibility of omitting many cases of sexual violence.

IP_RP_VIOLENT: Experienced rape by any partner who used force	
Source	F10_9
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If <code>IP_EXIST</code> ≤ 3 then <code>1 ≤ IP_RP_VIOLENT ≤ 2</code> or <code>IP_RP_VIOLENT = 8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>IP_EXIST = 4</code> then <code>IP_RP_VIOLENT = missing</code>

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced rape by any partner who was using threatening or physical violence to engage the respondent in non-consensual sexual intercourse, by threatening with words or with weapons, holding the respondent down, or hurting the respondent in any way.

IP_RP_INTOX: Experienced rape by any partner while being intoxicated

Source	F10_10
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_RP_INTOX≤2 or IP_RP_INTOX=8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_RP_INTOX= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced rape by any partner who engaged the respondent in non-consensual sexual intercourse that they could not refuse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs. The term 'drugs' refers to chemicals dispensed to people to treat or prevent an illness or disease. These medicines are usually available only on prescription, as they have a strong effect (e.g. Valium). The term also refers to substances that people use for the effects they have, but which are in most cases illegal (e.g. cocaine).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Translation of the term 'drugs' must be done according to national or cultural contexts. In some languages, this term can be used without any further explanation. However, if direct translation may mean different things (e.g. including medications), countries are advised to either use a different term or provide concrete examples.

Moreover, as the rape did not include neither physical violence nor threatening, but the victim was unable to give consent, many victims do not consider this as rape. Instead, they usually blame themselves for being in that situation. Hence, interviewers must pay close attention to their non-verbal behaviour (e.g. body language).

IP_RP_FEAR: Experienced rape by any partner by intimidation

Source	F10_11
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_RP_FEAR≤2 or IP_RP_FEAR=8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_RP_FEAR= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced rape by any partner who engaged the respondent in non-consensual sexual intercourse that they could not refuse due to fear.

In other words, they pressured the respondent verbally by intimidation or misusing their authority, and put the respondent in a situation where she/he could not say no, or complied due to fear of the consequences.

IP_RP_OTHPERS: Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else as forced by any partner

Source	F10_12
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST \leq 3$ then $1 \leq IP_RP_OTHPERS \leq 2$ or $IP_RP_OTHPERS = 8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_RP_OTHPERS = missing$

Description

This variable shows persons who engaged in non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else due to any partner using threatening or physical violence against the respondent. In addition, they put the respondent in a situation where the respondent could not say no, or blackmailed the respondent. The respondent could also have complied with it due to fear of the consequences, or did it in exchange for money, goods or favours.

IP_RP_EXPER: Experienced rape by any partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from IP_RP_VIOLENT-IP_RP_OTHPERS
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_RP_VIOLENT = 1$ or ... or $IP_RP_OTHPERS = 1$ then $IP_RP_EXPER = 1$; If $IP_RP_VIOLENT > 1$ and ... and $IP_RP_OTHPERS > 1$ then $IP_RP_EXPER = 2$; If $IP_EXIST = 4$ then $IP_RP_EXPER = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced rape by any partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of [IP_RP_VIOLENT-IP_RP_OTHPERS](#) will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), then variable will have value '2'.

Attempted rape

Attempted rape is an act of sexual violence in which a person attempts to have sexual intercourse with another person by threatening them (verbally or with a weapon), by using physical force, or by putting that person in a situation in which they cannot say no or comply out of fear. However, sexual intercourse does not occur. In contrast to screening questions on rape, experiences of attempted rape are covered by only one question. Therefore, as there is a possibility of omitting some cases of attempted rape, the question must contain all relevant information needed for respondents to understand which cases are considered.

IP_AR_EXPER: Experienced attempted rape by any partner	
Source	F10_13
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_AR_EXPER≤2 or IP_AR_EXPER=8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_AR_EXPER=missing

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced attempted rape by any partner.

IP_OS_EXPER: Experienced other sexual violence by any partner	
Source	F10_14
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST≤3 then 1≤IP_OS_EXPER≤2 or IP_OS_EXPER=8 or 9; If IP_EXIST=4 then IP_OS_EXPER=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced another unwanted sexual act perpetrated by any partner that she/he found degrading or humiliating.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

In contrast to physical violence screening questions, question F10_14 does not require specifying the 'other' unwanted sexual acts. However, if a country decides to collect this information, the answers should be analysed as respondents may omit a relevant category and explain their experiences of sexual violence using their own words.

IP_SV_EXPER: Experienced sexual violence by any partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from IP_RP_EXPER , IP_AR_EXPER and IP_OS_EXPER	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Lifetime	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1	Yes
	2	No, or unknown
	.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_RP_EXPER =1 or IP_AR_EXPER =1 or IP_OS_EXPER =1 then IP_SV_EXPER =1; If IP_RP_EXPER >1 and IP_AR_EXPER >1 and IP_OS_EXPER >1 then IP_SV_EXPER =2; If IP_EXIST =4 then IP_SV_EXPER =missing	

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced sexual violence by any partner, i.e. any harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour imposed on her/him including rape, attempted rape and other sexual acts.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, if [IP_RP_EXPER](#)=1 (experienced rape) or [IP_AR_EXPER](#)=1 (experienced attempted rape) or [IP_OS_EXPER](#)=1 (experienced other sexual violence), then [IP_SV_EXPER](#)=1. In contrast, if all three variables are equal to '2', '8' or '9' and least once '2', then [IP_SV_EXPER](#)=2.

4.2.8.2.4. Experienced violence by which intimate partner

Screening questions are asked taking into account any relationship the respondent has had. Therefore, it is important to analyse which partner did what. If the respondent experienced violence by more than one intimate partner, then the question regarding violent acts will be repeated for different episodes form.

Therefore, the variables on acts experienced by different perpetrators are presented together with other variables for different episodes. However, the variable below includes the information regarding all acts experienced.

IP_PHTHSV_EXPER: Experienced threats/physical/sexual violence by any partner

Source	F11 and IP_THRET-IP_OS_EXPER	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Lifetime	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1	Yes, (only) by current partner
	2	Yes, (only) by former partner
	3	Yes, by both partners
	4	No, or unknown
	.	Never been in partnership
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST ≤3 then 1≤ IP_PHTHSV_EXPER ≤4; If IP_EXIST =4 then IP_PHTHSV_EXPER =missing	

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced any violence, i.e. threats or physical or sexual violence by any partner and, if yes, by which partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question F11 is asked if the respondent indicated 'yes' at least once to screening questions F10_1 to F10_14 and the respondent had both current and former partner(s). If the respondent has only a current partner or had partner(s) only in the past, the question is not asked but should be filled as follows:

- If $IP_EXIST=1$ and $IP_THRET=1$ or ... or $IP_OS_EXPER=1$ (experienced violence and has only current partner) or question F11=1 (perpetrator was current partner), then $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$;
- If $IP_EXIST=2$ and $IP_THRET=1$ or ... or $IP_OS_EXPER=1$ (experienced violence and has only former partner) or question F11=2 (perpetrator was former partner), then $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$;
- If question F11=3 (both current and former partner(s) were violent), then $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=3$;
- If $IP_THRET>1$ and ... and $IP_OS_EXPER>1$ (did not experience violence), then $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=4$;
- If $IP_EXIST=4$ (never been in partnership and variables IP_THRET - IP_OS_EXPER are *missing*), then $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=missing$.

FP_THPHSV_PERP: Number of former partners who were violent (threats/physical/sexual)

Source	F12
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 One previous partner
	2 More than one previous partner
	. No former partner(s), or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST=2$ or 3 and $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 3 then $1 \leq FP_THPHSV_PERP \leq 2$; If $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_THPHSV_PERP=missing$

Description

This variable shows the number of former partners who were violent (threatening, physically or sexually) towards the respondent.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question F12.

FP_IPV_SAME: Same former partner was psychologically and physically/sexually violent

Source	F13 and F14
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 One previous partner and was the same person
	2 More than one previous partner, at least one was the same person
	3 There were different persons
	. No former partner(s) or no both types of violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_EXIST=2$ or 3 and $IP_PS_EXPER=2$ or 3 and $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 3 then $1 \leq FP_IPV_SAME \leq 3$; If $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PS_EXPER=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_IPV_SAME=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced psychological and threatening/physical/sexual violence by the same former partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Questions F13 or F14 are asked depending on how many former partners were psychologically and physically/sexually violent, including threatening. If under both screenings there was only one former partner, then question F13 is asked. However, if the respondent experienced psychological and threatening/physical/sexual violence and at least one type of violence by more than one former partner, then question F14 is asked.

The variable is derived as follows:

- If question F13=1 (one former partner was psychologically and physically/sexually violent, including threatening and it was the same person), then variable FP_IPV_SAME=1;
- If question F14=1 (more than one former partner was psychologically and physically/sexually violent, including threatening and at least one of them was the same person), then variable FP_IPV_SAME=2;
- If question F13=2 or question F14=2 (the respondent experienced psychological and threatening/physical/sexual violence by former partners, but those were different persons), then FP_IPV_SAME=3;
- If the respondent did not have a former partner, or the former partner was not psychologically or was not physically/sexually violent, including threatening, then variable FP_IPV_SAME=missing.

4.2.9. Current partner violence

The set of variables on violence perpetrated by any intimate partner (i.e. the intimate partner violence screening questions in the questionnaire) is followed by variables on current partner violence. These should be filled in the following way:

- If the respondent experienced a series of episodes, the variables on all violent episodes by the current partner should be filled. The last episode variables should be filled if this episode happened within the last 5 years.
- If the respondent experienced one episode, the variables about all episodes are *missing*. If this happened within the last 5 years, variables on the last episode are filled. However, if the episode happened more than 5 years ago, then short-form variables (one episode) are filled instead.

4.2.9.1. Experiences of current partner violence: violent acts and type of violence

For definitions of violent acts and types of violence, see [Section 4.2.8.2](#).

If the respondent has only a current partner, or if only their current partner was violent, then the acts are asked in question F10 hence, question G1 does not need to be asked. However, if the respondent also experienced violence by a former partner, the acts asked in question F10 are repeated in question G1. If question G1 is asked, it is recommended that only acts selected in F10 are shown/read to the respondent.

Nevertheless, whether question G1 is asked or not, the variables based on questions G1_1–G1_14 always have to be filled, based on the following information from question F10. If the person has a current partner but the screening on intimate partner violence showed that their current partner was not violent (i.e. the respondent has not experienced threatening nor physical nor sexual violence by their current partner), then Section G in the questionnaire is not asked at all.

Moreover, the relevant variables CP_THRET-CP_OS_EXPER will be *missing* ('... or no violence by current partner') in this case, as they focus only on distinguishing which acts of violence the respondent experienced when there was current partner violence (i.e. when IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 3). In contrast, auxiliary variables CP_PH_EXPER-CP_PHTHSV_EXPER do address this case under response option '2' ('no, or unknown'), as they refer to the violence perpetrated by the respondent's current partner in general.

CP_THRET: Experienced threatening by current partner
CP_PUSHED: Experienced pushing by current partner
CP_SLAPPED: Experienced slapping by current partner
CP_BEATEN: Experienced beating by current partner
CP_BURNED: Experienced burning by current partner
CP_CHOCKED: Experienced strangling by current partner
CP_WEAPON: Experienced violence with knife or gun by current partner
CP_OTHPH: Experienced other physical violence by current partner
CP_RP_VIOLENT: Experienced rape by current partner who used force
CP_RP_INTOX: Experienced rape by current partner while being intoxicated
CP_RP_FEAR: Experienced rape by current partner by intimidation
CP_RP_OTHPERS: Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else as forced by current partner
CP_AR_EXPER: Experienced attempted rape by current partner
CP_OS_EXPER: Experienced other sexual violence by current partner

Source	G1 (or F10)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner or no violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable}=8$ or 9 ; If IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 4 then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question G1 is asked if the respondent experienced violence by current and former partner(s) (based on questions in Section F). However, only acts for which the respondent said 'yes' in question F10 will be listed in question G1.

To avoid repeating the question (the acts experienced by the respondent are already known), if the respondent experienced violence only by their current partner, or experienced violence and only has a current partner, question G1 is not asked. Nevertheless, the variables still have to be filled.

The variables should be derived from the questions as follows:

- If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced violence only by their current partner or experienced violence and only has a current partner), then values are based on question F10;
- If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=3 (the respondent experienced violence both by their current partner and a former partner), then values are based on question G1. However, if the question on having experienced a specific act of violence is not part of question G1, as the specific act was not selected in screening (question F10) as 'yes', then the information for the relevant variable must be derived from question F10.

CP_PH_EXPER: Experienced physical violence by current partner	
CP_PHTH_EXPER: Experienced physical violence (including threats) by current partner	
CP_RP_EXPER: Experienced rape by current partner	
CP_RPAR_EXPER: Experienced rape or attempted rape by current partner	
CP_SV_EXPER: Experienced sexual violence by current partner	
CP_PHTHSV_EXPER: Experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by current partner	
Source	Auxiliary variables derived from <code>IP_EXIST</code> and <code>CP_THRET-CP_OS_EXPER</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	3 No current partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>IP_EXIST=1</code> or <code>3</code> then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If <code>IP_EXIST=2</code> or <code>4</code> then $\text{variable}=3$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

In general, [Section G](#) in the questionnaire is filled only if the respondent has experienced violence by their current partner. However, variables `CP_PH_EXPER-CP_PHTHSV_EXPER` have to be filled for all respondents.

As the variables are auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, they should be derived as follows:

- If at least one of `CP_PUSHED-CP_OTHPH=1`, then `CP_PH_EXPER=1`; if all `CP_PUSHED-CP_OTHPH=2, 8, 9` or *missing* and `IP_EXIST=1` or `3`, then `CP_PH_EXPER=2`; if `IP_EXIST=2` or `4`, then `CP_PH_EXPER=3`;
- If at least one of `CP_THRET-CP_OTHPH=1`, then `CP_PHTH_EXPER=1`; if all `CP_THRET-CP_OTHPH=2, 8, 9` or *missing* and `IP_EXIST=1` or `3`, then `CP_PHTH_EXPER=2`; if `IP_EXIST=2` or `4`, then `CP_PHTH_EXPER=3`;
- If at least one of `CP_RP_VIOLENT-CP_RP_OTHPERS=1`, then `CP_RP_EXPER=1`; if all `CP_RP_VIOLENT-CP_RP_OTHPERS=2, 8, 9` or *missing* and `IP_EXIST=1` or `3`, then `CP_RP_EXPER=2`; if `IP_EXIST=2` or `4`, then `CP_RP_EXPER=3`;
- If at least one of `CP_RP_VIOLENT-CP_AR_EXPER=1`, then `CP_RPAR_EXPER=1`; if all `CP_RP_VIOLENT-CP_AR_EXPER=2, 8, 9` or *missing* and `IP_EXIST=1` or `3`, then `CP_RPAR_EXPER=2`; if `IP_EXIST=2` or `4`, then `CP_RPAR_EXPER=3`;
- If at least one of `CP_RP_VIOLENT-CP_OS_EXPER=1`, then `CP_SV_EXPER=1`; if all `CP_RP_VIOLENT-CP_OS_EXPER=2, 8, 9` or *missing* and `IP_EXIST=1` or `3`, then `CP_SV_EXPER=2`; if `IP_EXIST=2` or `4`, then `CP_SV_EXPER=3`;
- If `CP_PHTH_EXPER=1` or `CP_SV_EXPER=1`, then `CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1`; if `CP_PHTH_EXPER=2` and `CP_SV_EXPER=2`, then `CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2`; if `CP_PHTH_EXPER=3` and `CP_SV_EXPER=3`, then `CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=3`.

4.2.9.2. Occurrence and frequency of current partner violence

CP_TH_F: Frequency of threatening perpetrated by current partner	
CP_PH_F: Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_RPAR_F: Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by current partner	
CP_OS_F: Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	G2_1-G2_4 and CP_PHTHSV_EXPER
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Once
	2 More than once
	3 Experienced violence by current partner but not this type of violence
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner or no violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 3$ or $\text{variable}=8$ or 9 ; If IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 4 then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The aim of this variable is to show whether the violence perpetrated by the respondent's current partner was repeated or not: one episode ('once'), more episodes ('more than once') or none ('never'). It is recommended to show only the type of violence that was selected by the respondent under screening questions. However, a non-selected type of violence should be filled in the variable as '3', although this response option is not shown in the question itself. Therefore, the variable should be derived from question G2 as follows:

- If question G2_i is not *missing*, then $\text{variable}=\text{G2}_i$;
- If question G2_i is *missing* and CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1, then $\text{variable}=3$;
- If variable CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3, then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$.

CP_OCCUR: Occurrence of (last) episode of current partner violence	
Source	G3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Within the last 12 months
	2 1 to 5 years ago
	3 More than 5 years ago
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner or no violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 3$ or $\text{CP_OCCUR}=8$ or 9 ; If IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 4 then $\text{CP_OCCUR}=\text{missing}$.

Description

After providing information about the type of violence, the respondent is asked to think about all her/his experiences related to her/his current partner. In case of one episode, the variable shows when this episode happened. Otherwise, it shows the last occurrence of current partner violence.

This information is crucial for regular monitoring, as it also focuses on recent episodes (last 12 months; 1 to 5 years ago).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Based on the structure of the current questionnaire, 'one episode' can be detected if the respondent answered 'once' and reported one type of violence. Moreover, the wording of the question should be different depending on whether the respondent experienced one or more episodes, i.e. 'When did it happen?' or 'When was the last time?'

Instead of the exact time, there are also categories for 'within the last 12 months', '1 to 5 years ago' and 'more than 5 years ago', so the same logic must be used in the questionnaire.

Nevertheless, in a personal interview, if the respondent reports the exact date of occurrence, the interviewer should select the appropriate category in line with the respondent's answer. The categories refer to the time of the interview, i.e. the time of data collection.

CPNE_LYEAR: Number of episodes of current partner violence during last 12 months

Source	G4 and G5	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived	
Reference period	Last 12 months	
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1-10	Exact number of episodes
	11	More than ten episodes
	99	This information could not be retrieved
	.	Do not have current partner, or no violence by current partner within last year
Soft check/Filter	If CP_OCCUR=1 then $1 \leq \text{CPNE_LYEAR} \leq 11$ or CPNE_LYEAR=99; If CP_OCCUR≠1 then CPNE_LYEAR=missing	

Description

This variable shows the occurrence of current partner violence during the last 12 months prior to the interview or data collection, and is classified in the following way:

- 'the exact number of episodes' if 10 or less;
- 'more than 10 episodes' if number of episodes was more than 10.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The relevant questions are either asked or not, depending on the information collected beforehand.

- The question is not asked, but information must be provided if variables CP_TH_F-CP_OS_F are only once equal to '1' and CP_OCCUR=1 (experienced current partner violence once and within the last year), then CPNE_LYEAR=1;
- Other respondents who experienced the last episode within the last 12 months will have to answer question G4 using one of three categories: 'one episode', 'two to ten episodes' or 'more than ten episodes', and question G5, depending on the answer in question G4.

Using the information from questions G4 and G5, the variable should be derived in the following way:

- If the respondent experienced one episode (question G4=1), then variable CPNE_LYEAR=1;
- If the respondent experienced two to ten episodes (question G4=2), she/he will be asked question G5, where the exact number of episodes should be reported. If the number of episodes is provided, the relevant number (2-10) should be reported for this variable;

- However, if the respondent experienced two to ten episodes (question G4=2) but did not provide the exact number of episodes in question G5 (G5=98 or 99), this variable will take value '99' and she/he will be asked question G6 about the frequency of this behaviour;
- If the respondent experienced more than ten episodes (question G4=3), then variable CPNE_LYEAR=11. In addition, this respondent will be asked about the frequency of this behaviour in question G6.
- If the respondent refuses or cannot say whether the number of episodes was one, two to ten, or more than ten (question G4=8 or 9), category '99' should be selected. Those who selected 'non-response' for question G4 will be asked question G6 about the frequency of current partner violence during the last 12 months preceding the interview/data collection.

CPF_LYEAR: Frequency of current partner violence during last 12 months

Source	G5 and G6
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
	2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
	3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
	4 More seldom
	5 Only in particular periods (for instance, during a holiday)
	7 The exact number of episodes provided (1-10 episodes)
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner, or no violence by current partner within last year
Soft check/Filter	If CP_OCCUR=1 then $1 \leq \text{CPF_LYEAR} \leq 5$ or $\text{CPF_LYEAR} = 7, 8$ or 9 ; If CP_OCCUR≠1 then $\text{CPF_LYEAR} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows the frequency of current partner violence during the last 12 months if the number of episodes is more than 10, or if the respondent did not specify the exact number of episodes. The category 'only in particular periods' refers to a case of irregular frequency of current partner violence, such as during holiday periods, visiting relatives, during periods of illness, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Respondents who experienced more than ten episodes or did not provide information on the exact number of episodes of current partner violence during the last 12 months will be asked to specify the frequency via question G6. If an answer about frequency is provided, the variable will take value 1-5. If the respondent did not want to or could not provide the answer, the variable will take value '8' or '9'.

Respondents who provided the exact number of episodes in either question G4 ('one episode') or in question G5 will be recorded under response option '7' ('the exact number of episodes provided').

CP_D: Duration of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G2 and G7
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Less than six months
	2 From 6 months up to 1 year
	3 From 1 year up to 2 years
	4 From 2 years up to 5 years
	5 More than 5 years
	6 It has happened once
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner or no violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 3 then $1 \leq CP_D \leq 6$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9; If IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 4 then $CP_D=missing$

Description

This variable shows the duration of current partner violence (threatening, physical or sexual violence).

However, it could be that the respondent experienced different types of violence with different durations, e.g. violence started with minor physical acts, but it evolved over time to a point where sexual violence was included only recently. In this case, duration of violence should be calculated from the moment when the respondent first experienced a violent act by their current partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Respondents who experienced one episode based on question G2 (one type of current partner violence and once) are not asked to respond to this question. However, CP_D should be filled as '6' (it has happened once).

CP_RVF: Frequency of repeated violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G8
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
	2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
	3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
	4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
	5 Less than once a year
	6 Only in particular periods (for instance, during a holiday)
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq CP_RVF \leq 6$ or $CP_RVF=8$ or 9; If $CP_D=6$ or <i>missing</i> then $CP_RVF=missing$

Description

This variable shows the frequency of current partner violence. However, it could be that the respondent experienced different types of violence with different frequencies. In this case, the most frequent behaviour should be taken into account.

Moreover, as frequency of violence is asked about only if this happened more than once, if the duration of violence was up to one year (CP_D=1 or 2), the frequency of violence cannot be 'less than once a year'. Therefore, it is recommended to show a warning message during the interview if this situation happens (i.e. if question G7=1 or 2 and G8=5). If this type of error is not corrected within the data collection, data will have to be corrected during the data processing by having value '9' for variable CP_RV_F.

The category 'only in particular periods' refers to a case of irregular frequency of current partner violence, such as during holiday periods, visiting relatives, during periods of illness, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question G8 is not asked if the respondent experienced one episode. In addition, the following variables in the next section should not be filled if it was one episode (i.e. variables with 'RV' in their name – repeated violence).

4.2.9.3. Physical and psychological consequences of repeated current partner violence

The consequences of violence are an important consideration both for the victim and for society. Firstly, the *consequences of violence* can be divided into short- and long-term consequences; for instance, if the victim ended up with small cuts and bruises or with long-standing health problems (e.g. loss of vision or hearing). Secondly, the consequences can also be psychological, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences of experienced violence.

CP_RVC_BRUISE: Bruises due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_RVC_CUTS: Cuts or burns due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_RVC_FRACT: Fractures due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_RVC_HEADINJ: Brain injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_RVC_INTINJ: Internal injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_RVC_GENINJ: Genital injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_RVC_MISCAR: Miscarriage due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_RVC_PREGN: Pregnancy due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_RVC_OTHINJ: Other type of injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	G9
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· Do not have current partner, or no repeated violence by current partner, or experienced only threatening, or this type of injury not applicable

Soft check/Filter	<p>For CP_RVC_BRUISE-CP_RVC_GENINJ and CP_RVC_OTHINJ: If $(1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or $9)$ and $(CP_PH_EXPER=1$ or $CP_SV_EXPER=1)$ then $1 \leq variable \leq 2$ or $variable=8$ or 9; If $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $(CP_PH_EXPER=2$ and $CP_SV_EXPER=2)$ then $variable=missing$ For CP_RVC_MISCAR: If $SEX=2$ and $(1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or $9)$ and $(CP_PH_EXPER=1$ or $CP_SV_EXPER=1)$ then $1 \leq CP_RVC_MISCAR \leq 2$ or $CP_RVC_MISCAR=8$ or 9; If $SEX=1$ or $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $(CP_PH_EXPER=2$ and $CP_SV_EXPER=2)$ then $CP_RVC_MISCAR=missing$ For CP_RVC_PREGN: If $SEX=2$ and $CP_RP_EXPER=1$ and $(1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or $9)$ then $1 \leq CP_RVC_PREGN \leq 2$ or $CP_RVC_PREGN=8$ or 9; If $SEX=1$ or $CP_RP_EXPER=2$ or $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 then $CP_RVC_PREGN=missing$</p>
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Description

This set of variables refers to potential consequences of repeated physical or sexual violence perpetrated by the respondent's current partner.

Physical injuries or physical trauma is damage to the body caused by external force, such as falls, hits, weapons, and other causes. Potential physical injuries are listed as separate 'yes/no' questions ranging from minor to more severe physical injuries. *Minor physical injuries* resulting from violence, such as cuts, scratches, bruises or burns, can be managed with little or no disruption to daily activities. In contrast, *serious injuries* such as broken bones or fractures, head, internal or genital injuries, etc. may require hospitalisation or surgery and usually have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death.

Apart from the listed physical injuries, question G9_9 asks about experiences of some 'other' injuries. However, respondents usually omit a relevant category and then define an injury using their own words. Thus, countries are advised to reclassify these answers, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

At first, the variables are applicable only for respondents for whom $CP_PH_EXPER=1$ or $CP_SV_EXPER=1$ (experienced physical or sexual violence by current partner) and $CP_D \neq 6$ (was not one episode).

In addition, question G9_7 should only be asked to female respondents and question G9_8 should only be asked to female respondents who experienced rape by their current partner.

A translation of these injuries must be done according to the national or cultural contexts. Hence, if other examples work better than those proposed, they could be used instead. However, the meaning should not be changed, at least when distinguishing minor from serious injuries.

CP_RVC_INJURY: Physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_RVC_BRUISE-CP_RVC_OTHINJ
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	· Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner or experienced only threatening by current partner
Soft check/Filter	<p>If $CP_RVC_BRUISE=1$ or ... or $CP_RVC_OTHINJ=1$ then $CP_RVC_INJURY=1$; If $(CP_PH_EXPER=1$ or $CP_SV_EXPER=1)$ and $(1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or $9)$ and $CP_RVC_BRUISE \neq 1$ and ... and $CP_RVC_OTHINJ \neq 1$ then $CP_RVC_INJURY=2$; If $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $(CP_PH_EXPER=2$ and $CP_SV_EXPER=2)$ then $CP_RVC_INJURY=missing$</p>

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury due to repeated current partner violence, regardless of whether it was a minor or very serious injury.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If any of variables `CP_RVC_BRUISE-CP_RVC_OTHINJ` equals '1', then variable `CP_RVC_INJURY=1`;
- If (`CP_PH_EXPER=1` or `CP_SV_EXPER=1`) and `CP_D=1-5, 8` or `9` (the respondent experienced repeated physical or sexual violence by current partner) and none of variables `CP_RVC_BRUISE-CP_RVC_OTHINJ` is equal to '1', then variable `CP_RVC_INJURY=2`.

CP_RV_INJURY_F: Frequency of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G10
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Once
	2 More than once
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner or experienced only threatening by current partner or no injuries due to current partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If <code>CP_RVC_INJURY=1</code> then $1 \leq CP_RV_INJURY_F \leq 2$ or <code>CP_RV_INJURY_F=8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>CP_RVC_INJURY=2</code> or <code>CP_RVC_INJURY=missing</code> then <code>CP_RV_INJURY_F=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows the frequency of physical injury due to repeated current partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question G10 is asked if the respondent reported at least one type of injury in question G9.

CP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR: Occurrence of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G11
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Within the last 12 months
	2 1 to 5 years ago
	3 More than 5 years ago
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner or experienced only threatening by current partner or no injuries due to current partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If <code>CP_RVC_INJURY=1</code> then $1 \leq CP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR \leq 3$ or <code>CP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR=8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>CP_RVC_INJURY=2</code> or <code>CP_RVC_INJURY=missing</code> then <code>CP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows when the physical injury happened. If an injury happened once, the variable shows when this happened. Otherwise, it shows the last time when the current partner's repeated physical/sexual violence caused a physical injury.

This information is crucial for regular monitoring, as it also focuses on recent episodes that caused physical injury (last 12 months; 1 to 5 years ago).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The wording of the question should be different depending on whether the respondent experienced the physical injury one or more times, i.e. 'When did you suffer injuries due to these episodes?' or 'When was the last time you suffered injuries due to these episodes?'

Instead of the exact time, the categories 'within the last 12 months', '1 to 5 years ago', and 'more than 5 years ago' are offered, so the same logic must be used in the questionnaire. Nevertheless, in a personal interview, if the respondent reports the exact date of occurrence, the interviewer should select the appropriate category in line with the respondent's answer. The categories refer to the time of interview, i.e. time of data collection.

Lastly, this variable should be cross-checked with the information provided for variables [CP_OCCUR](#) and [CP_D](#). For instance, if the respondent reported that the last violent episode happened '1 to 5 years ago', then the (latest) injury cannot happen 'within the last 12 months' and the data will have to be corrected accordingly. However, as one cannot know whether the (latest) injury happened '1 to 5 years ago' or earlier, variable [CP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR](#) should take value '9'. Similarly, if the last violent episode happened 'more than 5 years ago', then the (latest) injury cannot happen neither 'within the last 12 months' nor '1 to 5 years ago'. Therefore, [CP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR](#) should take value '3'. Finally, if the last violent episode happened 'within last 12 months' and the duration of violence was up to one year ([CP_D](#)=1 or 2), then the (latest) injury cannot happen 'more than 5 years ago'. If this type of error appears in data, [CP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR](#) should be '9'.

CP_RVC_PERMDAM: Permanent physical damage as consequence of repeated violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G12
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner or experienced only threatening by current partner or no injuries due to current partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If CP_RVC_INJURY =1 then $1 \leq \text{CP_RVC_PERMDAM} \leq 2$ or CP_RVC_PERMDAM =8 or 9; If CP_RVC_INJURY =2 or CP_RVC_INJURY =missing then CP_RVC_PERMDAM =missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent ended up with any permanent physical damage as a consequence of repeated physical or sexual violence by their current partner. *Permanent physical damage* refers to any injury that permanently impairs someone's physical condition in any way, regardless of how minimal it is (scars, loss of vision, hearing loss, HIV because of rape, etc.).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable is applicable only for respondents who experienced physical injury due to repeated physical or sexual violence by their current partner.

The potential issue with question G12 is having various examples in only one question, ranging from e.g. scars to HIV, where the answer 'yes' should be selected if the respondent had any of them. Firstly, a translation of permanent physical consequences must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, and if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead without changing the overall meaning. Secondly, the question needs to emphasise that *any* permanent physical consequence should be considered regardless of the level of disruption to the respondent's daily activities. Finally, in a personal interview, if the respondent has not experienced rape, the example 'HIV as a consequence of rape' may be skipped.

CP_RVC_PSYCH: Psychological consequences of repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	G13
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq CP_RVC_PSYCH \leq 2$ or $CP_RVC_PSYCH=8$ or 9 ; If $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 4 then $CP_RVC_PSYCH=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent had any mental health issues as a consequence of repeated current partner violence, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Firstly, the translation of psychological consequences must be done according to national or cultural contexts, and if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the overall meaning should not be compromised. Secondly, the formulation needs to emphasise that *any* psychological consequence should be considered, regardless of the level of disruption to the respondent's daily activities.

4.2.9.4. Repeated current partner violence - impact on family life

The next set of questions takes an in-depth look at intimate partner violence and its impact on everyday family life. This includes violence during pregnancy, leaving or not leaving the partner and children as victims or witnesses to the violence.

Many studies have indicated that women may be at increased risk of violence by an intimate partner during their pregnancy. The experience of violence by an intimate partner during pregnancy might have numerous negative consequences, including a huge health risk. Pregnant women might also be more vulnerable in terms of depending more on their partner, and so the violence could even increase.

Some studies have pointed out that childhood witnesses of violence between parents are at risk of future violence. Being the victim or witness of violence at home during childhood could be associated with significant mental health impairment and other serious consequences.

CP_RVE_PREG: Experience of repeated current partner violence during pregnancy	
Source	G14 and G15
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Violence stayed the same
	2 Violence decreased
	3 Violence increased
	4 Violence started
	5 Partner was not violent during pregnancy
	7 Never been pregnant
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	Do not have current partner, or no repeated violence by current partner or respondent is male
Soft check/Filter	If SEX=2 and (1≤CP_D≤5 or CP_D=8 or 9) then 1≤CP_RVE_PREG≤5 or CP_RVE_PREG=7 or 9; If SEX=1 or CP_D=6 or IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 4 then CP_RVE_PREG=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced violence during their pregnancy and how the violent behaviour changed during this time.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from questions G14 and G15. However, these questions are applicable only when the respondent is a woman.

If the answer to the question 'was the partner violent during the pregnancy' is 'yes', then the question about the change in this behaviour must be asked.

The variable should be derived as follows:

- If question G15 is asked and there is a response (G15=1-4), the same values are taken in CP_RVE_PREG;
- If question G14=2 (partner was not violent when the respondent was pregnant), then CP_RVE_PREG=5;
- If question G14=3 (the respondent was not pregnant), then CP_RVE_PREG=7;
- If there is not a response to one of the questions, then CP_RVE_PREG=9.

In some surveys, one may find a question 'have you ever been pregnant' before the set of questions regarding violence during the pregnancy. However, as it may be quite sensitive to ask this kind of question, it was not included in the current questionnaire. Nevertheless, if at national level it seems better, this question can be added and used for routing in both sections: episodes of violence by current partner and former partner(s).

One may also be interested in comparing the information under this variable with variables CP_RVC_MISCAR and CP_RVC_PREGN. However, due to the sensitive nature of the topic, certain inconsistencies may appear in data. For instance, a female respondent may say that a consequence of current partner repeated violence was a miscarriage (CP_RVC_MISCAR=1), but the variable shows that her current partner was never violent during pregnancy (CP_RVE_PREG=5), or that she has never been pregnant (CP_RVE_PREG=7). Similarly, a female respondent may say that a consequence was a pregnancy (CP_RVC_PREGN=1), but she also reports that she has never been pregnant (CP_RVE_PREG=7). The reason behind this may be a different interpretation of 'being pregnant'. For instance, some women may consider themselves as 'being pregnant' only if the pregnancy was over 3 months, or only if they gave birth. Nevertheless, although these inconsistencies are not seen as data errors, countries are advised to check these cases during the data processing (and not during data collection!) to avoid simple data entry errors (e.g. if PAPI is used).

CP_RVW_CHLD: Children as witnesses of repeated current partner violence

Source	G16 and G17
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Saw/heard episodes rarely
	2 Saw/heard episodes sometimes
	3 Saw/heard episodes often
	4 Do not think that they saw/heard episodes
	7 No children living/spending time with respondent
	9 This information could not be retrieved
.	Do not have current partner, or no repeated violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq CP_RVW_CHLD \leq 4$ or $CP_RVW_CHLD=7$ or 9 ; If $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 4 then $CP_RVW_CHLD=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether any child who was spending time or lived in the family saw or heard any episode and, if yes, how frequently this was happening.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from questions G16 and G17.

If the answer to the question 'was any child spending time or living with the respondent' is 'yes', then an additional question is asked to understand how often they saw/heard any episode. The variable should be derived as follows:

- If question G17 is asked and there is a response ($G17=1-4$), the same values are taken in CP_RVW_CHLD;
- If question G16=2 (no existence of children), then variable CP_RVW_CHLD=7;
- If there is not a response to one of the questions, then variable CP_RVW_CHLD=9.

CP_RVE_CHLD: Children as victims of repeated current partner violence

Source	G16 and G18
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Rarely
	2 Sometimes
	3 Often
	4 Do not think that this happened
	7 No children living/spending time with respondent
	9 This information could not be retrieved
.	Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq CP_RVE_CHLD \leq 4$ or $CP_RVE_CHLD=7$ or 9 ; If $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 4 then $CP_RVE_CHLD=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether any child who was spending time or lived in the family was also a victim of any violent episodes and, if yes, how frequently this was happening.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from questions G16 and G18. If the answer to the question ‘was any child spending time or living with the respondent’ is ‘yes’, another question is asked to collect the information on how often the respondent was a victim of any episodes.

The variable should be derived as follows:

- If question G18 is asked and there is a response (G18=1-4), the same values are taken in CP_RVE_CHLD;
- If question G16=2 (no existence of children), then variable CP_RVE_CHLD=7;
- If there is not a response to one of the questions, then variable CP_RVE_CHLD=9.

CP_RV_LEAV: Lived apart due to repeated current partner violence	
Source	G19 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 Never lived together
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq CP_RV_LEAV \leq 3$ or $CP_RV_LEAV=8, 9$ or 97 ; If $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 4 then $CP_RV_LEAV=missing$ or 97

Description

This variable is optional and its aim is to show whether the respondent ever lived apart from their current partner due to violent episodes or not.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is derived from question G19, which is optional in the questionnaire. Therefore, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), the variable should be equal to ‘97’. However, if a country decides to collect this information, it cannot happen that the respondent reports that she/he currently lives with her/his current partner (CP_EXIST=1 or 2) but reports under this variable that she/he and her/his current partner never lived together (CP_RV_LEAV=3). Therefore, if variable CP_EXIST=1 or 2, the response ‘never lived together’ should not be shown as part of question G19, to avoid mistakes.

In contrast, if the respondent reports that she/he currently does not live with her/his current partner (CP_EXIST=3), it can happen that she/he never lived apart from her/his current partner due to repeated violence (CP_RV_LEAV=2) but currently lives apart due to some other reasons.

After collecting the information on whether the respondent ever lived apart from a violent partner (question G19), follow-up questions are asked to understand either the reasons for going back (question G20), or the reasons for not leaving the partner (question G21). However, if question G19 is not asked (country does not collect this information), all variables CP_RVBACK_FEAR-CP_RVBACK_OTH should be equal to ‘97’.

CP_RVBACK_FEAR: Going back to current partner as afraid of consequences to self or to close people	
CP_RVBACK_FEARP: Going back to current partner as afraid of consequences to partner	
CP_RVBACK_CHLD: Going back to current partner due to children	
CP_RVBACK_SHAME: Going back to current partner as ashamed	
CP_RVBACK_ECON: Going back to current partner due to lack of finances	
CP_RVBACK_LOVE: Going back to current partner as loved partner	
CP_RVBACK_PRESS: Going back to current partner due to pressure from others	
CP_RVBACK_OTH: Going back to current partner due to other reason	
Source	G20 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Never lived apart from current partner due to current partner repeated violence
Soft check/Filter	If CP_RV_LEAV=1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable} = 9$ or 97 ; If CP_RV_LEAV>1 or CP_RV_LEAV=missing then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$ or 97

Description

These variables are optional and aim to show the reasons for going back to live with the partner. As question G20 allows multiple responses, the respondent should list here all the reasons for going back. Moreover, all categories apart from non-response should be read/shown to the respondent.

Apart from the listed reasons, the respondent can choose 'other reasons' if she/he cannot define the reason based on the categories that are offered. However, respondents usually omit the relevant category and then define the reason using their own words. Therefore, if analyses show that this was the case, countries are advised to reclassify this response, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variables are filled only if the respondent lived apart from the current partner but decided to go back (question G19=1). Moreover, they are derived from question G20, which is optional in the questionnaire. Hence, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this information), all variables should be '97'.

The variables should be constructed in the following way:

- If question G20=98 or 99, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all variables CP_RVBACK_FEAR-CP_RVBACK_OTH will take value '9';
- However, if the respondent provided the answer, then relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and others value '2'. For instance, if only 'for children's sake' was selected, then CP_RVBACK_CHLD=1 and all CP_RVBACK_FEAR-CP_RVBACK_OTH=2. Moreover, if information is collected and the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of CP_RVBACK_FEAR-CP_RVBACK_OTH must be equal to '1', as the respondent should select a concrete reason(s), or if there is no suitable reason then she/he should select 'other reason'. Hence, if all CP_RVBACK_FEAR-CP_RVBACK_OTH are equal to '2' and it is known that the respondent went back to live again with her/his current partner after being apart, this would be a mistake.

CP_RVLEAV_FEAR: Not leaving the current partner as afraid of consequences to self or to close people	
CP_RVLEAV_FEARP: Not leaving the current partner as afraid of consequences to partner	
CP_RVLEAV_CHLD: Not leaving the current partner due to children	
CP_RVLEAV_SHAME: Not leaving the current partner as ashamed	
CP_RVLEAV_ECON: Not leaving the current partner due to lack of finances	
CP_RVLEAV_LOVE: Not leaving the current partner as loved partner	
CP_RVLEAV_PRESS: Not leaving the current partner due to pressure from others	
CP_RVLEAV_OTH: Not leaving the current partner due to other reason	
Source	G21 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Never left current partner due to current partner repeated violence
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_RV_LEAV=2$ then $1 \leq variable \leq 2$ or $variable=9$ or 97 ; If $CP_RV_LEAV \neq 2$ then $variable=missing$ or 97

Description

These variables are optional and aim to show the reasons for not leaving the partner.

Question G21 allows multiple responses, and the respondent should list here all the reasons on this issue. Moreover, all categories apart from 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember' should be read/shown to the respondent.

Apart from the listed reasons, the respondent can choose 'other reasons' if she/he cannot define the reason based on the categories that are offered. However, respondents usually omit the relevant category and then define the reason using their own words. Thus, if analyses show that this was the case, countries are advised to reclassify this response, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variables are filled only if the respondent has never lived apart from their partner (question G19=2). The variables are derived from question G21, which is optional in the questionnaire. Hence, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), all variables should be equal to '97'.

- If question G21=98 or 99, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all variables CP_RVLEAV_FEAR-CP_RVLEAV_OTH will take value '9'.
- However, if the respondent provided the answer, then relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and others value '2'. For instance, if only 'for children's sake' was selected, then CP_RVLEAV_CHLD=1 and all variables CP_RVLEAV_FEAR-CP_RVLEAV_OTH=2. Moreover, if information is collected and the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of the variables CP_RVLEAV_FEAR-CP_RVLEAV_OTH must be equal to '1', as the respondent should select a concrete reason(s), or if there is no suitable reason then she/he should select 'other reason'. Hence, if all variables CP_RVLEAV_FEAR-CP_RVLEAV_OTH are equal to '2' and it is known that the respondent did not leave her/his current partner after violence, this would be a mistake.

4.2.9.5. Reporting of any repeated episodes that happened during current partner violence

Estimating unreported violence is an important aspect in defining targeted policies to eradicate violence. Thus, questions on *reporting* or telling other people are included. In addition, it is not important when the respondent talked about these experiences or reported them somewhere (immediately after it happened, several days or even several years after the event).

CP_RVR_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_RVR_HLTHSERV: Respondent contacted health service due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_RVR_VSSERV: Respondent contacted victim support organisation due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	G22/ G23/ G24
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D = 8$ or 9 then $1 \leq variable \leq 2$ or $variable = 8$ or 9 ; If $CP_D = 6$ or $IP_EXIST = 2$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER = 2$ or 4 then $variable = missing$

Description

The variables show whether the respondent talked with anyone about the experienced violence.

The concept of *close person* should be understood in its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include an intimate partner, blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. If it is clearer for the respondent, it can be explained to the respondent that it refers to reporting or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker.

Victim support organisation means any organisation or official body providing help to victims of violence, e.g. social services, helplines, shelters, etc.

CP_RVR_POLICE: Respondent reported repeated current partner violence to the police

Source	G25
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, but someone else reported
	3 No, no one reported
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq CP_RVR_POLICE \leq 3$ or $CP_RVR_POLICE=8$ or 9 ; If $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 4 then $CP_RVR_POLICE=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent reported to the police any episode of current partner repeated violence. The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If translation of the term 'reporting' can mean different things depending on the national legal/justice system, it must be clear to the respondent that all cases are considered.

The variable should be constructed in the following way:

- If only the respondent reported any of these cases to the police, then variable $CP_RVR_POLICE=1$;
- If the respondent did not contact the police her/himself but someone else did, then $CP_RVR_POLICE=2$;
- If both the respondent and someone else reported, then $CP_RVR_POLICE=1$ as the focus is on the respondent;
- Finally, if no one reported (neither the respondent nor someone else), then $CP_RVR_POLICE=3$.

CP_RVRE_POLICE: Type of repeated current partner violence reported to the police

Source	G26 (optional), CP_PH_EXPER, CP_SV_EXPER and CP_D
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Physical
	2 Sexual
	3 Both physical and sexual
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner or not reported to police by respondent
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_RVR_POLICE=1$ then $1 \leq CP_RVRE_POLICE \leq 3$ or $CP_RVRE_POLICE=9$ or 97 ; If $CP_RVR_POLICE > 1$ or $CP_RVR_POLICE=missing$ then $CP_RVRE_POLICE=missing$ or 97

Description

Many studies have shown that intimate partner violence is underreported to the police. Therefore, it is important to analyse what type of violence victims are more ready to report to the police – physical, sexual or both, and what could be a ‘trigger’ to make such a decision.

Hence, the aim of this variable is, together with other relevant information, to try to understand the issue of (under) reporting and the potential reasons behind it. For instance, it could happen that the current partner was physically violent for years, but that, once sexual violence was included, the person decided to report it.

Nevertheless, a person can still decide to report only one type of violence. Thus, it could be interesting to analyse how many persons reported only physical or only sexual violence, although they have experienced both.

It may happen that a respondent who experienced threatening together with physical/sexual violence only reported the threatening to the police. However, as studies have shown that this type of case is not very common, a case of reported threatening should be recorded under physical violence (i.e. under response option ‘1’ or ‘3’).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The question G26 is optional in the questionnaire. Hence, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), the variable should be equal to ‘97’. If the question is included, it should be asked only if the respondent experienced both physical and sexual violence and reported it her/himself to the police (question G25=1). However, the variable has to be filled for all respondents who experienced repeated violence by their current partner and reported it to the police, as follows:

- If question G26 is asked and an answer is provided (G26=1-3), the same values are taken for CP_RVRE_POLICE. If the person (also) reported threatening to the police, then CP_RVRE_POLICE=1 or 3;
- If question G26 is not asked and CP_RVR_POLICE=1 (the respondent reported violence to the police) and CP_PH_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced physical but not sexual violence) and CP_D=1-5, 8 or 9 (not one episode), then CP_RVRE_POLICE=1;
- If question G26 is not asked and CP_RVR_POLICE=1 (the respondent reported violence to the police) and CP_SV_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced sexual but not physical violence) and CP_D=1-5, 8 or 9 (not one episode), then CP_RVRE_POLICE=2;
- If question G26=8 or 9 or CP_RVR_POLICE=8 or 9 (at least one necessary component is non-response) or G26 not asked as only threatening was experienced, then CP_RVRE_POLICE=9.

4.2.9.6. Respondent’s perception of repeated current partner violence

The concept of *severity of violence* is a multidimensional concept encompassing the nature of the acts, fear for life, seriousness of injuries, frequency, consequences, etc. Therefore, the following variables are the respondent’s self-assessment of repeated violence perpetrated by their current partner.

CP_RV_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	G27
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don’t want to answer
	9 Don’t know/Can’t remember
	. Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq CP_RV_LIFDANG \leq 2$ or $CP_RV_LIFDANG=8$ or 9 ; If $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 4 then $CP_RV_LIFDANG=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent felt that her/his life was in danger when any of these episodes happened during violence by her/his current partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question G27 in the following way:

- If CP_D=1-5, 8 or 9, i.e. question G27 was asked and an answer provided (G27=1 or 2), the same values are taken for CP_RV_LIFDANG. In cases when question G27 was asked but there was a non-response, then the variable will take values '8' or '9' (taken directly from question G27).
- If CP_D=6 or IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 4, then CP_RV_LIFDANG will be *missing*.

CP_RVF_LIFDANG: Frequency of feeling that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G28 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Felt that life was in danger once
	2 Felt that life was in danger more than once
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner or did not feel that life was in danger
Soft check/Filter	If CP_RV_LIFDANG=1 then $1 \leq \text{CP_RVF_LIFDANG} \leq 2$ or CP_RVF_LIFDANG=8, 9 or 97; If CP_RV_LIFDANG>1 or CP_RV_LIFDANG= <i>missing</i> then CP_RVF_LIFDANG= <i>missing</i> or 97

Description

This variable shows how often the respondent felt that her/his life was in danger during current partner repeated violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is optional, so if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info) the variable should be equal to '97'.

CP_RV_CRIME: Repeated current partner violence perceived as a crime	
Source	G29
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have current partner or no repeated violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq CP_RV_CRIME \leq 3$ or $CP_RV_CRIME=8$ or 9 ; If $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 4 then $CP_RV_CRIME=missing$

Description

This variable aims to understand the respondent's perception of the violence they experienced. In combination with e.g. the acts experienced, injuries, type and age of perpetrator, etc. one can analyse potential reasons that may influence the response 'it was a crime' or 'it was just something that happened'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question G29 in the following way:

- If $CP_D=1-5, 8$ or 9 , i.e. question G29 was asked and an answer provided ($G29=1-3$), the same values are taken for CP_RV_CRIME . In cases when question G29 was asked but there was a non-response, then the variable will take values '8' or '9' (taken directly from question G29).
- If $CP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 4 , then CP_RV_CRIME will be *missing*.

4.2.9.7. One violent episode by current partner that happened more than 5 years ago

This set of questions is asked instead of 'all episodes' or 'last episode', as the violence happened once and more than five years ago.

Physical consequences

CP_OEC_BRUISE: Bruises due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
CP_OEC_CUTS: Cuts or burns due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
CP_OEC_FRACT: Fractures due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
CP_OEC_HEADINJ: Brain injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
CP_OEC_INTINJ: Internal injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
CP_OEC_GENINJ: Genital injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
CP_OEC_MISCAR: Miscarriage due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
CP_OEC_PREGN: Pregnancy due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
CP_OEC_OTHINJ: Other type of injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
Source	G53
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	For CP_OEC_BRUISE-CP_OEC_GENINJ and CP_OEC_OTHINJ: If CP_D=6 and CP_OCCUR>2 and (CP_PH_EXPER=1 or CP_SV_EXPER=1) then 1≤variable≤2 or variable=8 or 9; If 1≤CP_D≤5 or CP_D=8 or 9 or CP_OCCUR=1 or 2 or IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or (CP_PH_EXPER=2 and CP_SV_EXPER=2) then variable=missing For CP_OEC_MISCAR: If SEX=2 and CP_D=6 and CP_OCCUR>2 and (CP_PH_EXPER=1 or CP_SV_EXPER=1) then 1≤CP_OEC_MISCAR≤2 or CP_OEC_MISCAR=8 or 9; If SEX=1 or 1≤CP_D≤5 or CP_D=8 or 9 or CP_OCCUR=1 or 2 or IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or (CP_PH_EXPER=2 and CP_SV_EXPER=2) then CP_OEC_MISCAR=missing For CP_OEC_PREGN: If SEX=2 and CP_RP_EXPER=1 and CP_D=6 and CP_OCCUR>2 then 1≤CP_OEC_PREGN≤2 or CP_OEC_PREGN=8 or 9; If SEX=1 or CP_RP_EXPER=2 or 1≤CP_D≤5 or CP_D=8 or 9 or CP_OCCUR=1 or 2 or IP_EXIST=2 or 4 then CP_OEC_PREGN=missing

Description

This set of variables refers to potential consequences of physical or sexual violence perpetrated by the respondent's current partner that happened once and more than five years ago.

Physical injuries or physical trauma is damage to the body caused by external force, such as falls, hits, weapons, and other causes. Potential physical injuries are listed as separate 'yes/no' questions, ranging from minor to more severe physical injuries.

Minor physical injuries resulting from violence, such as cuts, scratches, bruises or burns, can be managed with little or no disruption to daily activities. In contrast, *serious injuries* such as broken bones or fractures, head, internal or genital injuries may require hospitalisation or surgery, and usually have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death.

Apart from the listed physical injuries, question G53_9 asks about experiences of some 'other' injuries. However, respondents usually omit a relevant category and then define an injury using their own words. Thus, countries are advised to reclassify these answers, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

At first, the variables are applicable only for respondents who experienced one physical/sexual episode by their current partner and more than five years ago: if `CP_PH_EXPER=1` or `CP_SV_EXPER=1` (experienced physical or sexual violence by current partner) and `CP_D=6` (was one episode) and `CP_OCCUR>2` (happened more than five years ago or DNK/REF when happened).

In addition, question `G53_7` should only be asked to female respondents and question `G53_8` should only be asked to female respondents who have experienced rape by their current partner.

A translation of these injuries must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the meaning should not be changed, at least for distinguishing minor from serious injuries.

CP_OEC_INJURY: Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>CP_OEC_BRUISE-CP_OEC_OTHINJ</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. One episode more than 5 years ago not applicable (do not have current partner or violence by current partner repeated or one episode within last 5 years) or physical/sexual violence not experienced
Soft check/Filter	If <code>CP_OEC_BRUISE=1</code> or ... or <code>CP_OEC_OTHINJ=1</code> then <code>CP_OEC_INJURY=1</code> ; If (<code>CP_PH_EXPER=1</code> or <code>CP_SV_EXPER=1</code>) and <code>CP_D=6</code> and <code>CP_OCCUR>2</code> and <code>CP_OEC_BRUISE≠1</code> and ... and <code>CP_OEC_OTHINJ≠1</code> then <code>CP_OEC_INJURY=2</code> ; If $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9 or <code>CP_OCCUR=1</code> or 2 or <code>IP_EXIST=2</code> or 4 or (<code>CP_PH_EXPER=2</code> and <code>CP_SV_EXPER=2</code>) then <code>CP_OEC_INJURY=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury due to physical or sexual violence perpetrated by their current partner that happened once and more than five years ago, regardless of whether it was a minor or very serious injury.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If any of the variables `CP_OEC_BRUISE-CP_OEC_OTHINJ` equals '1', then `CP_OEC_INJURY=1`;
- If (`CP_PH_EXPER=1` or `CP_SV_EXPER=1`) and `CP_D=6` and `CP_OCCUR>2` (the respondent experienced physical or sexual violence by their current partner once and more than 5 years ago) and none of variables `CP_OEC_BRUISE-CP_OEC_OTHINJ` equals '1', then `CP_OEC_INJURY=2`.

Reporting the episode

The following set of variables provides information on whether a respondent has ever talked about the violent episode with e.g. a friend, family member, or reported it to e.g. health services. This information is needed to understand the level of awareness, and readiness to talk or to report these experiences.

Moreover, it could be compared with the information on reporting or talking about the other types of violence, such as former partner or non-partner violence, stalking, violence in childhood, sexual harassment at work, etc.

CP_OER_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about current partner violence (once, 5+ years)	
CP_OER_HLTHSERV: Respondent contacted health service due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
CP_OER_VSSERV: Respondent contacted victim support organisation due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	
Source	G54/ G55/ G56
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· One episode more than 5 years ago not applicable (do not have current partner or violence by current partner repeated or one episode within last 5 years)
Soft check/Filter	If CP_D=6 and CP_OCCUR>2 then 1≤variable≤2 or variable=8 or 9; If 1≤CP_D≤5 or CP_D=8 or 9 or CP_OCCUR=1 or 2 or IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 4 then variable=missing

Description

The concept of *close person* should be understood in its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include an intimate partner, blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. If it is clearer for the respondent, it can be explained that it refers to reporting or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker.

Victim support organisation means any organisation or official body providing help to victims of violence, e.g. social services, helplines, shelters, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

These variables are applicable only to respondents who experienced one violent episode by their current partner (CP_D=6) that either happened more than five years ago or it is unknown when it happened (CP_OCCUR>2).

CP_OER_POLICE: Respondent reported current partner violence to the police (once, 5+ years)	
Source	G57
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, but someone else reported
	3 No, no one reported
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
· One episode more than 5 years ago not applicable (do not have current partner or violence by current partner repeated or one episode within last 5 years)	
Soft check/Filter	If CP_D=6 and CP_OCCUR>2 then 1≤CP_OER_POLICE≤3 or CP_OER_POLICE=8 or 9; If 1≤CP_D≤5 or CP_D=8 or 9 or CP_OCCUR=1 or 2 or IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 4 then CP_OER_POLICE=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent reported to the police the episode of current partner violence that happened more than five years ago. The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If translation of the term 'reporting' can mean different things depending on the national legal/justice system, it must be clear to the respondents that all cases are considered.

The variable should be constructed in the following way:

- If only the respondent reported this case to the police, then $CP_OER_POLICE=1$;
- If the respondent did not contact police her/himself but someone else did, then $CP_OER_POLICE=2$;
- If both the respondent and someone else reported, $CP_OER_POLICE=1$ as the focus is on respondent;
- Finally, if no one reported (neither the respondent nor someone else), then $CP_OER_POLICE=3$.

Respondent's perception of experienced violence

The following variables are the respondent's self-assessment of violence that happened more than five years ago.

CP_OE_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)

Source	G58
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· One episode more than 5 years ago not applicable (do not have current partner or violence by current partner repeated or one episode within last 5 years)
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_D=6$ and $CP_OCCUR>2$ then $1 \leq CP_OE_LIFDANG \leq 2$ or $CP_OE_LIFDANG=8$ or 9 ; If $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9 or $CP_OCCUR=1$ or 2 or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 4 then $CP_OE_LIFDANG=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent felt that her/his life was in danger during this episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question G58 in the following way:

- If $CP_D=6$ and $CP_OCCUR>2$, i.e. question G58 was asked and an answer was either provided ($G58=1$ or 2) or not ($G58=8$ or 9), the same values are taken for $CP_OE_LIFDANG$;
- Otherwise, $CP_OE_LIFDANG$ will be *missing*.

CP_OE_CRIME: Current partner violence (once, 5+ years) perceived as a crime	
Source	G59
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	One episode more than 5 years ago not applicable (do not have current partner or violence by current partner repeated or one episode within last 5 years)
Soft check/Filter	If CP_D=6 and CP_OCCUR>2 then 1≤CP_OE_CRIME≤3 or CP_OE_CRIME=8 or 9; If 1≤CP_D≤5 or CP_D=8 or 9 or CP_OCCUR=1 or 2 or IP_EXIST=2 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 4 then CP_OE_CRIME=missing

Description

This variable aims to understand the respondent's perception of the violence experienced during this episode. In combination with e.g. the acts experienced, injuries, type and age of perpetrator, etc. one can analyse potential reasons that may influence the response 'it was a crime' or 'it was just something that happened'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question G59 in the following way:

- If CP_D=6 and CP_OCCUR>2, i.e. question G59 was asked and an answer was either provided (G59=1-3) or not (G59=8 or 9), the same values are taken for CP_OE_CRIME;
- Otherwise, CP_OE_CRIME will be *missing*.

4.2.9.8. Last episode of current partner violence that happened in the last 5 years

The questions concerning the last episode are crucial, as the last episode is a random selection of violent events. Covering only the most recent events (episodes that happened within the last 5 years), the variables in this section show how serious this last episode was.

However, a common issue that occurred during the pilot tests was that respondents described the most serious episode, not the last episode. This issue can be solved if the interviewers are properly trained and if the respondents are guided in the right direction with as many instructions as possible (depending on the mode of data collection).

CP_LASTE: Occurrence of last episode of current partner violence	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_OCCUR
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Last episode happened within last 12 months
	2 Last episode happened within 1 to 5 years ago
	3 Last episode not applicable (do not have current partner or did not experience violence by current partner or experienced violence by current partner earlier than five years ago)
Soft check/Filter	If CP_OCCUR=1 or 2 then 1≤CP_LASTE≤2; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 4 or CP_OCCUR>2 or CP_EXIST=4 then CP_LASTE=3

Description

This variable shows whether questions on the last episode are applicable or not. In other words, if a person experienced current partner violence within the last year or 1 to 5 years ago, the last episode has to be filled.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from variable [CP_OCCUR](#) in the following way:

- If [CP_OCCUR](#)=1 (violence happened within last 12 months), then [CP_LASTE](#)=1;
- If [CP_OCCUR](#)=2 (violence happened 1 to 5 years ago), then [CP_LASTE](#)=2;
- If [CP_OCCUR](#) >2 or [IP_PHTHSV_EXPER](#)=2 or 4 or [CP_EXIST](#)=4, then [CP_LASTE](#)=3.

4.2.9.8.1. Acts experienced and types of current partner violence during the last episode

The following variables provide the information on the concrete acts that happened during the last episode of current partner violence.

CP_LE_THRET : Experienced threatening during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LE_PUSHED : Experienced pushing during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LE_SLAPPED : Experienced slapping during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LE_BEATEN : Experienced beating during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LE_BURNED : Experienced burning during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LE_CHOCKED : Experienced strangling during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LE_WEAPON : Experienced violence with knife or gun during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LE_OTHPH : Experienced other physical violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LE_RP_VIOLENT : Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner who used force	
CP_LE_RP_INTOX : Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner while being intoxicated	
CP_LE_RP_FEAR : Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner by intimidation	
CP_LE_RP_OTHPERS : Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else during last episode as forced by current partner	
CP_LE_AR_EXPER : Experienced attempted rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LE_OS_OTH : Experienced other degrading or humiliating sexual acts during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	G30 (or G1 or F10)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE <3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable} = 8$ or 9 ; If CP_LASTE =3 then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question G30 is asked if the respondent has experienced repeated violence by their current partner. However, only acts for which the respondent said 'yes' in question G1 will be listed in question G30.

To avoid repeating the question if not necessary (i.e. the acts experienced are already known), question G30 is not asked if the respondent experienced one violent episode by their current partner. However, the variable has to be filled based on question G1.

Moreover, if the respondent experienced violence once and by one intimate partner, then the information about the acts experienced has already been answered under screening (question F10). In this case, the question is not asked, and the variable should be filled based on question F10. In general, it should be derived as follows:

- If CP_D=1-5, 8 or 9 (repeated violence by current partner), then values are based on question G30. However, if the question on having experienced a specific act of violence is not part of question G30, as a specific act was not selected in screening (question F10 or G1) as 'yes', then the information for the relevant variable must be derived from question F10 or G1.
- If CP_D=6 (one episode) and IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=3 (the respondent experienced violence by current and former partners), then values are based on question G1. However, if the question on having experienced a specific act of violence is not part of question G30, as a specific act was not selected in screening (question F10) as 'yes', then the information for the relevant variable must be derived from question F10;
- If CP_D=6 (one episode) and IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced violence only by their current partner or experienced violence and only has a current partner), then values are based on question F10.

CP_LE_PH: Experienced physical violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_LE_PUSHED, CP_LE_SLAPPED, CP_LE_BEATEN, CP_LE_BURNED, CP_LE_CHOCKED, CP_LE_WEAPON and CP_LE_OTHPH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LE_PUSHED=1 or ... or CP_LE_OTHPH=1 then CP_LE_PH=1; If CP_LE_PUSHED>1 and ... and CP_LE_OTHPH>1 then CP_LE_PH=2; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LE_PH= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced physical violence during the last episode of current partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' for at least one of the variables CP_LE_PUSHED-CP_LE_OTHPH will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

CP_LE_SV: Experienced sexual violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_LE_RP_VIOLENT, CP_LE_RP_INTOX, CP_LE_RP_FEAR, CP_LE_RP_OTHPERS, CP_LE_AR_EXPER and CP_LE_OS_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LE_RP_VIOLENT=1 or ... or CP_LE_OS_OTH=1 then CP_LE_SV=1; If CP_LE_RP_VIOLENT>1 and ... and CP_LE_OS_OTH>1 then CP_LE_SV=2; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LE_SV=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced sexual violence during the last episode of current partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' for at least one of CP_LE_RP_VIOLENT-CP_LE_OS_OTH will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

4.2.9.8.2. Defence techniques during last episode

This set of variables refers to potential defence techniques that the respondent used during the last episode of current partner violence.

Potential 'techniques' are listed from defensive (screaming, attracting attention, calling for help, trying to escape or escaping), to verbal (talking, trying to persuade, begging, threatening), to more offensive (attacking physically or attacking with weapons).

A *physical assault without weapons* should be understood in its widest meaning, ranging from a minor physical attack (scratching, grabbing the perpetrator's hand, pushing) to a more serious one (kicking, hitting, punching). The same applies for *weapons*, where, apart from *firearms* (guns, pistols, rifles, etc.) or acid, any other dangerous tool, sharp or heavy object that could cause injuries (knives, rocks, axes, pepper spray, etc.) should be considered.

Apart from the listed techniques, question G31_6 asks about 'other' techniques that were potentially used, such as trying to shield oneself with one's own hands. However, respondents usually omit a relevant category and then define a technique using their own words. Thus, countries are advised to reclassify the answers, when applicable.

CP_LED_SCREAM: Defence by screaming during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner
CP_LED_ESCAPE: Defence by escaping during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner
CP_LED_DISCUSS: Defence by discussing during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner
CP_LED_ASSAULT: Defence by assaulting without weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner
CP_LED_WEAPON: Defence by assaulting with weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner
CP_LED_OTH: Other type of defence during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G31
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then 1≤variable≤2 or variable=8 or 9; If CP_LASTE=3 then variable=missing

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

To avoid the response 'I did/could not do anything', instead of having a multiple-answer question, defence techniques are presented as separate 'yes/no' questions. The reason is that this response may imply guilt, i.e. 'blaming' the respondent – 'Didn't you even try to defend yourself?'

Moreover, when translating the introduction text for these questions, one needs to make sure that the chosen wording does not 'blame' the victim in any sense. Hence, instead of using 'Did you...?', it is recommended to use 'Were you able', 'Was it possible', 'Did you try', etc.

Furthermore, a translation of these techniques must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. For instance, if the term 'assault' is not straightforward, it is recommended to formulate the question using concrete examples. The same applies for the word 'weapon' (guidelines provided for variable IP_WEAPON).

CP_LE_DEFENCE: Using any defence technique during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_LED_SCREAM-CP_LED_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LED_SCREAM=1 or ... or CP_LED_OTH=1 then CP_LE_DEFENCE=1; If CP_LED_SCREAM>1 and ... and CP_LED_OTH>1 then CP_LE_DEFENCE=2; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LE_DEFENCE=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent did or tried to do anything to protect her/himself during the last episode of current partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of CP_LED_SCREAM-CP_LED_OTH will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

4.2.9.8.3. Circumstances of last episode

The circumstances of the last episode of current partner violence are assessed by a series of items that ask about the involvement of weapons, alcohol or drugs, etc.

CP_LE_INIT: Initiator of last episode of current partner violence	
Source	G32 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Respondent
	2 Current partner
	3 Someone else
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	No threatening nor physical violence done by current partner, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LE_THRET=1 or CP_LE_PH=1 then $1 \leq CP_LE_INIT \leq 3$ or CP_LE_INIT=8, 9 or 97; If (CP_LE_THRET=2 and CP_LE_PH=2) or CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LE_INIT=missing or 97

Description

Research has shown that, in many cases, abusers blame a victim for initiating the violence, claiming that the victim 'provoked' them to be violent and hence often presenting themselves as victims. For instance, during an argument, one person starts making threats, which 'provokes' the other to start using serious physical force: 'She/he was yelling at me and pushing me, so I had to beat her/him with my fist'.

Therefore, this variable shows, in the respondent's opinion, who was the one to initiate threatening or physical violence during the last episode of violence – the respondent, current partner or someone else – which should, in combination with other variables such as injuries, fear for life, physical and psychological consequences, help in detecting the 'real' victim vs. the 'real' abuser.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used.

For those who decide to collect this information, it is worth mentioning that the question is very sensitive, as it is asked to real victims of violence and may imply guilt. Therefore, when translating it one needs to make sure that the chosen wording does not 'blame' the victim in any sense. Consequently, due to the sensitive and complex nature of this question, it is asked only for threatening and physical violence but not for sexual violence.

CP_LE_PERP_INTOX: Current partner intoxicated during last episode

Source	G33 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Only drunk
	2 Only on drugs
	3 Intoxicated but not clear with what
	4 Both drunk and on drugs
	5 Neither drunk nor on drugs
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{CP_LE_PERP_INTOX} \leq 5$ or CP_LE_PERP_INTOX=8, 9 or 97; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LE_PERP_INTOX= <i>missing</i> or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the current partner was intoxicated, i.e. under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or of both. Response option '3' should be used when the respondent was sure that the current partner was under the influence of either alcohol or drugs but could not distinguish which it was.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used. In addition, a definition of *drugs* is provided for variable CP_RP_INTOX.

Lastly, the information from this variable could be compared with CP_ALCOHOL for possible inconsistencies. For instance, the respondent could have said that her/his current partner never drinks to the point of losing control (CP_ALCOHOL=6), but could say that the current partner was drunk during the last violent episode (CP_LE_PERP_INTOX=1 or 4). Nevertheless, as concepts of *being drunk* and *being drunk to the point of losing control* should be self-assessed by the respondent, an inconsistency between these two variables may appear but would not be a mistake in terms of data.

CP_LE_RESP_INTOX: Intoxicated during last episode of current partner violence

Source	G34 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	.
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{CP_LE_RESP_INTOX} \leq 2$ or CP_LE_RESP_INTOX=8, 9 or 97; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LE_RESP_INTOX= <i>missing</i> or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent was under the influence of alcohol or drugs (i.e. intoxicated) during the last episode of current partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, code '97' should be used. In addition, a definition of *drugs* is provided for variable [CP_RP_INTOX](#).

Lastly, this variable should be compared with [CP_LE_RP_INTOX](#). For instance, if the respondents said that they experienced rape as they could not refuse the unwanted sexual intercourse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs (i.e. [CP_LE_RP_INTOX](#)=1), then variable [CP_LE_RESP_INTOX](#) should be '1'. However, if the respondents were e.g. unwillingly drugged, maybe they would not think of them self as 'being on drugs' during the violent episode, as it was not their decision, and hence answer 'no' to question [G34](#). Therefore, as the concept of 'being intoxicated' is self-assessed by the respondent, an inconsistency between these two variables may appear but would not be seen as a mistake in the data.

CP_LE_PERP_WEAP: Current partner had weapon during last episode	
Source	G35 (optional) and CP_LE_WEAPON
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE <3 then $1 \leq \text{CP_LE_PERP_WEAP} \leq 2$ or CP_LE_PERP_WEAP =8, 9 or 97; If CP_LASTE <3 and CP_LE_WEAPON =1 then CP_LE_PERP_WEAP =1 or 97; If CP_LASTE =3 then CP_LE_PERP_WEAP =missing or 97

Description

This variable shows whether a current partner had a weapon of any kind during the last episode of violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, code '97' should be used.

Countries that do decide to collect this information should construct the variable in the following way:

- If [CP_LE_WEAPON](#)=1 (the respondent said that she/he experienced threatening with a *weapon* by her/his current partner or that this current partner used a *weapon* against her/him), then question [G35](#) should not be asked but [CP_LE_PERP_WEAP](#) should be equal to '1' because it is already known that the weapon was involved during the last violent episode;
- Otherwise, question [G35](#) should be asked, and the variable should be derived from the answer provided in this question.

In some languages, the word 'weapon' may be used instead of a list – gun, knife, axe, etc. However, in others, a weapon may mean only a firearm, so the respondent could omit to mention the existence of e.g. a knife, as she/he would not consider a knife as a weapon. In this case, 'weapon' should not be used in the question as such, but countries are advised to provide concrete examples instead (e.g. gun, knife, acid, pepper spray, etc.).

4.2.9.8.4. Physical and psychological consequences of last episode

An important issue for consideration are the consequences of violence both for the victim and for society.

Firstly, the *consequences of violence* can be divided into short- and long-term consequences. For instance, if a victim ended up with small cuts and bruises or with long-standing health problems (e.g. loss of vision or hearing). In the case of female respondents, this also covers situations where a victim experienced miscarriage or pregnancy as a consequence of this violence.

Secondly, the consequences can also be psychological, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences of experienced violence.

CP_LEC_BRUISE: Bruises due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LEC_CUTS: Cuts or burns due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LEC_FRACT: Fractures due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LEC_HEADINJ: Brain injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LEC_INTINJ: Internal injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LEC_GENINJ: Genital injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LEC_MISCAR: Miscarriage due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LEC_PREGN: Pregnancy due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LEC_OTHINJ: Other type of injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	G38 (or G9)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· Last episode not applicable, or no current partner physical or sexual violence, or this type of injury is not applicable
Soft check/Filter	For CP_LEC_BRUISE-CP_LEC_GENINJ and CP_LEC_OTHINJ: If CP_LASTE<3 and (CP_LE_PH=1 or CP_LE_SV=1) then 1≤variable≤2 or variable=8 or 9; If CP_LASTE=3 or (CP_LE_PH=2 and CP_LE_SV=2) then variable=missing For CP_LEC_MISCAR: If SEX=2 and CP_LASTE<3 and (CP_LE_PH=1 or CP_LE_SV=1) then 1≤CP_LEC_MISCAR≤2 or CP_LEC_MISCAR=8 or 9; If SEX=1 or CP_LASTE=3 or (CP_LE_PH=2 and CP_LE_SV=2) then CP_LEC_MISCAR=missing For CP_LEC_PREGN: If SEX=2 and CP_LASTE<3 and (CP_LE_RP_VIOLENT=1 or CP_LE_RP_INTOX=1 or CP_LE_RP_FEAR=1 or CP_LE_RP_OTHPERS=1) then 1≤CP_LEC_PREGN≤2 or CP_LEC_PREGN=8 or 9; If SEX=1 or CP_LASTE=3 or (CP_LE_RP_VIOLENT>1 and CP_LE_RP_INTOX>1 and CP_LE_RP_FEAR>1 and CP_LE_RP_OTHPERS>1) then CP_LEC_PREGN=missing

Description

This set of variables refers to the potential consequences of physical or sexual violence, in the form of physical injuries, during the last episode of current partner violence.

Physical injuries or physical trauma is damage to the body caused by external force, such as falls, hits, weapons, and other causes. Potential physical injuries are listed as separate 'yes/no' questions, ranging from minor to more severe physical injuries. *Minor physical injuries* resulting from violence, such as cuts, scratches, bruises or burns, can be managed with little or no disruption to daily activities. In contrast, *serious injuries* such as broken bones or fractures, head, internal or genital injuries, etc. may require hospitalisation or surgery, and usually have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death.

Apart from the listed physical injuries, question G38_9 asks about experiencing some 'other' injuries. However, respondents usually omit a relevant category and then define an injury using their own words. Thus, countries are advised to reclassify these answers, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

At first, variables are applicable only for respondents for whom CP_LE_PH=1 or CP_LE_SV=1 (experienced physical or sexual violence by current partner during the last episode).

In addition, question G38_7 should only be asked to female respondents and question G38_8 should only be asked to female respondents who experienced rape during the last episode.

If the respondent experienced repeated violence by their current partner, the physical injuries were asked about in question G9. Therefore, only injuries that were reported in question G9 should be shown in question G38. However, all variables should be filled as follows:

- If question G9_i=1 and G38_i is applicable, then question G38_i should be shown in question G38 and the variable should be filled based on question G38;
- If question G9_i>1, then question G38_i should not be shown in question G38 and the variable should be filled based on question G9 if question G38_i is applicable;
- If question G9 is not asked (one episode), then all questions G38_1–G38_9 should be shown if question G38_i is applicable and the variable should be filled based on question G38.

A translation of these injuries must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the meaning should not be changed, at least for distinguishing minor from serious injuries.

CP_LEC_INJURY: Physical injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_LEC_BRUISE-CP_LEC_OTHINJ
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . Last episode not applicable or no current partner physical or sexual violence
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LEC_BRUISE=1 or ... or CP_LEC_OTHINJ=1 then CP_LEC_INJURY=1; If (CP_LE_PH=1 or CP_LE_SV=1) and CP_LEC_BRUISE≠1 and ... and CP_LEC_OTHINJ≠1 then CP_LEC_INJURY=2; If (CP_LE_PH=2 and CP_LE_SV=2) or CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LEC_INJURY=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury during the last episode of current partner violence, regardless of whether it was a minor or very serious injury.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If any of variables CP_LEC_BRUISE-CP_LEC_OTHINJ equals '1', then CP_LEC_INJURY=1;
- If (CP_LE_PH=1 or CP_LE_SV=1) (the respondent experienced physical or sexual violence by current partner within last 5 years) and none of CP_LEC_BRUISE-CP_LEC_OTHINJ equals '1', then CP_LEC_INJURY=2.

CP_LEC_PSYCH: Psychological consequences due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G13 and G41
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then 1≤CP_LEC_PSYCH≤2 or CP_LEC_PSYCH=8 or 9; If CP_LASTE<3 and CP_RVC_PSYCH=2 then CP_LEC_PSYCH=2; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LEC_PSYCH= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent had any mental health issues as a consequence of violence that happened during the last episode, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Firstly, translation of psychological consequences must be done according to national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the overall meaning should not be compromised. Secondly, the formulation needs to emphasise that *any* psychological consequence should be considered, regardless of the level of disruption to the respondent's daily activities. Lastly, question G41 is not asked in the last episode section if the respondent said 'no' to question G13 (all episodes). Instead, CP_LEC_PSYCH will take value '2' ('no').

4.2.9.8.5. Sociological and economic consequences of the last episode

Apart from permanent or temporary health issues (physical or psychological), the consequences of violence can also be economic, or can affect a victim sociologically. For instance, if the injuries were severe, the victim might have had to stay in hospital, take medical leave or change jobs, drop out of school, or even remove her/himself from the labour market or stop socialising with friends and family, with negative effects both for the victim and for society.

CP_LEC_MEDCARE: Medical attention due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G39
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Got medical attention and had to stay in hospital
	2 Got medical attention but did not need to stay in hospital
	3 Did not get medical attention but it was needed
	4 Did not need any medical attention
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then 1≤CP_LEC_MEDCARE≤4 or CP_LEC_MEDCARE=8 or 9; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LEC_MEDCARE= <i>missing</i>

Description

The aim is to show, firstly, whether the respondent needed medical attention or treatment (including staying in hospital) and, secondly, whether she/he got necessary medical help as a consequence of violence experienced during the last episode. However, it is not important how or when she/he arrived at the hospital or emergency unit, or visited a doctor. It is also not important whether the respondent suffered any physical injury.

Thus, *medical attention* refers to visiting any *health service*, such as a hospital, emergency services, or a private or public dental or medical clinic or surgery, or consulting any *medical staff* (e.g. nurses, doctors, dentists).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The translation of the terms medical attention, health services and medical staff must be done according to national or cultural contexts. If other examples work better than those proposed, they could be used instead.

CP_LEC_TIMEOFF: Necessity for time off from work or education due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G42
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 Did not work nor study at that time
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_LASTE < 3$ then $1 \leq CP_LEC_TIMEOFF \leq 3$ or $CP_LEC_TIMEOFF = 8$ or 9 ; If $CP_LASTE = 3$ then $CP_LEC_TIMEOFF = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent needed to take some time off work or education because of violence experienced during the last episode. The response option 'did not work nor study at that time' should be selected when the respondent did not work or study at the time when the last episode of current partner violence happened.

CP_LEC_INCAP: Incapable of housework or care of children due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G43
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 Did not have to do housework nor had children at the time
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_LASTE < 3$ then $1 \leq CP_LEC_INCAP \leq 3$ or $CP_LEC_INCAP = 8$ or 9 ; If $CP_LASTE = 3$ then $CP_LEC_INCAP = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent needed to take some time off work or education because of violence experienced during the last episode. The response option 'did not have to do housework nor had children at the time' should be selected when the respondent did not have to do the housework nor had children to take care of at the time when the last episode of current partner violence happened.

CP_LEC_MEDIC: Using medications to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G44
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then 1≤CP_LEC_MEDIC≤2 or CP_LEC_MEDIC=8 or 9; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LEC_MEDIC=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent needed to take some medications because of violence experienced during the last episode.

Medications are substances used in medical treatments, especially pharmaceuticals. They include vitamins and other supplements people take for health reasons.

In contrast, *drugs* refer to chemicals dispensed to people to treat or prevent an illness or disease. These medicines are usually available only on prescription, as they have a strong effect (e.g. Valium). The term also refers to substances that people use for the effects they have, but which are in most cases illegal (e.g. cocaine).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Translation of the term 'medications' must be done according to national or cultural contexts. In some languages, this term can be used without any further explanation. Nevertheless, if direct translation may mean different things (e.g. includes drugs), countries are advised to either use a different term or provide concrete examples.

CP_LEC_DRUGS: Using alcohol or drugs to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G45
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then 1≤CP_LEC_DRUGS≤2 or CP_LEC_DRUGS=8 or 9; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LEC_DRUGS=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent was taking alcohol or drugs to cope with violence experienced during the last episode. See variable [CP_LEC_MEDIC](#) for a definition of the term ‘drugs’, how it differs to the term ‘medications’, and how translation and formulation of this term should be done.

4.2.9.8.6. Reporting the experience of the last episode

Estimating unreported violence is important when it comes to developing policies to eradicate violence. Therefore, the survey also includes questions on *reporting*, and on the reasons for not reporting violence to the police or legal authorities, seeking assistance from health agencies and telling others in the family or local community.

Furthermore, it is not important when the respondent talked about this experience or reported it somewhere (immediately after it happened, several days, or even several years after the event).

CP_LER_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G22 and G37
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then 1≤CP_LER_CLSPERS≤2 or CP_LER_CLSPERS=8 or 9; If CP_LASTE<3 and CP_RVR_CLSPERS=2 then CP_LER_CLSPERS=2; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LER_CLSPERS= <i>missing</i>

Description

The concept of *close person* should be understood in its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include an intimate partner, blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question G37 is not asked in the last episode section if the respondent said ‘no’ to question G22 (all episodes section). Instead, variable CP_LER_CLSPERS will take value ‘2’ (‘no’).

CP_LER_SOCSERV: Respondent contacted social service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LER_SHELTR: Respondent contacted shelters for victims due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LER_HELPSEV: Respondent contacted other help service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LER_RELIG: Respondent contacted religious organisation due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LER_LEGALID: Respondent contacted legal aid service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
CP_LER_OTH: Respondent contacted other institution due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	G50
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 No, because it was already done
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then 1≤variable≤3 or variable=8 or 9; If CP_LASTE=3 then variable=missing

Description

The *social services* are a range of public services provided by the government, private, profit and non-profit organisations. Their aim is to promote social welfare, using trained professionals. Social work often involves advocacy on behalf of and aid to people who are poor, elderly, homeless, unemployed, etc.

A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. If it is clearer for the respondent, it can be explained that it refers to reporting or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker.

Specific shelters are institutions that offer free-of-charge accommodation for victims of domestic violence and accept children, while *other shelters* offer such services not only to victims of this violence, but also to a wider population. *Other help services* that assist victims of crimes are, for instance, a victim support service or a helpline that does not have the role of a shelter and is not a hostel for victims. A *victim support service* provides victims of crime with assistance that is confidential and usually free of charge. This service usually works in partnership with other organisations, and it is not a government agency or part of the police force. This means that victims are not obliged to report a crime to get this kind of help. A *helpline* is a special telephone service that is a 24-hour reachable and free of charge, which people can call for advice about violence. Furthermore, it is not usually necessary for the caller to report a crime in order to receive help or advice. *Other helpline* is a helpline that is not free of charge or a 24-hour reachable.

A *religious organisation* should be understood in its widest sense as including both public and private organisations that are places of worship, such as mosques, churches, temples, synagogues, chapels and other buildings or meeting places.

A *legal aid service* is a service designed to help people who have experienced specific types of violence, for instance. This can involve answering questions about their legal rights and the types of help available, working on family mediation; or representing the victim in a court or tribunal. In some countries, such services are free of charge for victims of crimes such as sexual or domestic violence (*free legal aid*).

Other institution refers to any other organisation or official body apart from the police that was not mentioned among questions G50_1–G50_6. However, respondents usually omit the relevant institution or body and then categorise them as ‘other’. Thus, although an answer to question G50_6 does not need to be specified, if countries decide to still do so they are advised to analyse these answers and reclassify them, if possible.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Translation of all these terms must be done according to national or cultural contexts. In some languages, a particular term can be used without further explanation. Nevertheless, if direct translation means different things or is unclear, countries are advised to either use different terms or provide concrete examples.

Response option ‘3’ is selected when the respondent contacted a health service and this service automatically contacted a social service. In this case, the respondent did not need to contact a social service as it was automatically done by someone else. However, this kind of support ‘chain’ may not exist in all countries.

CP_LER_POLICE: Respondent reported last episode of current partner violence to the police	
Source	G46
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, but someone else reported
	3 No, no one reported
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{CP_LER_POLICE} \leq 3$ or CP_LER_POLICE=8 or 9; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LER_POLICE=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent reported to the police the last episode of current partner violence.

The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If translation of the term ‘reporting’ can mean different things depending on the national legal/justice system, it must be clear to the respondents that all cases are considered.

The variable should be constructed as follows:

- If only the respondent reported this case to the police, then CP_LER_POLICE=1;
- If the respondent did not contact the police her/himself but someone else did, then CP_LER_POLICE=2;
- If both the respondent and someone else reported, then CP_LER_POLICE=1 as focus is on respondent;
- Finally, if no one reported (neither the respondent nor someone else), then CP_LER_POLICE=3.

This variable has to be cross-checked with CP_RVR_POLICE for possible inconsistencies. For example, if the respondent reported in question G25 that neither she/he nor someone else did not report any of the violent episodes to the police (G25=2 or 3), then the answer to question G46 cannot be ‘yes’. However, if this type of error is discovered, the data will have to be corrected in the following way, giving priority to the information in the last episode section, as it refers to the most recent events:

- If the respondent said ‘no, but someone else reported’ to question G46, i.e. variable `CP_LER_POLICE`=2 but variable `CP_RVR_POLICE` equals ‘3’, this is a mistake. In this case, variable `CP_RVR_POLICE` must be corrected to be equal to ‘2’.
- If the respondent said ‘yes’ to question G46, i.e. variable `CP_LER_POLICE`=1 but variable `CP_RVR_POLICE`=2 or 3, this is a mistake, and variable `CP_RVR_POLICE` must be corrected to be equal to ‘1’. Furthermore, additional corrections must be made in this case when a country is collecting information on the type of violence reported (optional variable).
 - When variable `CP_RVR_POLICE` is corrected to equal ‘1’, as the data was inconsistent, this means that an optional variable (if collected) should be filled. Therefore, one should use all available information to correct this mistake for `CP_RVRE_POLICE` in the following way: if the respondent experienced one type of violence (either only physical or only sexual), this type of violence should be taken as being reported to the police, i.e. if `CP_PH_EXPER`=1 and `CP_SV_EXPER`=2, then variable `CP_RVRE_POLICE` must be corrected to be equal to ‘1’. If `CP_PH_EXPER`=2 and `CP_SV_EXPER`=1 then `CP_RVRE_POLICE` must be corrected to be equal to ‘2’.
 - However, if the person experienced both types of violence, i.e. `CP_PH_EXPER`=1 and `CP_SV_EXPER`=1, then one cannot know which type of violence was reported. Therefore, `CP_RVRE_POLICE` must be corrected to be equal to ‘9’.

CP_LE_REPORT: Respondent talked with someone or reported last episode of current partner violence

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>CP_LER_CLSPERS</code> , <code>CP_LER_SOCSERV</code> - <code>CP_LER_OTH</code> and <code>CP_LER_POLICE</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If <code>CP_LER_CLSPERS</code> =1 or ... or <code>CP_LER_POLICE</code> =1 then <code>CP_LE_REPORT</code> =1; If <code>CP_LER_CLSPERS</code> >1 and ... and <code>CP_LER_POLICE</code> >1 then <code>CP_LE_REPORT</code> =2; If <code>CP_LASTE</code> =3 then <code>CP_LE_REPORT</code> =missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent talked to someone about the last episode of current partner violence (friend, relative), or reported it to some institution or official body (police, health service, shelter, etc.).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary, so no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered ‘yes’ to at least one of `CP_LER_CLSPERS`-`CP_LER_POLICE` will have value ‘1’. In contrast, if all variables are bigger than ‘1’ (no, someone else, or non-response), then `CP_LE_REPORT` will be equal to ‘2’.

4.2.9.8.7. Reasons for not reporting last episode to the police

The variables `CP_LENROTHAUTH`-`CP_LENROTH` show the reasons for not reporting the last episode to the police. The list of possible reasons listed in question G47 is based on research on this topic.

An example is when the respondent did not contact the police as she/he reported it to some *other authorities* instead (`CP_LENROTHAUTH`), or because she/he thinks that the police are not able to help (`CP_LENROHHELP`). A very common reason is *distrust or dislike of police*, i.e. the respondent thinks that the police would not help or would not believe her/him (`CP_LENRODISLIKE`). Very often, someone *discourages victims*, convincing them not to report violence, e.g. a family member, friend, colleague, professor, etc. (`CP_LENRODISCR`).

Fear can also be one of the reasons for not reporting violence. For instance, the respondent may be afraid of the perpetrator and what the perpetrator could do if they find out that the case was reported to the police. In contrast, it may also be a fear of the consequences for the perpetrator if the respondent knows the person (parent, friend, etc.). Lastly, the respondent could also be afraid of the consequences for her/himself, such as losing a job, moving to another school, financial complications, etc. (CP_LEN_R_FEAR).

Another common reason is *blame or embarrassment*. For instance, the respondent could fear jeopardising a certain position at work, or fear how she/he will look 'in the eyes of society', family, etc. (CP_LEN_R_BLAME).

In addition, the respondent could think that the violence is *not serious enough* to be reported to the police, or that it is *inappropriate* for the police (CP_LEN_R_INAPR). Finally, the respondent may not report violence because she/he thinks that this is a *personal/family matter* or wants to solve it by her/himself. For instance, if the perpetrator is a parent or other relative, the respondent might think that it would be best to solve it within the family. If it was someone else, who is either known or unknown to her/him, the respondent may think that it would be best to solve it by her/himself without involving the police (CP_LEN_R_PRIVMAT).

Apart from these reasons, the respondent can choose 'other reasons' if she/he cannot find the reason for not reporting the last episode among the categories that are offered (CP_LEN_R_OTH). However, respondents usually omit the relevant category and then define the reason using their own words. Therefore, if the reason listed as 'other' can be classified under the existing categories, countries are advised to do so when applicable.

CP_LEN_R_OTHAUTH: Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police as reported to other authorities	
CP_LEN_R_NOHELP: Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police as police are not able to help	
CP_LEN_R_DISLIKE: Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because of dislike of police	
CP_LEN_R_DISCR: Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because of being discouraged by someone	
CP_LEN_R_FEAR: Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because of fear	
CP_LEN_R_BLAME: Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because of blame	
CP_LEN_R_INAPR: Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because was not serious	
CP_LEN_R_PRIVMAT: Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because this was a private matter	
CP_LEN_R_OTH: Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because of other reasons	
Source	G47
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. Last episode not applicable or it was reported to police
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LEN_R_POLICE=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable}=9$; If CP_LEN_R_POLICE≠2 and 3 then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

These variables are obtained with only one question, G47. All categories (apart from 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember') must be read/shown to the respondent. The question allows multiple responses, and the respondent should list all the reasons for not contacting the police by her/himself.

- If question G47=98 or 99, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all variables CP_LENROTHAUTH–CP_LENROTH will take value '9'.
- If the respondent provided the answer, then the relevant variable(s) will take value '1' and others '2'. For instance, if only 'reported to other authorities' was selected, then CP_LENROTHAUTH=1 and each of CP_LENROTHHELP–CP_LENROTH will equal '2'. Moreover, if the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of CP_LENROTHAUTH–CP_LENROTH must be equal to '1' as the respondent should select the concrete reason(s), or if there is no suitable reason then she/he should select 'other reason'. Hence, if each of CP_LENROTHAUTH–CP_LENROTH is equal to '2' and it is known that the respondent did not report the current partner violence to the police, this would be a mistake.

4.2.9.8.8. Efficiency of police and health services

The following variables show how efficiently the police and health services worked on the case of non-partner violence that the respondent experienced during the last episode. Efficiency is measured, firstly, by the level of (dis)satisfaction with the police and, secondly, with the health services.

CP_LERS_LEVEL: Level of satisfaction with police work on reporting of last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G48
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 Partly
	3 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable or last episode not reported to police
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LER_POLICE=1 or 2 then $1 \leq \text{CP_LERS_LEVEL} \leq 3$ or CP_LERS_LEVEL=8 or 9; If CP_LER_POLICE≠1 and 2 then CP_LERS_LEVEL=missing

Description

This variable shows how satisfied the respondent was with the police's work on the reported experiences of current partner violence (either by her/himself or by someone else) that happened during the last episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable focuses on the level of satisfaction with the police's work on the case of current partner violence, for which the respondent can choose from three categories – 'yes', 'partly' and 'no'. The 'partly' category means that the respondent was not fully satisfied with the police's work.

CP_LERD_NOSOLVE: Dissatisfaction with police as did not solve the case
CP_LERD_NOADVIC: Dissatisfaction with police as did not protect respondent
CP_LERD_NOUPDAT: Dissatisfaction with police as did not provide update
CP_LERD_NOINTER: Dissatisfaction with police due to police's lack of interest
CP_LERD_TOOSLOW: Dissatisfaction with police work as police were too slow
CP_LERD_RUDE: Dissatisfaction with police work as police were impolite
CP_LERD_OTH: Dissatisfaction with police work due to other reasons

Source	G49 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Last episode not applicable or satisfied with police work
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LERS_LEVEL=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable}=9$ or 97 ; If CP_LERS_LEVEL \neq 2 and 3 then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$ or 97

Description

These optional variables show the reasons for full or partial dissatisfaction with the police's work on the current partner violence that happened during the last episode, which the respondent or someone else reported to the police.

Question G49 allows multiple response, and the respondent should list here all the reasons for being partly or fully dissatisfied with the police's work on this issue. Moreover, all categories apart from 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember' should be read/shown to the respondent.

The list of possible reasons is based on research on this topic. For instance, the respondent could be dissatisfied with the police because they *did not do enough to solve a case* or apprehend the offender (CP_LERD_NOSOLVE).

Another possible reason is that the police, in the respondent's opinion, *did not do enough to protect her/him*, or to *give advice* (CP_LERD_NOADVIC). Furthermore, the respondent could be dissatisfied because the police *did not provide the update*, i.e. the police did not keep the respondent informed about the case (CP_LERD_NOUPDAT).

A reason for the respondent's (partial) dissatisfaction could be that the *police was not interested*, i.e. did not take this case seriously (CP_LERD_NOINTER). Another reason may be that, in the respondent's opinion, the police were *too slow* in attending to the case (CP_LERD_TOOSLOW). Lastly, a possible reason could be that the police were *impolite or rude* to the respondent (CP_LERD_RUDE).

Apart from these reasons, the respondent can choose 'other reasons' if she/he cannot define the reason based on the categories that are offered (CP_LERD_OTH). Respondents usually omit the relevant category and then define the reason using their own words. Thus, if analyses show that this was the case, countries are advised to reclassify this response option, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

These variables are derived from question G49, which is optional in the questionnaire. Hence, if this question is not asked (the country does not collect this info), all variables should be equal to '97'.

The variables should be derived in the following way:

- If question G49=8 or 9, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all variables CP_LERD_NOSOLVE-CP_LERD_OTH will take value '9'.

- However, if the respondent provided the answer, then the relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and others value '2'. For instance, if only 'police did not do enough to solve the case' was selected, then variable `CP_LERD_NOSOLVE=1` and all `CP_LERD_NOADVIC–CP_LERD_OTH=2`.
- Moreover, if the information is collected and the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of `CP_LERD_NOSOLVE–CP_LERD_OTH` must be equal to '1', as the respondent should select a concrete reason(s) for dissatisfaction, or if there is no suitable reason, then she/he should select 'other reason'. Therefore, if all `CP_LERD_NOSOLVE–CP_LERD_OTH` are equal to '2' and the respondent was dissatisfied with the police's work on the reported case of current partner violence, this would be a mistake.

CP_LE_MEDSTUF_INTER: Medical staff interested in circumstances of last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

CP_LE_MEDSTUF_SUPSERV: Medical staff directed respondent to support services because of last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

CP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE: Medical staff directed respondent to the police because of last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	G40 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 No, because it was already done
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Last episode not applicable or did not have medical attention
Soft check/Filter	If <code>CP_LEC_MEDCARE=1</code> or <code>2</code> then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 3$ or $\text{variable}=8, 9$ or <code>97</code> ; If <code>CP_LEC_MEDCARE≠1</code> and <code>2</code> then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$ or <code>97</code>

Description

These variables are optional and show the actions taken by medical staff during the respondent's visit concerning the last episode of current partner violence. Response option '3' should be selected in the following cases: firstly, if medical staff did not direct the respondent to the support services or the police because the respondent or someone else had already made contact with them; secondly, if the police or someone from the support services directed the respondent to medical treatment and, hence, the medical staff did not ask about the event nor direct the respondent to the police or support services.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If a country decides not to collect this information, then the variable should take value '97'. Otherwise, it should be filled only when `CP_LEC_MEDCARE=1` (person got medical attention and had to stay in hospital) or when `CP_LEC_MEDCARE=2` (person got medical attention but did not need to stay in hospital).

Lastly, if `CP_LER_POLICE=3` (neither the respondent her/himself reported this violent episode to the police nor someone else), then it cannot be that `CP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE=3` (medical staff did not direct the respondent to the police because this was already done, i.e. the respondent or someone else already made contact with the police). To avoid this type of mistake during data collection, countries could decide not to show response option '3' in the questionnaire when `CP_LEC_MEDCARE=3`. Otherwise, if this type of error occurs during data processing, `CP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE` needs to be corrected by taking value '9'.

4.2.9.8.9. Respondent's perception of violence experienced during last episode

The concept of *severity of violence* is a multidimensional concept encompassing the nature of the acts, fear for life, seriousness of injuries, frequency, consequences, etc. Therefore, the following variables are the respondent's self-assessment of the violence that happened during the last episode of current partner violence.

CP_LE_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	G27 and G36
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then 1≤CP_LE_LIFDANG≤2 or CP_LE_LIFDANG=8 or 9; If CP_LASTE<3 and CP_RV_LIFDANG=2 then CP_LE_LIFDANG=2; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LE_LIFDANG= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent felt that her/his life was in danger during the last episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from question G36. However, question G36 is not asked in the last episode section if the respondent said 'no' to question G27 (all episodes section). Instead, CP_LE_LIFDANG will take value '2'.

CP_LE_SERIOUS: Seriousness of last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	G51
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Very serious
	2 Fairly serious
	3 Not very serious
	4 Not at all serious
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 then 1≤CP_LE_SERIOUS≤4 or CP_LE_SERIOUS=8 or 9; If CP_LASTE=3 then CP_LE_SERIOUS= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable aims to understand the respondent's perception, i.e. their self-assessment of the seriousness of the violence experienced during the last episode. The answers that are offered range from 'very serious' to 'not at all serious'.

CP_LE_CRIME: Violence by current partner perceived as a crime (if one episode that happened within last 5 years)

Source	G52
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable, or violence was repeated
Soft check/Filter	If CP_LASTE<3 and CP_D=6 then $1 \leq CP_LE_CRIME \leq 3$ or $CP_LE_CRIME=8$ or 9 ; If $CP_LASTE=3$ or $1 \leq CP_D \leq 5$ or $CP_D=8$ or 9 then $CP_LE_CRIME=missing$

Description

This variable aims to understand the respondent's perception of the experienced violence perpetrated by their current partner if this episode that happened within the last 5 years was the only episode.

Otherwise, if the current partner violence was repeated and the last episode happened within the last 5 years, the information would be provided under CP_RV_CRIME.

Nevertheless, if one is interested in analysing the respondent's perception of the violence done by their current partner regardless of when the (last) episode happened (within the last 5 years, or more than 5 years ago) or the frequency of violence (once or more than once), then CP_CRIME should be used. Moreover, using CP_CRIME in combination with e.g. the acts experienced, injuries, age of current partner, etc. one can analyse the potential reasons that may influence the responses 'it was a crime' or 'it was just something that happened'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As previously mentioned, it is important to assess the respondent's perception of the violence perpetrated by their current partner. A relevant question about their perception of current partner violence is asked only once in the questionnaire, depending on the occurrence of violence and its frequency.

Hence, if current partner violence was repeated, the respondent should provide her/his answer to question G29 regardless of whether the last episode is applicable or not. However, if the respondent experienced one episode that happened within the last 5 years, then question G29 is skipped and question G52 is asked instead.

4.2.9.9. Experiences of current partner violence

The following auxiliary variables include information collected from different sections:

- the **all episodes** section; or
- if one episode within the last 5 years, then from the **last episode** section; or
- if one episode more than 5 years ago, then from the **short form**.

These variables will be used to calculate the main indicators of current partner violence. The information will be collected from different sections in the questionnaire as follows:

	Section that will be filled:			USE
	Experienced violence	All episodes	Short form	
Repeated, last time happened within last 5 years	YES	NO	YES	All
Repeated, last time was more than 5 years ago	YES	NO	NO	All
Once, happened within last 5 years	NO	NO	YES	LAST
Once, happened more than 5 years ago	NO	YES	NO	SHORT

CP_C_INJURY: Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_RVC_INJURY, CP_OEC_INJURY and CP_LEC_INJURY
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Do not have current partner or no physical or sexual violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_PH_EXPER=1 or CP_SV_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq CP_C_INJURY \leq 2$; If (CP_PH_EXPER=2 and CP_SV_EXPER=2) or IP_EXIST=2 or 4 then CP_C_INJURY=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury due to any episodes of current partner violence that included violent physical or sexual acts. If the respondent experienced only threatening, physical injuries are not asked about.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If CP_RVC_INJURY=1 or CP_OEC_INJURY=1 or CP_LEC_INJURY=1 (violence caused any physical injury), then CP_C_INJURY=1;
- If CP_RVC_INJURY=2 or (CP_RVC_INJURY=missing and (CP_OEC_INJURY=2 or CP_LEC_INJURY=2)) (no physical injuries reported), then CP_C_INJURY=2;
- If CP_PH_EXPER=2 and CP_SV_EXPER=2 or IP_EXIST=2 or 4 (person has not experienced physical nor sexual violence, or does not have current partner) then CP_C_INJURY=missing.

CP_R_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about current partner violence

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_RVR_CLSPERS, CP_OER_CLSPERS and CP_LER_CLSPERS
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Do not have current partner or no violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq CP_R_CLSPERS \leq 2$; If CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or IP_EXIST=2 or 4 then CP_R_CLSPERS=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent talked about any violent episodes to close persons.

The concept of *close person* should be understood in its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If $CP_RVR_CLSPERS=1$ or $CP_OER_CLSPERS=1$ or $CP_LER_CLSPERS=1$ (talked with close people), then $CP_R_CLSPERS=1$;
- If $CP_RVR_CLSPERS>1$ or ($CP_RVR_CLSPERS=missing$ and ($CP_OER_CLSPERS>1$ or $CP_LER_CLSPERS>1$)) (did not talk), then $CP_R_CLSPERS=2$;
- If $CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 (not experienced physical (including threats) nor sexual violence, or does not have current partner), then $CP_R_CLSPERS=missing$.

CP_R_HLTHSERV: Respondent contacted health or social service due to violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from $CP_RVR_HLTHSERV$, $CP_OER_HLTHSERV$, $CP_LEC_MEDCARE$ and CP_LER_SOCSEV
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . Do not have current partner or no violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq CP_R_HLTHSERV \leq 2$; If $CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 then $CP_R_HLTHSERV=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent was in contact with anyone from health or social services regarding the violence they experienced.

See the variables $CP_RVR_HLTHSERV$, $CP_OER_HLTHSERV$ and $CP_LEC_MEDCARE$ for more information regarding the definitions.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If $CP_RVR_HLTHSERV=1$ or $CP_OER_HLTHSERV=1$ or $CP_LEC_MEDCARE=1, 2$ or $CP_LER_SOCSEV=1$ (talked with someone from health or social service), then $CP_R_HLTHSERV=1$;
- If ($CP_RVR_HLTHSERV \neq 1$ and ($CP_OER_HLTHSERV > 1$ or ($CP_LEC_MEDCARE > 2$ and $CP_LER_SOCSEV > 1$))) or ($CP_RVR_HLTHSERV > 1$ and $CP_OER_HLTHSERV=missing$ and $CP_LEC_MEDCARE=missing$ and $CP_LER_SOCSEV=missing$) (did not contact anyone from health or social services), then $CP_R_HLTHSERV=2$;
- If $CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 (not experienced physical (including threats) nor sexual violence, or does not have current partner), then $CP_R_HLTHSERV=missing$.

CP_R_VSSERV: Respondent contacted support service due to violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_RVR_VSSERV , CP_OER_VSSERV , CP_LER_SHELTR , CP_LER_HELPSEV and CP_LER_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Do not have current partner or no violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_PHTHSV_EXPER =1 then $1 \leq \text{CP_R_VSSERV} \leq 2$; If CP_PHTHSV_EXPER =2 or IP_EXIST =2 or 4 then CP_R_VSSERV =missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent contacted any victim support service due to violence done by her/his current partner.

See variables [CP_RVR_VSSERV](#), [CP_OER_VSSERV](#), [CP_LER_SOCSEV](#), [CP_LER_SHELTR](#), [CP_LER_HELPSEV](#) and [CP_LER_OTH](#) for more information regarding the definitions.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If [CP_RVR_VSSERV](#)=1 or [CP_OER_VSSERV](#)=1 or [CP_LER_SHELTR](#)=1 or [CP_LER_HELPSEV](#)=1 or [CP_LER_OTH](#)=1 (talked with someone from any victim support service), then [CP_R_VSSERV](#)=1;
- If ([CP_RVR_VSSERV](#)≠1 and ([CP_OER_VSSERV](#)>1 or ([CP_LER_SHELTR](#)>1 and [CP_LER_HELPSEV](#)>1 and [CP_LER_OTH](#)>1))) or ([CP_RVR_VSSERV](#)>1 and [CP_OER_VSSERV](#)=missing and [CP_LER_SHELTR](#)=missing and [CP_LER_HELPSEV](#)=missing and [CP_LER_OTH](#)=missing) (did not contact anyone from any victim support service), then [CP_R_VSSERV](#)=2;
- If [CP_PHTHSV_EXPER](#)=2 or [IP_EXIST](#)=2 or 4 (not experienced physical (including threats) nor sexual violence, or does not have current partner), then [CP_R_VSSERV](#)=missing.

CP_R_POLICE: Respondent reported current partner violence to the police

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_RVR_POLICE , CP_OER_POLICE and CP_LER_POLICE
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Do not have current partner or no violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If CP_PHTHSV_EXPER =1 then $1 \leq \text{CP_R_POLICE} \leq 2$; If CP_PHTHSV_EXPER =2 or IP_EXIST =2 or 4 then CP_R_POLICE =missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent reported any episode of current partner violence to the police. The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint. Only if the respondent reported any episode by her/himself should it be taken into account.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If $CP_RVR_POLICE=1$ or $CP_OER_POLICE=1$ or $CP_LER_POLICE=1$ (the respondent reported to the police), then $CP_R_POLICE=1$;
- If $CP_RVR_POLICE>1$ or ($CP_RVR_POLICE=missing$ and ($CP_OER_POLICE>1$ or $CP_LER_POLICE>1$)) (the respondent did not report to the police), then $CP_R_POLICE=2$;
- If $CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 (not experienced physical (including threats) nor sexual violence, or does not have current partner), then $CP_R_POLICE=missing$.

CP_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by current partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_RV_LIFDANG , CP_OE_LIFDANG and CP_LE_LIFDANG
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Do not have current partner or no violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq CP_LIFDANG \leq 2$; If $CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 then $CP_LIFDANG=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent felt that her/his life was in danger during any violent episode perpetrated by her/his current partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If $CP_RV_LIFDANG=1$ or $CP_OE_LIFDANG=1$ or $CP_LE_LIFDANG=1$ (felt that life was in danger), then $CP_LIFDANG=1$;
- If $CP_RV_LIFDANG>1$ or ($CP_RV_LIFDANG=missing$ and ($CP_OE_LIFDANG>1$ or $CP_LE_LIFDANG>1$)) (did not feel that life was in danger), then $CP_LIFDANG=2$;
- If $CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 (not experienced physical (including threats) nor sexual violence, or does not have current partner), then $CP_LIFDANG=missing$.

CP_CRIME: Respondent perceived current partner violence as a crime

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from CP_RV_CRIME , CP_OE_CRIME and CP_LE_CRIME
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Do not have current partner or no violence by current partner
Soft check/Filter	If $CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq CP_CRIME \leq 3$ or $CP_CRIME=8$ or 9; If $CP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=2$ or 4 then $CP_CRIME=missing$

Description

This variable aims to understand the respondent's perception of the violence they experienced during any violent episode by their current partner. In combination with e.g. the acts experienced, injuries, type and age of perpetrator, etc. one can analyse potential reasons that may influence the response 'it was a crime' or 'it was just something that happened'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If *CP_RV_CRIME* is not *missing*, then *CP_CRIME*=*CP_RV_CRIME*;
- If *CP_RV_CRIME*=*missing* and *CP_LE_CRIME*=*missing* and *CP_OE_CRIME* is not *missing*, then *CP_CRIME*=*CP_OE_CRIME*;
- If *CP_RV_CRIME*=*missing* and *CP_OE_CRIME*=*missing* and *CP_LE_CRIME* is not *missing*, then *CP_CRIME*=*CP_LE_CRIME*;
- If *CP_PHTHSV_EXPER*=2 or *IP_EXIST*=2 or 4 (not experienced physical (including threats) nor sexual violence, or does not have current partner), then *CP_CRIME*=*missing*.

CP_LIMIT_ACT: Limitation in activities due to violence perpetrated by current partner	
Source	G60
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· Do not have current partner or no violence by current partner or no limitations in activities
Soft check/Filter	If <i>CP_PHTHSV_EXPER</i> =1 and <i>LIMIT_ACT</i> =1 or 2 then $1 \leq \text{CP_LIMIT_ACT} \leq 2$ or <i>CP_LIMIT_ACT</i> =8 or 9; If <i>CP_PHTHSV_EXPER</i> =2 or <i>IP_EXIST</i> =2 or 4 or <i>LIMIT_ACT</i> >2 then <i>CP_LIMIT_ACT</i> = <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the existence of limitations in everyday activities is caused by current partner violence. In other words, whether a respondent who is either severely limited, or limited but not severely, in their everyday activities due to health problems, and who experienced current partner violence, is limited due to violence perpetrated by their current partner or not.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable needs to be filled only if *CP_PHTHSV_EXPER*=1 (experienced at least one type of current partner violence) and *LIMIT_ACT*=1 or 2 (severely limited or limited but not severely in everyday activities due to health problems).

The aim of questions G60, K5 and M61 and their respective variables is to understand whether the respondent's limitations in their everyday activities are caused by any of the following types of violence – current partner, former partner or non-partner violence. Thus, if the response is 'no' and the person experienced former partner violence, question K5 will be asked. If the response is again 'no' and the respondent had experience of non-partner violence, then question M61 will be asked. In contrast, if the response to question G60 is 'yes', then questions K5 and M61 will not be asked, although, in reality, the limitations may be a product of more than one type of violence.

4.2.10. Last former partner violence

A *former partner* is any intimate partner with whom the respondent no longer has an intimate relationship. Alternatively, someone who cohabited with the respondent without being legally married or in a civil partnership. It can also refer to someone who did not live together with the respondent but was nonetheless an intimate partner. However, the variables on former partner violence in this section focus only on the *last violent former partner*, even though the variables only mention 'former partner'.

The **last violent former partner** should be understood as the last person with whom the respondent had an intimate relationship and from whom the respondent experienced threatening/physical/sexual violence, meaning that former partners who were only psychologically violent are not included. For example, if the last former partner was not violent, the partner before that was only psychologically violent (but not physically/sexually violent) and the partner before that used some sort of physical force, then this last person should be considered as the last violent former partner.

If the respondent experienced a series of episodes perpetrated by the last violent former partner, the variables that cover all episodes must be filled. Furthermore, the variables on the last episode must be filled if this episode happened within the last 5 years. If the respondent experienced one episode, the variables covering all episodes are *missing*. If this happened within the last 5 years, the variables covering the last episode must be filled. However, if the episode happened earlier than 5 years ago, then the short-form variables (one episode) must be filled instead.

4.2.10.1. Experiences of former partner violence: violent acts and type of violence

For definitions of *violent acts* and *type of violence*, see [Section 4.2.8.2](#). If the respondent only has a former partner, or if only a former partner was violent, these acts are covered in question [F10](#), and question [H1](#) is not asked.

However, if the respondent experienced violence by more than one former partner (e.g. also by their current partner or more than one former partner), the relevant acts are repeated in question [H1](#). If question [H1](#) is asked, it is recommended that only acts selected in [F10](#) are shown/read.

Nevertheless, whether question [H1](#) is asked or not, the variables based on [H1_1–H1_14](#) must always be filled, based on question [F10](#). If the respondent has a former partner but the screening questions on intimate partner violence showed that the former partner was not violent – i.e. the respondent did not experience threatening nor physical nor sexual violence by their former partner – [Section H](#) in the questionnaire is not used at all.

Moreover, the variables [FP_THRET-FP_OS_EXPER](#) will be *missing* ('or no violence by former partner') in this case, as they focus only on distinguishing which acts of violence the respondent experienced when the former partner was violent (i.e. when [IP_PHTHSV_EXPER](#)=2 or 3).

In contrast, the auxiliary variables [FP_PH_EXPER-FP_PHTHSV_EXPER](#) do address such a case under response option '2' ('No, or unknown'), as they refer to the violence perpetrated by the former partner in general.

FP_THRET: Experienced threatening by former partner	
FP_PUSHED: Experienced pushing by former partner	
FP_SLAPPED: Experienced slapping by former partner	
FP_BEATEN: Experienced beating by former partner	
FP_BURNED: Experienced burning by former partner	
FP_CHOCKED: Experienced strangling by former partner	
FP_WEAPON: Experienced violence with knife or gun by former partner	
FP_OTHPH: Experienced other physical violence by former partner	
FP_RP_VIOLENT: Experienced rape by former partner who used force	
FP_RP_INTOX: Experienced rape by former partner while being intoxicated	
FP_RP_FEAR: Experienced rape by former partner by intimidation	
FP_RP_OTHPERS: Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else as forced by former partner	
FP_AR_EXPER: Experienced attempted rape by former partner	
FP_OS_EXPER: Experienced other sexual violence by former partner	
Source	H1 (or F10)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable}=8$ or 9 ; If IP_EXIST=1 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 4 then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question H1 is asked if the respondent experienced violence by more than one intimate partner (based on questions in Section F). However, only acts for which the respondent said 'yes' in question F10 will be listed in question H1.

To avoid repeating the question (the acts experienced are already known), if the respondent experienced violence only by one former partner (not by their current partner, nor by any other former partner), then question H1 is not asked, but the variables still have to be derived as follows:

- If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 and FP_THPHSV_PERP=1 (the respondent experienced violence only by a former partner and only by one former partner), then values are based on question F10;
- If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=3 or FP_THPHSV_PERP=2 (the respondent experienced violence by more than one partner), then values are based on question H1. However, if the question on having experienced a specific act of violence is not part of question H1, as the specific act was not selected during screening (question F10) as 'yes', then the information for the relevant variable must be derived from question F10.

FP_PH_EXPER: Experienced physical violence by former partner	
FP_PHTH_EXPER: Experienced physical violence (including threats) by former partner	
FP_RP_EXPER: Experienced rape by former partner	
FP_RPAR_EXPER: Experienced rape or attempted rape by former partner	
FP_SV_EXPER: Experienced sexual violence by former partner	
FP_PHTHSV_EXPER: Experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by former partner	
Source	Auxiliary variables derived from FP_THRET-FP_OS_EXPER and IP_EXIST
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	3 No former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_EXIST=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If IP_EXIST=1 or 4 then $\text{variable} = 3$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

In general, Section H, Section J and Section K in the questionnaire are filled only if the respondent experienced violence by former partner(s). However, variables FP_PH_EXPER-FP_PHTHSV_EXPER have to be filled for all respondents.

As the variables are auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, they should be derived as follows:

- If at least one of FP_PUSHED-FP_OTHPH=1, then FP_PH_EXPER=1; if all FP_PUSHED-FP_OTHPH=2, 8, 9 or missing and IP_EXIST=2 or 3, then FP_PH_EXPER=2; if IP_EXIST=1 or 4, then FP_PH_EXPER=3;
- If at least one of FP_THRET-FP_PUSHED=1 then FP_PHTH_EXPER=1; if all FP_THRET-FP_OTHPH=2, 8, 9 or missing and IP_EXIST=2 or 3, then FP_PHTH_EXPER=2; if IP_EXIST=1 or 4, then FP_PHTH_EXPER=3;
- If at least one of FP_RP_VIOLENT-FP_RP_OTHPERS=1, then FP_RP_EXPER=1; if all FP_RP_VIOLENT-FP_RP_OTHPERS=2, 8, 9 or missing and IP_EXIST=2 or 3, then FP_RP_EXPER=2; if IP_EXIST=1 or 4, then FP_RP_EXPER=3;
- If at least one of FP_RP_VIOLENT-FP_AR_EXPER=1, then FP_RPAR_EXPER=1; if all FP_RP_VIOLENT-FP_AR_EXPER=2, 8, 9 or missing and IP_EXIST=2 or 3, then FP_RPAR_EXPER=2; if IP_EXIST=1 or 4, then FP_RPAR_EXPER=3;
- If at least one of FP_RP_VIOLENT-FP_OS_EXPER=1, then FP_SV_EXPER=1; if all FP_RP_VIOLENT-FP_OS_EXPER=2, 8, 9 or missing and IP_EXIST=2 or 3, then FP_SV_EXPER=2; if IP_EXIST=1 or 4, then FP_SV_EXPER=3;
- If FP_PHTH_EXPER=1 or FP_SV_EXPER=1, then FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1; if FP_PHTH_EXPER=2 and FP_SV_EXPER=2, then FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2; if FP_PHTH_EXPER=3 and FP_SV_EXPER=3, then FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=3.

4.2.10.2. Occurrence and frequency of former partner violence

FP_TH_F: Frequency of threatening perpetrated by former partner	
FP_PH_F: Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_RPAR_F: Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by former partner	
FP_OS_F: Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by former partner	
Source	H2_1-H2_4 and FP_PHTHSV_EXPER
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Once
	2 More than once
	3 Experienced violence by this former partner but not this type of violence
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 3$ or $\text{variable}=8$ or 9 ; If IP_EXIST=1 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 4 then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The aim of this variable is to show whether the violence perpetrated by the former partner was repeated or not: one episode ('once'), more episodes ('more than once') or none ('never').

It is recommended to show/read only the type of violence that was selected by the respondent under the screening questions. However, in cases where the respondent does not select a type of violence, the variable should be equal to '3', although this response option is not shown in the question itself.

The variable should be derived from question H2 as follows:

- If question H2_i is not *missing*, then $\text{variable}=\text{H2}_i$;
- If question H2_i is *missing* and FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1, then $\text{variable}=3$;
- If variable FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3, then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$.

FP_OCCUR: Occurrence of (last) episode of former partner violence	
Source	H3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Within the last 12 months
	2 1 to 5 years ago
	3 More than 5 years ago
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 3$ or $\text{FP_OCCUR}=8$ or 9 ; If IP_EXIST=1 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 4 then $\text{FP_OCCUR}=\text{missing}$

Description

After providing information on the type of violence, the respondents are asked to think about all experiences related to this former partner.

In the case of one episode, this variable shows when this episode happened. Otherwise, it shows the last time this former partner violence occurred. This information is crucial for regular monitoring as it also focuses on recent episodes (last 12 months; 1 to 5 years ago).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The wording of the question should be different depending on whether the respondent experienced one or more episodes, i.e. 'When did it happen' or 'When was the last time?' Based on the current questionnaire's structure, 'one episode' can be detected if the respondent reported 'once' and one type of violence.

Instead of the exact time, the response options 'within the last 12 months', '1 to 5 years ago' and 'more than 5 years ago' are offered, so the same logic must be used in the questionnaire. Nevertheless, in a personal interview, if the respondent reports the exact date of occurrence, the interviewer should select the appropriate response option in line with the respondent's answer.

The response options refer to the time of interview, i.e. time of data collection.

FPNE_LYEAR: Number of episodes of former partner violence during last 12 months

Source	H4 and H5	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived	
Reference period	Last 12 months	
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1-10	Exact number of episodes
	11	More than ten episodes
	99	This information could not be retrieved
	.	Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner within last year
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_OCCUR=1$ then $1 \leq FPNE_LYEAR \leq 11$ or $FPNE_LYEAR=99$; If $FP_OCCUR \neq 1$ then $FPNE_LYEAR=missing$	

Description

This variable shows the occurrence of former partner violence that happened during the last 12 months prior to the interview or data collection, classified in the following way: 'the exact number of episodes' if 10 or less; and 'more than 10 episodes' if the number of episodes was more than 10.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The relevant questions are either asked or not, depending on the information collected beforehand, as follows:

- Question is not asked but information must be provided if $FP_TH_F=FP_OS_F$ are only once equal to '1' and $FP_OCCUR=1$ (experienced former partner violence once and within last year); then $FPNE_LYEAR=1$;
- Other respondents who experienced the last episode within the last 12 months will have to answer question H4 using one of three options that are offered: 'one episode', 'two to ten episodes' or 'more than ten episodes', and to answer question H5 depending on the answer to question H4.

Using the information from questions H4 and H5, the variable should be derived in the following way:

- If the respondent experienced one episode (question $H4=1$), then $FPNE_LYEAR=1$;
- If the respondent experienced two to ten episodes (question $H4=2$), they will be asked question H5 where the exact number of episodes should be reported. If the number of episodes is provided, the relevant number (2-10) should be reported for this variable;

- However, if the respondent experienced two to ten episodes (question H4=2) but did not provide the exact number of episodes in question H5 (H5=98 or 99), this variable will take value '99' and they will be asked question H6 about the frequency of this behaviour;
- If the respondent experienced more than ten episodes (question H4=3), then FPNE_LYEAR=11. In addition, this respondent will be asked about the frequency of this behaviour in question H6;
- In cases when the respondent refuses to say or cannot provide the information whether the number of episodes was one, two to ten, or more than ten (question H4=8 or 9), the response option '99' should be selected. Those who selected 'Don't want to answer' or 'Don't know/Can't remember' in question H4 will be asked question H6 about the frequency of former partner violence during the last 12 months preceding the interview/data collection.

FPF_LYEAR: Frequency of former partner violence during last 12 months	
Source	H5 and H6
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
	2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
	3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
	4 More seldom
	5 Only in particular periods (for instance, during a holiday)
	7 The exact number of episodes provided (1-10 episodes)
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner within last year
Soft check/Filter	If FP_OCCUR=1 then $1 \leq \text{FPF_LYEAR} \leq 5$ or $\text{FPF_LYEAR} = 7, 8$ or 9 ; If FP_OCCUR≠1 then $\text{FPF_LYEAR} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows the frequency of former partner violence that happened during the last 12 months if the number of episodes is more than 10 or if the respondent did not specify the exact number of episodes.

The response option 'only in particular periods' refers to a case of irregular frequency of former partner violence, such as during holiday periods, visiting relatives, during periods of illness, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Respondents who experienced more than ten episodes or did not provide information on the exact number of episodes of former partner violence during the last 12 months will be asked to specify the frequency via question H6.

If an answer about frequency is provided, the variable will take value 1-5. If the respondent did not want or could not provide the answer, the variable will take the value '8' or '9'.

Respondents who provided the exact number of episodes in either question H4 ('one episode') or in question H5, will be recorded under response option '7' ('the exact number of episodes provided').

FP_D: Duration of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H2 and H7
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Less than six months
	2 From 6 months up to 1 year
	3 From 1 year up to 2 years
	4 From 2 years up to 5 years
	5 More than 5 years
	6 It has happened once
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or 3 then $1 \leq FP_D \leq 6$ or $FP_D=8$ or 9 ; If $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_D=missing$

Description

This variable shows the duration of former partner violence.

However, it could be that the respondent experienced different types of violence with different durations, e.g. the violence started with more slight physical acts, sexual violence was included recently. In this case, the duration should be calculated from the moment when the first violent act by the former partner was experienced.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Respondents who experienced one episode based on question H2 (one type and once) are not asked to respond to this question. However, the variable FP_D will be equal to '6' (it has happened once).

FP_RVF: Frequency of repeated violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H8
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
	2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
	3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
	4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
	5 Less than once a year
	6 Only in particular periods (for instance, during a holiday)
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq FP_RVF \leq 6$ or $FP_RVF=8$ or 9 ; If $FP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_RVF=missing$

Description

This variable shows the frequency of former partner violence.

However, it could be that the respondent experienced different type of violence with different frequency. In this case, the most frequent behaviour should be taken into account.

Moreover, as frequency of violence is asked about only if this happened more than once, then if the duration of violence was up to one year (FP_D=1 or 2) the frequency of violence cannot be 'less than once a year'. Therefore, it is recommended to show a warning message during the interview in this situation (i.e. if question H7=1 or 2 and H8=5). Finally, if this type of error is not corrected within the data collection, the data will have to be corrected during the data processing by having a value '9' for variable FP_RVF.

The response option 'only in particular periods' refers to a case of irregular frequency of former partner violence, such as during holiday periods, visiting relatives, during periods of illness, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This question is not asked if the respondent experienced one episode. In addition, the next questions in this section are not asked if it was one episode (variables with code 'RV' – repeated violence).

FP_TOGETH: Were together when first episode of former partner violence happened	
Source	H9
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes, was together with this partner
	2 Separation process was ongoing
	3 After separation
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq FP_TOGETH \leq 3$ or $FP_TOGETH=8$ or 9 ; If $FP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_TOGETH=missing$

Description

This variable shows if the first violent episode happened when the respondent was together with the partner, when they were separating or breaking up, or after they had already separated or broken up. Studies have shown that there are cases when a partner could start using physical force after the relationship had ended or was going towards the end.

4.2.10.3. Physical and psychological consequences of repeated former partner violence

An important issue for consideration are the consequences of violence both for the victim and for society.

Firstly, *consequences of violence* can be divided into short- and long-term consequences. For instance, if the victim ended up with small cuts and bruises or with long-standing health problems (e.g. loss of vision or hearing) or, in the case of female respondents, whether any victim experienced a miscarriage or pregnancy as a consequence of this violence.

Secondly, consequences can also be psychological, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences of experienced violence.

FP_RVC_BRUISE: Bruises due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_RVC_CUTS: Cuts or burns due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_RVC_FRACT: Fractures due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_RVC_HEADINJ: Brain injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_RVC_INTINJ: Internal injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_RVC_GENINJ: Genital injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_RVC_MISCAR: Miscarriage due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_RVC_PREGN: Pregnancy due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_RVC_OTHINJ: Other type of injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H10
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· Do not have former partner, or no repeated violence, or experienced only threatening by former partner, or this type of injury not applicable

Soft check/Filter	For FP_RVC_BRUISE-FP_RVC_GENINJ and FP_RVC_OTHINJ: If $(1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or $9)$ and $(FP_PH_EXPER=1$ or $FP_SV_EXPER=1)$ then $1 \leq variable \leq 2$ or $variable=8$ or 9 ; If $FP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $(FP_PH_EXPER=2$ and $FP_SV_EXPER=2)$ then $variable=missing$
	For FP_RVC_MISCAR: If $SEX=2$ and $(1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or $9)$ and $(FP_PH_EXPER=1$ or $FP_SV_EXPER=1)$ then $1 \leq FP_RVC_MISCAR \leq 2$ or $FP_RVC_MISCAR=8$ or 9 ; If $SEX=1$ or $FP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $(FP_PH_EXPER=2$ and $FP_SV_EXPER=2)$ then $FP_RVC_MISCAR=missing$
For FP_RVC_PREGN: If $SEX=2$ and $FP_RP_EXPER=1$ and $(1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or $9)$ then $1 \leq FP_RVC_PREGN \leq 2$ or $FP_RVC_PREGN=8$ or 9 ; If $SEX=1$ or $FP_RP_EXPER=2$ or $FP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 then $FP_RVC_PREGN=missing$	

Description

This set of variables refers to potential consequences of experienced repeated physical or sexual violence by the respondent's former partner.

Physical injuries or physical trauma is damage to the body caused by external force, such as falls, hits, weapons and other causes. Potential physical injuries are listed as separate 'yes/no' questions, ranging from minor to more severe physical injuries.

Minor physical injuries resulting from violence, such as cuts, scratches, bruises or burns, can be managed with little or no disruption to daily activities. In contrast, *serious injuries* such as broken bones or fractures, head, internal or genital injuries, etc. may require hospitalisation or surgery, and usually have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death.

Apart from the listed physical injuries, question H10_9 asks about experiencing some 'other' injuries. However, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define an injury using their own words. Therefore, countries are advised to reclassify these answers, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

At first, the variables are applicable only to the respondents for whom `FP_PH_EXPER=1` or `FP_SV_EXPER=1` (experienced physical or sexual violence by former partner) and `FP_D≠6` (was not one episode). In addition, question `H10_7` should only be asked to female respondents and question `H10_8` should only be asked to female respondents who experienced rape by a former partner.

A translation of these injuries must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the meaning should not be changed, at least for distinguishing minor from serious injuries.

FP_RVC_INJURY: Physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>FP_RVC_BRUISE-FP_RVC_OTHINJ</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner or experienced only threatening by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>FP_RVC_BRUISE=1</code> or ... or <code>FP_RVC_OTHINJ=1</code> then <code>FP_RVC_INJURY=1</code> ; If (<code>FP_PH_EXPER=1</code> or <code>FP_SV_EXPER=1</code>) and (<code>1≤FP_D≤5</code> or <code>FP_D=8</code> or <code>9</code>) and <code>FP_RVC_BRUISE≠1</code> and ... and <code>FP_RVC_OTHINJ≠1</code> then <code>FP_RVC_INJURY=2</code> ; If <code>FP_D=6</code> or <code>IP_EXIST=1</code> or <code>4</code> or (<code>FP_PH_EXPER=2</code> and <code>FP_SV_EXPER=2</code>) then <code>FP_RVC_INJURY=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury due to former partner repeated violence, regardless of whether it was a minor or very serious injury.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If any of `FP_RVC_BRUISE-FP_RVC_OTHINJ` equals '1', then `FP_RVC_INJURY=1`;
- If (`FP_PH_EXPER=1` or `FP_SV_EXPER=1`) and `FP_D=1-5, 8` or `9` (repeated physical or sexual violence by former partner) and none of `FP_RVC_BRUISE-FP_RVC_OTHINJ` equals '1', then `FP_RVC_INJURY=2`.

FP_RV_INJURY_F: Frequency of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	
Source	<code>H11</code>
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Once
	2 More than once
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner or experienced only threatening by former partner or no injuries due to former partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If <code>FP_RVC_INJURY=1</code> then <code>1≤FP_RV_INJURY_F≤2</code> or <code>FP_RV_INJURY_F=8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>FP_RVC_INJURY=2</code> or <code>FP_RVC_INJURY=missing</code> then <code>FP_RV_INJURY_F=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows the frequency of physical injury ('once' or 'more than once') that happened during the former partner repeated violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question H11 is asked if the respondent reported at least one type of injury in question H10.

FP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR: Occurrence of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H12
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Within the last 12 months
	2 1 to 5 years ago
	3 More than 5 years ago
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner or experienced only threatening by former partner or no injuries due to former partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If FP_RVC_INJURY=1 then $1 \leq \text{FP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR} \leq 3$ or $\text{FP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR} = 8$ or 9; If FP_RVC_INJURY=2 or FP_RVC_INJURY=missing then $\text{FP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows when the physical injury happened. If the injury happened once, the variable shows when this happened. Otherwise, it shows the last time the former partner repeated the physical/sexual violence that caused the physical injury. This information is crucial for regular monitoring, as it also focuses on recent episodes that caused the physical injury (last 12 months; 1 to 5 years ago).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The wording of the question should be different depending on whether the respondent experienced the physical injury one or more times, i.e. 'When did you suffer injuries due to these episodes' or 'When was the last time you suffered injuries due to these episodes?'

Instead of the exact time, the response options 'within the last 12 months', '1 to 5 years ago' and 'more than 5 years ago' are offered, so the same logic must be used in the questionnaire. Nevertheless, in a personal interview, if the respondent reports the exact date of occurrence, the interviewer should select the appropriate response option in line with the respondent's answer. The response options refer to the time of interview, i.e. time of data collection.

Lastly, this variable should be cross-checked with the information provided for FP_OCCUR and FP_D. For instance, if the respondent reported that the last violent episode happened '1 to 5 years ago', then the (latest) injury cannot happen 'within the last 12 months'. Hence, the data will have to be corrected accordingly. However, as one cannot know whether the (latest) injury happened '1 to 5 years ago' or earlier, the variable FP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR should be equal to '9'. Similarly, if the last violent episode happened 'more than 5 years ago', then the (latest) injury cannot have happened either 'within the last 12 months' or 'within 1 to 5 years ago'. Therefore, FP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR should take value '3'. Finally, if the last violent episode happened 'within the last 12 months' and the duration of violence was up to one year (FP_D=1 or 2), then the (latest) injury cannot have happened 'more than 5 years ago'. If this type of error appears in the data, FP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR should equal '9'.

FP_RVC_PERMDAM: Permanent physical damage as consequence of repeated violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H13
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner or experienced only threatening by former partner or no injuries due to former partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If FP_RVC_INJURY=1 then $1 \leq \text{FP_RVC_PERMDAM} \leq 2$ or FP_RVC_PERMDAM=8 or 9; If FP_RVC_INJURY=2 or FP_RVC_INJURY=missing then FP_RVC_PERMDAM=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent ended up with any permanent physical damage as a consequence of repeated physical or sexual violence by a former partner. *Permanent physical damage* refers to any injury that permanently impairs someone's physical condition in any way, regardless of how minimal it is (scars, loss of vision, hearing loss, HIV because of rape, etc.).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is applicable only for respondents who experienced physical injury due to repeated physical or sexual violence by a former partner.

The potential issue with question H13 is having various examples in only one question ranging from e.g. scars to HIV, where the answer 'yes' should be selected if the respondent had any of them. Therefore, firstly, a translation of permanent physical consequences must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead without changing the overall meaning. Secondly, a question's formulation needs to emphasise that *any* permanent physical consequence should be considered, regardless of the level of disruption to the respondent's daily activities. Finally, in a personal interview, if the respondent did not experience rape, the example 'HIV as a consequence of rape' may be skipped.

FP_RVC_PSYCH: Psychological consequences of repeated violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H14
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq \text{FP_D} \leq 5$ or FP_D=8 or 9 then $1 \leq \text{FP_RVC_PSYCH} \leq 2$ or FP_RVC_PSYCH=8 or 9; If FP_D=6 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 4 then FP_RVC_PSYCH=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent had any mental health issues as a consequence of repeated former partner violence, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Firstly, a translation of psychological consequences must be done according to national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the overall meaning should not be compromised. Secondly, the formulation needs to emphasise that *any* psychological consequence should be considered, regardless of the level of disruption to the respondent's daily activities.

4.2.10.4. Repeated former partner violence - impact on family life

The following variables take an in-depth look at the former partner violence and its impact on everyday family life, such as violence during pregnancy, leaving or not leaving the partner and children as victims or witnesses to the violence.

Many studies have indicated that women may be at increased risk of violence by an intimate partner during their pregnancy. The experience of violence by an intimate partner during pregnancy might have numerous negative consequences, including a huge health risk. Pregnant women might even be more vulnerable in terms of depending more on their partner, and therefore the violence could even increase. Some studies have pointed out that childhood witnesses of violence between parents are at risk of future violence. Being a victim or witness of violence at home during childhood could be associated with significant mental health impairment and other serious consequences.

FP_RVE_PREG: Experience of repeated former partner violence during pregnancy	
Source	H15, H16 and H17
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Violence stayed the same
	2 Violence decreased
	3 Violence increased
	4 Violence started
	5 Partner was not violent during pregnancy
	7 Never been pregnant
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner or respondent is male
Soft check/Filter	If SEX=2 and (1≤FP_D≤5 or FP_D=8 or 9) then 1≤FP_RVE_PREG≤5 or FP_RVE_PREG=7 or 9; If SEX=1 or FP_D=6 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 4 then FP_RVE_PREG=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced violence by a former partner during pregnancy and how the violent behaviour changed during this time.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The questions in the questionnaire are applicable only if the respondent is a woman, and FP_RVE_PREG should be derived from questions H15, H16 and H17.

It is recommended to use the question in the current partner violence section (if the respondent experienced repeated current partner violence) for routing, as follows:

- If question G14 is 8, 9 or *missing* (no current partner or current partner not violent or question not answered), then question H15 should be asked. If question H15=1 (former partner was violent during pregnancy) and there is a response to question H17 (H17=1-4), the same values are taken for FP_RVE_PREG. If question H15=2 (former partner was not violent during pregnancy), then FP_RVE_PREG=5;
- If question G14=1 or 2 (the respondent has been pregnant), then question H16 is asked (the question does not have the response option 'never been pregnant');
- If question H16=1 (former partner was violent during pregnancy) and question H17 is answered (H17=1-4), then the same values are taken for FP_RVE_PREG. If question H16=2 (former partner was not violent during pregnancy), then FP_RVE_PREG=5;
- If question G14=3 (the respondent was not pregnant), then questions H15-H17 should not be asked and FP_RVE_PREG=7;
- If question G14 is 8, 9 or *missing* and question H15=3 (the respondent was not pregnant), then FP_RVE_PREG=7;
- If there is not a response to one of the questions H15, H16 or H17, then FP_RVE_PREG=9.

It may be interesting to compare the information under this variable with variables FP_RVC_MISCAR and FP_RVC_PREGN. However, due to the sensitive nature of the topic, certain inconsistencies may appear in the data. For instance, a female respondent may say that a consequence of former partner repeated violence was a miscarriage (FP_RVC_MISCAR=1), but also reports that her former partner was never violent during pregnancy (FP_RVE_PREG=5) or that she has never been pregnant (FP_RVE_PREG=7). Similarly, a female respondent may say that a consequence was a pregnancy (FP_RVC_PREGN=1), but she also reports that she has never been pregnant (FP_RVE_PREG=7). The reason behind this may be a different interpretation of 'being pregnant'. For instance, some women may consider themselves as 'being pregnant' only if the pregnancy was over 3 months, or only if they gave birth.

Nevertheless, although these inconsistencies are not seen as data errors, countries are advised to check these cases during the data processing (and not during data collection!) to avoid simple data entry errors (e.g. if PAPI is used).

FP_RVW_CHLD: Children as witnesses of repeated former partner violence

Source	H18 and H19
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Saw/heard episodes rarely
	2 Saw/heard episodes sometimes
	3 Saw/heard episodes often
	4 Do not think that they saw/heard episodes
	7 No children living/spending time with respondent
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq FP_RVW_CHLD \leq 4$ or $FP_RVW_CHLD=7$ or 9 ; If $FP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_RVW_CHLD=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether any child who was spending time or lived in the family saw or heard any violent episode and, if yes, how frequently this was happening.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from questions H18 and H19. At first, the question ‘was any child spending time or living with the respondent’ is asked and, only if the answer is ‘yes’, then another question is asked to understand how often they have seen or heard any of these violent episodes.

The variable should be derived as follows:

- If question H19 is asked and there is a response (H19=1-4), then the same values are taken for FP_RVW_CHLD;
- If question H18=2 (no existence of children), then FP_RVW_CHLD=7;
- If there is not a response to one of the questions, then FP_RVW_CHLD=9.

FP_RVE_CHLD: Children as victims of repeated former partner violence

Source	H18 and H20
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Rarely
	2 Sometimes
	3 Often
	4 Do not think that this happened
	7 No children living/spending time with respondent
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq FP_RVE_CHLD \leq 4$ or $FP_RVE_CHLD=7$ or 9 ; If $FP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_RVE_CHLD=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether any child (who was spending time or was living with the family) was also the victim of any violent episodes. If yes, it also shows how frequently this was happening.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from questions H18 and H20.

At first, the question ‘was any child spending time or living with the respondent’ is asked and, only if the answer is ‘yes’, then another question is asked to understand how often they were victims of any episodes.

The variable should be derived as follows:

- If question H20 is asked and there is a response (H20=1-4), then the same values are taken for FP_RVE_CHLD;
- If question H18=2 (no existence of children), then FP_RVE_CHLD=7;
- If there is not a response to one of the questions, then FP_RVE_CHLD=9.

FP_RV_LEAV: Lived apart due to repeated former partner violence	
Source	H21 (optional) and FP_TOGETH
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 Never lived together or violence started after separation
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq FP_RV_LEAV \leq 3$ or $FP_RV_LEAV=8, 9$ or 97 ; If $FP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_RV_LEAV=missing$ or 97

Description

This variable is optional and aims to show whether the respondent ever lived apart from the former partner due to violence before they finally separated.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variables are derived from question H21, which is optional in the questionnaire. Hence, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), the variable should be equal to '97'.

However, question H21 is not asked if, based on question H9, it is known that this former partner was not violent during the relationship, but that the violence started after the separation/breaking up. Nevertheless, the variable should be filled as following:

- If $FP_TOGETH=3$ (violence started after separation), then $FP_RV_LEAV=3$;
- If question was not asked as it is optional, then $FP_RV_LEAV=97$.

After question H21, which should show whether the respondent ever lived apart from a violent partner, the reasons for going back to them are asked (question H22) and shown to the respondent under the next set of variables. Nevertheless, if question H21 is not asked (country does not collect this info), all variables FP_RVBACK_FEAR - FP_RVBACK_OTH should be equal to '97'.

FP_RVBACK_FEAR: Going back to former partner as afraid of consequences to self or to close people	
FP_RVBACK_FEARP: Going back to former partner as afraid of consequences to partner	
FP_RVBACK_CHLD: Going back to former partner due to children	
FP_RVBACK_SHAME: Going back to former partner as ashamed	
FP_RVBACK_ECON: Going back to former partner due to lack of finances	
FP_RVBACK_LOVE: Going back to former partner as loved partner	
FP_RVBACK_PRESS: Going back to former partner due to pressure from others	
FP_RVBACK_OTH: Going back to former partner due to other reason	
Source	H22 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Never lived apart from former partner due to former partner repeated violence
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_RV_LEAV=1$ then $1 \leq variable \leq 2$ or $variable=9$ or 97 ; If $FP_RV_LEAV>1$ or $FP_RV_LEAV=missing$ then $variable=missing$ or 97

Description

These variables are optional and aim to show the reasons for going back to live with the partner.

Question H22 allows multiple responses, and the respondent should list here all the reasons for going back. Moreover, all response options apart from 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember' should be read/shown to the respondent.

Apart from the listed reasons, the respondent can choose 'other reasons' if they cannot define the reason based on the response options that are offered. However, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define the reason using their own words. Thus, if analyses show that this was the case, countries are advised to reclassify this response option, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

The variables are derived from question H22, which is optional in the questionnaire. Hence, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), all variables should be equal to '97'. The variable should be derived as follows:

- If question H22=98 or 99, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all variables FP_RVBACK_FEAR-FP_RVBACK_OTH will take value '9';
- However, if the respondent provided the answer, then the relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and others value '2'. For instance, if only 'for children's sake' was selected, then FP_RVBACK_CHLD=1 and each of FP_RVBACK_FEAR-FP_RVBACK_OTH=2. Moreover, if the information is collected and the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of FP_RVBACK_FEAR-FP_RVBACK_OTH must be equal to '1', as the respondent should select a concrete reason(s) or, if there is no suitable reason, then they should select 'other reason'. Hence, if all FP_RVBACK_FEAR-FP_RVBACK_OTH are equal to '2', and it is known that the respondent went back to live again with this former partner after being apart, this would be a mistake.

4.2.10.5. Reporting of any repeated episodes that happened during former partner violence

Estimating unreported violence is important when it comes to developing policies to eradicate violence. Thus, questions on *reporting* or telling other people are included. In addition, it is not important when the respondent talked about this experience or reported it somewhere (immediately after it happened, several days, or even several years after the event).

FP_RVR_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_RVR_HLTHSERV: Respondent contacted health service due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_RVR_VSSERV: Respondent contacted victim support organisation due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	
Source	H23/ H24/ H25
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D = 8$ or 9 then $1 \leq variable \leq 2$ or $variable = 8$ or 9 ; If $FP_D = 6$ or $IP_EXIST = 1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER = 1$ or 4 then $variable = missing$

Description

The concept of *close person* should be understood in its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include an intimate partner, blood relatives such as *parents* and *children*, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. If it is clearer for the respondent, it can be explained that it refers to reporting or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker.

A *victim support organisation* means any organisation or official body providing help to victims of violence, e.g. social services, helplines, shelters, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

The variables need to be derived directly from questions H23, H24 and H25, respectively.

FP_RVR_POLICE: Respondent reported repeated former partner violence to the police

Source	H26
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, but someone else reported
	3 No, no one reported
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq FP_RVR_POLICE \leq 3$ or $FP_RVR_POLICE=8$ or 9 ; If $FP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_RVR_POLICE=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent reported to the police any episode of former partner repeated violence.

The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If translation of the term 'reporting' can mean different things depending on the national legal/justice system, it must be clear to the respondents that all cases are considered.

The variable should be constructed in the following way:

- If only the respondent reported any of these cases to the police, then $FP_RVR_POLICE=1$;
- If the respondent did not contact the police them self but someone else did, then $FP_RVR_POLICE=2$;
- If both the respondent and someone else reported, then $FP_RVR_POLICE=1$ as the focus is on the respondent;
- Finally, if no one reported (neither the respondent nor someone else), then $FP_RVR_POLICE=3$.

FP_RVRE_POLICE: Type of repeated former partner violence reported to the police

Source	H27 (optional), FP_PH_EXPER, FP_SV_EXPER and FP_D
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Physical
	2 Sexual
	3 Both physical and sexual
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner or not reported to police by respondent
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_RVR_POLICE=1$ then $1 \leq FP_RVRE_POLICE \leq 3$ or $FP_RVRE_POLICE=9$ or 97 ; If $FP_RVR_POLICE>1$ or $FP_RVR_POLICE=missing$ then $FP_RVRE_POLICE=missing$ or 97

Description

Many studies have shown that intimate partner violence is underreported to the police. Therefore, it is important to analyse which types of violence victims are more ready to report to the police.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question H27 is optional in the questionnaire. Hence, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), the variable should be equal to '97'.

If the question is included, it should be asked only if the respondent experienced both physical and sexual violence and reported it to the police them self (question H26=1). However, the variable has to be filled for all respondents who experienced repeated violence by a former partner.

The variable should be derived as follows:

- If question H27 is asked and there is a response (H27=1-3), the same values are taken for FP_RVRE_POLICE;
- If question H27 is not asked and FP_RVR_POLICE=1 (the respondent reported it to the police) and FP_PH_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced physical violence) and FP_D=1-5, 8 or 9 (not one episode), then FP_RVRE_POLICE=1;
- If question H27 is not asked and FP_RVR_POLICE=1 (the respondent reported it to the police) and FP_SV_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced sexual violence) and FP_D=1-5, 8 or 9 (not one episode), then FP_RVRE_POLICE=2;
- If H27=8 or 9 or FP_RVR_POLICE=8 or 9 (any question has non-response) or H27 not asked as only threatening was experienced, then FP_RVRE_POLICE=9.

4.2.10.6. Respondent's perception of repeated former partner violence

The concept of *severity of violence* is a multidimensional concept encompassing the nature of the acts, fear for life, seriousness of injuries, frequency, consequences, etc. Therefore, the following variables are the respondent's self-assessment of repeated violence by a former partner.

FP_RV_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	
Source	H28
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq FP_RV_LIFDANG \leq 2$ or $FP_RV_LIFDANG=8$ or 9 ; If $FP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_RV_LIFDANG=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent felt that their life was in danger when any of these episodes happened.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

The variable should be derived directly from question H28.

FP_RVF_LIFDANG: Frequency of feeling that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H29 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Felt that life was in danger once
	2 Felt that life was in danger more than once
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner or did not feel that life was in danger
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_RV_LIFDANG=1$ then $1 \leq FP_RVF_LIFDANG \leq 2$ or $FP_RVF_LIFDANG=8, 9$ or 97 ; If $FP_RV_LIFDANG > 1$ or $FP_RV_LIFDANG=missing$ then $FP_RVF_LIFDANG=missing$ or 97

Description

This variable shows the frequency of the respondent feeling that their life was in danger during the repeated former partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

As the variable is optional, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), variable should be equal to '97'.

FP_RV_CRIME: Repeated former partner violence perceived as a crime

Source	H30
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Do not have former partner or no repeated violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq FP_RV_CRIME \leq 3$ or $FP_RV_CRIME=8$ or 9 ; If $FP_D=6$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_RV_CRIME=missing$

Description

This variable aims to understand the respondent's perception of the experienced violence. In combination with e.g. the acts experienced, injuries, type and age of perpetrator, etc. one can analyse potential reasons that may influence the response 'it was a crime' or 'it was just something that happened'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

This variable should be derived directly from question H30.

4.2.10.7. One violent episode by former partner that happened more than 5 years ago

This set of questions is asked instead of 'all episodes' or 'last episode' part, as the violence happened once and more than 5 years ago.

Physical consequences

FP_OEC_BRUISE: Bruises due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
FP_OEC_CUTS: Cuts or burns due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
FP_OEC_FRACT: Fractures due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
FP_OEC_HEADINJ: Brain injury due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
FP_OEC_INTINJ: Internal injury due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
FP_OEC_GENINJ: Genital injury due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
FP_OEC_MISCAR: Miscarriage due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
FP_OEC_PREGN: Pregnancy due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
FP_OEC_OTHINJ: Other type of injury due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
Source	H54
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	<p>For FP_OEC_BRUISE-FP_OEC_GENINJ and FP_OEC_OTHINJ: If FP_D=6 and FP_OCCUR>2 and (FP_PH_EXPER=1 or FP_SV_EXPER=1) then 1≤variable≤2 or variable=8 or 9; If 1≤FP_D≤5 or FP_D=8 or 9 or FP_OCCUR=1 or 2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 or (FP_PH_EXPER=2 and FP_SV_EXPER=2) then variable=missing</p> <p>For FP_OEC_MISCAR: If SEX=2 and FP_D=6 and FP_OCCUR>2 and (FP_PH_EXPER=1 or FP_SV_EXPER=1) then 1≤FP_OEC_MISCAR≤2 or FP_OEC_MISCAR=8 or 9; If SEX=1 or 1≤FP_D≤5 or FP_D=8 or 9 or FP_OCCUR=1 or 2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 or (FP_PH_EXPER=2 and FP_SV_EXPER=2) then FP_OEC_MISCAR=missing</p> <p>For FP_OEC_PREGN: If SEX=2 and FP_RP_EXPER=1 and FP_D=6 and FP_OCCUR>2 then 1≤FP_OEC_PREGN≤2 or FP_OEC_PREGN=8 or 9; If SEX=1 or FP_RP_EXPER=2 or 1≤FP_D≤5 or FP_D=8 or 9 or FP_OCCUR=1 or 2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 then FP_OEC_PREGN=missing</p>

Description

This set of variables refers to potential consequences of physical or sexual violence by a former partner that happened once and more than five years ago.

Physical injuries or physical trauma is damage to the body caused by external force, such as falls, hits, weapons and other causes. Potential physical injuries are listed as separate 'yes/no' questions, ranging from minor to more severe physical injuries. *Minor physical injuries* resulting from violence, such as cuts, scratches, bruises or burns, can be managed with little or no disruption to daily activities. In contrast, *serious injuries* such as broken bones or fractures,

head, internal or genital injuries, etc. may require hospitalisation or surgery, and usually have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death.

Apart from the listed physical injuries, question H54_9 asks about experiences of some 'other' injuries. However, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define an injury using their own words. Thus, countries are advised to reclassify these answers, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

At first, the variables are applicable only for respondents who experienced one physical/sexual episode by a former partner and more than five years ago: if FP_PH_EXPER=1 or FP_SV_EXPER=1 (experienced physical or sexual violence by former partner) and FP_D=6 (was one episode) and FP_OCCUR>2 (happened more than five years ago or DNK/REF when happened). In addition, question H54_7 should only be asked to female respondents and question H54_8 should only be asked to female respondents who experienced rape by a former partner.

A translation of these injuries must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the meaning should not be changed, at least for distinguishing minor from serious injuries.

FP_OEC_INJURY: Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_OEC_BRUISE-FP_OEC_OTHINJ
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	One episode more than 5 years ago not applicable (do not have former partner or violence by former partner repeated or one episode within last 5 years) or physical/sexual violence not experienced
Soft check/Filter	If FP_OEC_BRUISE=1 or ... or FP_OEC_OTHINJ=1 then FP_OEC_INJURY=1; If (FP_PH_EXPER=1 or FP_SV_EXPER=1) and FP_D=6 and FP_OCCUR>2 and FP_OEC_BRUISE≠1 and ... and FP_OEC_OTHINJ≠1 then FP_OEC_INJURY=2; If 1≤FP_D≤5 or FP_D=8 or 9 or FP_OCCUR>2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 or (FP_PH_EXPER=2 and FP_SV_EXPER=2) then FP_OEC_INJURY=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury due to physical or sexual violence by a former partner that happened once and more than five years ago, regardless of whether it was a minor or very serious injury.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If any of FP_OEC_BRUISE-FP_OEC_OTHINJ equals '1', then FP_OEC_INJURY=1;
- If (FP_PH_EXPER=1 or FP_SV_EXPER=1) and FP_D=6 and FP_OCCUR>2 (experienced physical or sexual violence by former partner once and more than 5 years ago) and all FP_OEC_BRUISE-FP_OEC_OTHINJ are different than '1', then FP_OEC_INJURY=2.

Reporting the episode

FP_OER_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
FP_OER_HLTHSERV: Respondent contacted health service due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
FP_OER_VSSERV: Respondent contacted victim support organisation due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	
Source	H55/ H56/ H57
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· One episode more than 5 years ago not applicable (do not have former partner or violence by former partner repeated or one episode within last 5 years)
Soft check/Filter	If FP_D=6 and FP_OCCUR>2 then 1≤variable≤2 or variable=8 or 9; If 1≤FP_D≤5 or FP_D=8 or 9 or FP_OCCUR=1 or 2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 4 then variable=missing

Description

The concept of *close person* should be understood in its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. If it is clearer for the respondent, it can be explained that it refers to reporting or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker.

Victim support organisation means any organisation or official body providing help to victims of violence, e.g. social services, helplines, shelters, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variables are applicable only for respondents who experienced one violent episode by a former partner and more than five years ago: if FP_D=6 (was one episode) and FP_OCCUR>2 (happened more than five years ago or DNK/REF when happened).

FP_OER_POLICE: Respondent reported former partner violence to the police (once, 5+ years)

Source	H58
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, but someone else reported
	3 No, no one reported
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· One episode more than 5 years ago not applicable (do not have former partner or violence by former partner repeated or one episode within last 5 years)
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_D=6$ and $FP_OCCUR>2$ then $1\leq FP_OER_POLICE\leq 3$ or $FP_OER_POLICE=8$ or 9 ; If $1\leq FP_D\leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or 9 or $FP_OCCUR=1$ or 2 or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_OER_POLICE=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent reported to the police the episode of former partner violence that happened more than five years ago. The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If translation of the term 'reporting' can mean different things depending on the national legal/justice system, it must be clear to the respondents that all cases are considered. The variable should be constructed as:

- If only the respondent reported this case to the police, then $FP_OER_POLICE=1$;
- If the respondent did not contact the police them self but someone else did, then $FP_OER_POLICE=2$;
- If both the respondent and someone else reported, then $FP_OER_POLICE=1$ as the focus is on the respondent;
- Finally, if no one reported (neither the respondent nor someone else), then $FP_OER_POLICE=3$.

Respondent's perception of violence**FP_OE_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)**

Source	H59
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· One episode more than 5 years ago not applicable (do not have former partner or violence by former partner repeated or one episode within last 5 years)
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_D=6$ and $FP_OCCUR>2$ then $1\leq FP_OE_LIFDANG\leq 2$ or $FP_OE_LIFDANG=8$ or 9 ; If $1\leq FP_D\leq 5$ or $FP_D=8$ or 9 or $FP_OCCUR=1$ or 2 or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 or $IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ or 4 then $FP_OE_LIFDANG=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent felt that their life was in danger during this episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question H59.

FP_OE_CRIME: Former partner violence (once, 5+ years) perceived as a crime	
Source	H60
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If FP_D=6 and FP_OCCUR>2 then 1≤FP_OE_CRIME≤3 or FP_OE_CRIME=8 or 9; If 1≤FP_D≤5 or FP_D=8 or 9 or FP_OCCUR=1 or 2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 or IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 or 4 then FP_OE_CRIME=missing

Description

This variable aims to understand the respondent's perception of the violence experienced during this episode.

In combination with e.g. experienced acts, injuries, type and age of perpetrator, etc. one can analyse potential reasons that may influence the response 'it was a crime' or 'it was just something that happened'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question H60.

4.2.10.8. Last episode of former partner violence that happened in last 5 years

The questions concerning the last episode are crucial, as the last episode is a random selection of violent events. Covering only the most recent events (episodes that happened within the last 5 years), the variables in this section show how serious this last episode was.

However, a common issue that occurred during the pilot tests was that respondents described the most serious episode, not the last episode. This issue can be solved if the interviewers are properly trained and if the respondents are guided in the right direction with as many instructions as possible (depending on the mode of data collection).

FP_LASTE: Occurrence of last episode of former partner violence

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_OCCUR	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Lifetime	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/Response options	1	Last episode happened within last 12 months
	2	Last episode happened within 1 to 5 years ago
	3	Last episode not applicable (do not have former partner or did not experience violence by former partner or experienced violence by former partner earlier than five years ago)
Soft check/Filter	If FP_OCCUR =1 or 2 then $1 \leq \text{FP_LASTE} \leq 2$; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER =1 or 4 or FP_OCCUR >2 or FP_EXIST =2 then FP_LASTE =3	

Description

This variable shows whether questions on the last episode are applicable or not. In other words, if a person experienced former partner violence within the last year or 1 to 5 years ago, the last episode has to be filled.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from [FP_OCCUR](#) in the following way:

- If [FP_OCCUR](#)=1 (violence happened within last 12 months), then [FP_LASTE](#)=1;
- If [FP_OCCUR](#)=2 (violence happened 1 to 5 years ago), then [FP_LASTE](#)=2;
- If [FP_OCCUR](#)>2 or [IP_PHTHSV_EXPER](#)=1 or 4 or [FP_EXIST](#)=2, then [FP_LASTE](#)=3.

4.2.10.8.1. Acts and types of former partner violence during the last episode

FP_LE_THRET: Experienced threatening during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LE_PUSHED: Experienced pushing during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LE_SLAPPED: Experienced slapping during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LE_BEATEN: Experienced beating during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LE_BURNED: Experienced burning during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LE_CHOCKED: Experienced strangling during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LE_WEAPON: Experienced violence with knife or gun during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LE_OTHPH: Experienced other physical violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LE_RP_VIOLENT: Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner who used force	
FP_LE_RP_INTOX: Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner while being intoxicated	
FP_LE_RP_FEAR: Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner by intimidation	
FP_LE_RP_OTHPERS: Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else during last episode as forced by former partner	
FP_LE_AR_EXPER: Experienced attempted rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LE_OS_OTH: Experienced other degrading or humiliating sexual acts during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
Source	H31 (or H1 or F10)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LASTE<3 then 1≤variable≤2 or variable=8 or 9; If FP_LASTE=3 then variable=missing

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question H31 is asked if the respondent experienced repeated violence by a former partner. However, only acts for which the respondent said 'yes' in question H1 will be listed in question H31.

To avoid repeating this question if not necessary (the acts experienced are already known), question H31 is not asked if the respondent experienced one violent episode by a former partner, but it has to be filled based on question H1. Moreover, if the respondent experienced violence only once and by one intimate partner, then the information about the acts experienced has already been answered during screening (question F10). In this case, the question is not asked, but it should be filled based on question F10.

Therefore, the variable has to be derived as follows:

- If FP_D=1-5, 8 or 9 (repeated violence by former partner), then values are based on question H31. However, if the question on having experienced a specific act of violence is not part of question H31, as the specific act

was not selected during screening (question F10 or H1) as 'yes', then the information for the relevant variable must be derived from question F10 or H1;

- If FP_D=6 (one episode) and IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=3 or FP_THPHSV_PERP=2 (the respondent experienced violence by more than one partner), then values are based on question H1. However, if the question on having experienced a specific act of violence is not part of question H31, as the specific act was not selected during screening (question F10) as 'yes', then the information for the relevant variable must be derived from question F10;
- If FP_D=6 (one episode) and IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 and FP_THPHSV_PERP=1 (the respondent experienced violence only by a former partner and only by one former partner), then values are based on question F10.

FP_LE_PH: Experienced physical violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_LE_PUSHED-FP_LE_OTHPH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LE_PUSHED=1 or ... or FP_LE_OTHPH=1 then FP_LE_PH=1; If FP_LE_PUSHED>1 and ... and FP_LE_OTHPH>1 then FP_LE_PH=2; If FP_LASTE=3 then FP_LE_PH= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows if the respondent experienced physical violence during the last episode of former partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of FP_LE_PUSHED-FP_LE_OTHPH will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

FP_LE_SV: Experienced sexual violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_LE_RP_VIOLENT-FP_LE_RP_OTHPERS, FP_LE_AR_EXPER and FP_LE_OS_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LE_RP_VIOLENT=1 or ... or FP_LE_OS_OTH=1 then FP_LE_SV=1; If FP_LE_RP_VIOLENT>1 and ... and FP_LE_OS_OTH>1 then FP_LE_SV=2; If FP_LASTE=3 then FP_LE_SV= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced sexual violence during the last episode of former partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of `FP_LE_RP_VIOLENT-FP_LE_OS_OTH` will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

4.2.10.8.2. Defence techniques during last episode

This set of variables refers to potential defence techniques that the respondent used during the last episode of former partner violence. Potential 'techniques' are listed from defensive (screaming, attracting attention, calling for help, trying to escape or escaping), to verbal (talking, trying to persuade, begging, threatening), to more offensive (attacking physically or attacking with weapons).

A *physical assault without weapons* should be understood in its widest meaning, ranging from minor physical attack (scratching, grabbing the perpetrator's hand, pushing) to more serious (kicking, hitting, punching).

The same applies for *weapons*, where, apart from *firearms* (guns, pistols, rifles, etc.) or acid, any other dangerous tool, sharp or heavy object that could cause injuries (knives, rocks, axes, pepper spray, etc.) should be considered.

Apart from the listed techniques, question `H32_6` asks about 'other' techniques that were potentially used, such as trying to shield oneself with one's hands. However, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define a technique using their own words. Thus, countries are advised to reclassify the answers, when applicable.

FP_LED_SCREAM: Defence by screaming during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LED_ESCAPE: Defence by escaping during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LED_DISCUSS: Defence by discussing during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LED_ASSAULT: Defence by assaulting without weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LED_WEAPON: Defence by assaulting with weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
FP_LED_OTH: Other type of defence during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	
Source	H32
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If <code>FP_LASTE<3</code> then <code>1≤variable≤2</code> or <code>variable=8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>FP_LASTE=3</code> then <code>variable=missing</code>

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

To avoid having the response option 'I did/could not do anything', instead of having a multiple-answer question, defence techniques are presented as separate 'yes/no' questions. The reason behind this is that this response option may imply guilt, i.e. 'blame' the respondent – 'Didn't you even try to defend yourself?'

Moreover, when translating the introduction text for these questions, one needs to make sure that the chosen wording does not 'blame' the victim in any sense. Hence, instead of using 'Did you...'; it is recommended to use 'Were you able', 'Was it possible', 'Did you try', etc.

Furthermore, a translation of these techniques must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. For instance, if the term 'assault' is not straightforward, it is recommended to formulate the question using concrete examples.

The same applies for the word 'weapon' (guidelines provided for variable [IP_WEAPON](#)).

FP_LE_DEFENCE: Using any defence technique during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_LED_SCREAM - FP_LED_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LED_SCREAM =1 or ... or FP_LED_OTH =1 then FP_LE_DEFENCE =1; If FP_LED_SCREAM >1 and ... and FP_LED_OTH >1 then FP_LE_DEFENCE =2; If FP_LASTE =3 then FP_LE_DEFENCE = <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent did or tried to do anything to protect them self during the last episode of former partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of [FP_LED_SCREAM](#)-[FP_LED_OTH](#) will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

4.2.10.8.3. Circumstances of last episode

The circumstances of the last episode of former partner violence are assessed by a series of items that ask about the involvement of weapons, alcohol or drugs, etc.

FP_LE_INIT: Initiator of last episode of former partner violence

Source	H33 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Respondent 2 Former partner 3 Someone else 8 Don't want to answer 9 Don't know/Can't remember 97 This information is not collected by the country . No threatening nor physical violence done by former partner, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LE_THRET =1 or FP_LE_PH =1 then $1 \leq \text{FP_LE_INIT} \leq 3$ or FP_LE_INIT =8, 9 or 97; If (FP_LE_THRET =2 and FP_LE_PH =2) or FP_LASTE =3 then FP_LE_INIT = <i>missing</i> or 97

Description

Research has shown that, in many cases, abusers blame a victim for initiating the violence, claiming that the victim ‘provoked’ them to be violent and hence often presenting themselves as victims.

For instance, during an argument, one person starts making threats, which ‘provokes’ the other to start using serious physical force: ‘She/he was yelling at me and pushing me, so I had to beat her/him with my fist’.

Therefore, this variable shows, in the respondent’s opinion, who was the one to initiate the threatening or physical violence during the last episode – the respondent, their former partner or someone else – which should, in combination with other variables such as injuries, fear for life, physical and psychological consequences, help in detecting the ‘real’ victim vs. the ‘real’ abuser.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code ‘97’ should be used.

For those who decide to collect this information, it is worth mentioning that the question is very sensitive, as it is asked to real victims of violence and may imply guilt. Therefore, when translating it one needs to make sure that the chosen wording does not ‘blame’ the victim in any sense. Consequently, due to the sensitive and complex nature of this question, it is asked only for threatening and physical violence but not for sexual violence.

FP_LE_PERP_INTOX: Former partner intoxicated during last episode	
Source	H34 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Only drunk
	2 Only on drugs
	3 Intoxicated but not clear with what
	4 Both drunk and on drugs
	5 Neither drunk nor on drugs
	8 Don’t want to answer
	9 Don’t know/Can’t remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{FP_LE_PERP_INTOX} \leq 5$ or $\text{FP_LE_PERP_INTOX}=8, 9$ or 97; If FP_LASTE=3 then $\text{FP_LE_PERP_INTOX}=\text{missing}$ or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the former partner was intoxicated, i.e. under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or of both.

Response option ‘3’ should be used when the respondent was sure that the former partner was under the influence of either alcohol or drugs, but could not distinguish which it was.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code ‘97’ should be used. In addition, a definition of *drugs* is provided for variable FP_RP_INTOX.

Lastly, the information from this variable could be compared with FP_ALCOHOL for possible inconsistencies. For instance, the respondent could have said that their former partner never drank to the point of losing control (FP_ALCOHOL=6), but could say that their former partner was drunk during the last violent episode (FP_LE_PERP_

INTOX=1 or 4). Nevertheless, as the concepts of *being drunk* and *being drunk to the point of losing control* should be self-assessed by the respondent, an inconsistency between these two variables may appear but would not be a mistake in terms of data.

FP_LE_RESP_INTOX: Intoxicated during last episode of former partner violence

Source	H35 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{FP_LE_RESP_INTOX} \leq 2$ or FP_LE_RESP_INTOX=8, 9 or 97; If FP_LASTE=3 then FP_LE_RESP_INTOX=missing or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent was under the influence of alcohol or drugs (i.e. intoxicated) during the last episode of former partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used. In addition, a definition of *drugs* is provided for variable FP_RP_INTOX.

Lastly, this variable should be compared with FP_LE_RP_INTOX. For instance, if the respondent said that they experienced rape as they could not refuse the unwanted sexual intercourse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs (i.e. FP_LE_RP_INTOX=1), then variable FP_LE_RESP_INTOX should be '1'. However, if the respondent was e.g. unwillingly drugged, maybe they would not think of them self as 'being on drugs' during the violent episode as it was not their decision, and hence answers 'no' under question H35. Therefore, as the concept of *being intoxicated* is self-assessed by the respondent, an inconsistency between these two variables may appear but would not be a mistake in terms of data.

FP_LE_PERP_WEAP: Former partner had weapon during last episode

Source	H36 (optional) and FP_LE_WEAPON
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{FP_LE_PERP_WEAP} \leq 2$ or FP_LE_PERP_WEAP=8, 9 or 97; If FP_LASTE<3 and FP_LE_WEAPON=1 then FP_LE_PERP_WEAP=1 or 97; If FP_LASTE=3 then FP_LE_PERP_WEAP=missing or 97

Description

This variable shows whether a perpetrator (if one), or any of the perpetrators (if more) had a weapon of any kind during the last episode of former partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used.

Countries that do decide to collect this information should construct the variable in the following way:

- If `FP_LE_WEAPON=1` (the respondent said that they experienced threatening with a *weapon* by a former partner or that a former partner used a *weapon*), then question H36 should not be asked but variable `FP_LE_PERP_WEAP` should be equal to '1' because it is already known that the *weapon* was involved during the last violent episode;
- Otherwise, question H36 should be asked, and the variable should be derived from the answer provided to this question.

In some languages, the word 'weapon' may be used instead of a list – a gun, a knife, an axe, etc. However, in others, a weapon may mean only a firearm, so the respondent could omit to mention the existence of e.g. a knife, as they would not consider a knife as a weapon. In this case, the word 'weapon' should not be used in the question as such, but countries are advised to provide concrete examples instead (e.g. gun, knife, acid, pepper spray, etc.).

4.2.10.8.4. Physical and psychological consequences of last episode

An important issue for consideration are the consequences of violence both for the victim and for society. Firstly, the *consequences of violence* can be divided into short- and long-term consequences. For instance, if a victim ended up with small cuts and bruises or with long-standing health problems (e.g. loss of vision or hearing). In the case of female respondents, this also covers situations where a victim experienced miscarriage or pregnancy as a consequence of this violence.

Secondly, the consequences can also be psychological, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences of experienced violence.

FP_LEC_BRUISE: Bruises due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_LEC_CUTS: Cuts or burns due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_LEC_FRACT: Fractures due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_LEC_HEADINJ: Brain injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_LEC_INTINJ: Internal injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_LEC_GENINJ: Genital injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_LEC_MISCAR: Miscarriage due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_LEC_PREGN: Pregnancy due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner
FP_LEC_OTHINJ: Other type of injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H39 (or H10)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· Last episode not applicable, or no former partner physical or sexual violence, or this type of injury is not applicable

Soft check/Filter	<p>For FP_LEC_BRUISE-FP_LEC_GENINJ and FP_LEC_OTHINJ: If FP_LASTE<3 and (FP_LE_PH=1 or FP_LE_SV=1) then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable}=8$ or 9; If FP_LASTE=3 or (FP_LE_PH=2 and FP_LE_SV=2) then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$</p> <p>For FP_LEC_MISCAR: If SEX=2 and FP_LASTE<3 and (FP_LE_PH=1 or FP_LE_SV=1) then $1 \leq \text{FP_LEC_MISCAR} \leq 2$ or $\text{FP_LEC_MISCAR}=8$ or 9; If SEX=1 or FP_LASTE=3 or (FP_LE_PH=2 and FP_LE_SV=2) then $\text{FP_LEC_MISCAR}=\text{missing}$</p> <p>For FP_LEC_PREGN: If SEX=2 and FP_LASTE<3 and (FP_LE_RP_VIOLENT=1 or FP_LE_RP_INTOX=1 or FP_LE_RP_FEAR=1 or FP_LE_RP_OTHPERS=1) then $1 \leq \text{FP_LEC_PREGN} \leq 2$ or $\text{FP_LEC_PREGN}=8$ or 9; If SEX=1 or FP_LASTE=3 or (FP_LE_RP_VIOLENT>1 and FP_LE_RP_INTOX>1 and FP_LE_RP_FEAR>1 and FP_LE_RP_OTHPERS=2) then $\text{FP_LEC_PREGN}=\text{missing}$</p>
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Description

This set of variables refers to the potential consequences of physical or sexual violence during the last episode of former partner violence in the form of physical injuries.

Physical injuries or physical trauma is damage to the body caused by external force, such as falls, hits, weapons and other causes. Potential physical injuries are listed as separate 'yes/no' questions, ranging from minor to more severe physical injuries.

Minor physical injuries resulting from violence, such as cuts, scratches, bruises or burns, can be managed with little or no disruption to daily activities. In contrast, *serious injuries* such as broken bones or fractures, head, internal or genital injuries, etc. may require hospitalisation or surgery, and usually have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death.

Apart from the listed physical injuries, question H39_9 asks about experiences of some 'other' injuries. However, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define an injury using their own words. Thus, countries are advised to reclassify these answers, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

At first, variables are applicable only for respondents for whom FP_LE_PH=1 or FP_LE_SV=1 (experienced physical or sexual violence by former partner during the last episode).

In addition, question H39_7 should only be asked to female respondents and question H39_8 should only be asked to female respondents who experienced rape during the last episode.

If the respondent experienced repeated violence by a former partner, the physical injuries were asked about in H10. Therefore, only injuries that were reported in H10 should be shown in H39. However, all variables should be filled as follows:

- If question H10_i=1 and question H39_i is applicable, then H39_i should be shown in question H39 and the *variable* should be filled based on question H39;
- If question H10_i>1, then H39_i should not be shown in question H39 and the *variable* should be filled based on question H10 if question H39_i is applicable;
- If H10 is not asked (if experienced one episode), then all question H39_1–H39_9 should be shown if question H39_i is applicable and the *variable* should be filled based on question H39.

A translation of these injuries must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the meaning should not be changed, at least for distinguishing minor from serious injuries.

FP_LEC_INJURY: Physical injury during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_LEC_BRUISE-FP_LEC_OTHINJ
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Last episode not applicable or no former partner physical or sexual violence
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LEC_BRUISE=1 or ... or FP_LEC_OTHINJ=1 then FP_LEC_INJURY=1; If (FP_LE_PH=1 or FP_LE_SV=1) and FP_LEC_BRUISE≠1 and ... and FP_LEC_OTHINJ≠1 then FP_LEC_INJURY=2; If (FP_LE_PH=2 and FP_LE_SV=2) or FP_LASTE=3 then FP_LEC_INJURY= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury during the last episode of former partner violence, regardless of whether it was a minor or very serious injury.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If any of FP_LEC_BRUISE-FP_LEC_OTHINJ equals '1', then FP_LEC_INJURY=1;
- If (FP_LE_PH=1 or FP_LE_SV=1) (the respondent experienced physical or sexual violence by a former partner within the last 5 years) and none of FP_LEC_BRUISE-FP_LEC_OTHINJ equals '1', then FP_LEC_INJURY=2.

FP_LEC_PSYCH: Psychological consequences of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H42 and H14
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LASTE<3 then 1≤FP_LEC_PSYCH≤2 or FP_LEC_PSYCH=8 or 9; If FP_LASTE<3 and FP_RVC_PSYCH=2 then FP_LEC_PSYCH=2; If FP_LASTE=3 then FP_LEC_PSYCH=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent had any mental health issues as a consequence of violence during the last episode, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Firstly, a translation of psychological consequences must be done according to national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the overall meaning should not be compromised. Secondly, the formulation needs to emphasise that *any* psychological consequence should be considered, regardless of the level of disruption to the respondent's daily activities. Lastly, question H42 is not asked in the last episode section if the respondent said 'no' to question H14 (all episodes section). Instead, variable FP_LEC_PSYCH will take value '2' ('no').

4.2.10.8.5. Sociological and economic consequences of last episode

Apart from permanent or temporary health issues (physical or psychological), the consequences of violence can be also economic, or can affect a victim sociologically. For instance, if the injuries were severe, the victim might have had to stay in hospital, take medical leave or change jobs, drop out of school, or even to remove them self from the labour market or stop socialising with friends and family, with negative effects both for the victim and for society.

Therefore, the aim of this set of variables is to understand the sociological and economic consequences of the violence – need for medical attention, taking time off work or education, necessity for medicine, etc.

FP_LEC_MEDCARE: Medical attention after last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H40
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Got medical attention and had to stay in hospital
	2 Got medical attention but did not need to stay in hospital
	3 Did not get medical attention but it was needed
	4 Did not need any medical attention
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LASTE<3 then 1≤FP_LEC_MEDCARE≤4 or FP_LEC_MEDCARE=8 or 9; If FP_LASTE=3 then FP_LEC_MEDCARE=missing

Description

The aim is to show, firstly, whether the respondent needed medical attention or treatment (including staying in hospital) and, secondly, whether they got the necessary medical help as a consequence of violence experienced during the last episode. However, it is not important how or when they arrived at the hospital or emergency unit, or visited a doctor. It is also not important whether the respondent suffered any physical injury.

Thus, *medical attention* refers to visiting any *health service*, such as a hospital, emergency services, or a private or public dental or medical clinic or surgery, or consulting any *medical staff* (e.g. nurses, doctors, dentists).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The translation of the terms *medical attention*, *health services* and *medical staff* must be done according to national or cultural contexts. Hence, if other examples work better than those proposed, they could be used instead.

FP_LEC_TIMEOFF: Necessity for time off from work or education due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H43
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 Did not work nor study at that time
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_LASTE < 3$ then $1 \leq FP_LEC_TIMEOFF \leq 3$ or $FP_LEC_TIMEOFF = 8$ or 9 ; If $FP_LASTE = 3$ then $FP_LEC_TIMEOFF = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent needed to take some time off work or education because of violence experienced during the last episode.

The response option 'did not work nor study at that time' should be selected when the respondent did not work nor study at the time when the last episode of former partner violence happened.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question H43.

FP_LEC_INCAP: Incapable of housework or care of children due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H44
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 Did not have to do housework nor had children at the time
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{FP_LEC_INCAP} \leq 3$ or $\text{FP_LEC_INCAP}=8$ or 9 ; If FP_LASTE=3 then $\text{FP_LEC_INCAP}=\text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent needed to take some time off work of education because of violence experienced during the last episode. The response option 'did not have to do housework nor had children at the time' should be selected when the respondent did not have to do the housework nor had children to take care of at the time when the last episode of former partner violence happened.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question H44.

FP_LEC_MEDIC: Using medications to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H45
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{FP_LEC_MEDIC} \leq 2$ or $\text{FP_LEC_MEDIC}=8$ or 9 ; If FP_LASTE=3 then $\text{FP_LEC_MEDIC}=\text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent needed to take some medications because of violence experienced during the last episode. *Medications* are substances used in medical treatments, especially pharmaceuticals. They include vitamins and other supplements people take for health reasons.

In contrast, *drugs* refer to chemicals dispensed to people to treat or prevent an illness or disease. These medicines are usually available only on prescription, as they have a strong effect (e.g. Valium). The term also refers to substances that people use for the effects they have, but which are in most cases illegal (e.g. cocaine).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

A translation of the term ‘medications’ must be done according to national or cultural contexts. In some languages, this term can be used without any further explanation. Nevertheless, if direct translation may mean different things (e.g. includes drugs), countries are advised to either use a different term, or provide concrete examples.

FP_LEC_DRUGS: Using alcohol or drugs to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H46
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LASTE<3 then 1≤FP_LEC_DRUGS≤2 or FP_LEC_DRUGS=8 or 9; If FP_LASTE=3 then FP_LEC_DRUGS=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent was taking alcohol or drugs to cope with violence experienced during the last episode. See variable FP_LEC_MEDIC for a definition of the term ‘drugs’, how it differs to the term ‘medications’, and how translation and formulation of this term should be done.

4.2.10.8.6. Reporting the last episode experience

Estimating unreported violence is important when it comes to developing policies to eradicate violence. Thus, the survey also includes questions on *reporting*, and on the reasons for not reporting violence to criminal justice or legal authorities, seeking assistance from health agencies and telling others in the family or local community.

In addition, it is not important when the respondent talked about this experience or reported it somewhere (immediately after it happened, several days, or even several years after the event).

FP_LER_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H23 and H38
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LASTE<3 then 1≤FP_LER_CLSPERS≤2 or FP_LER_CLSPERS=8 or 9; If FP_LASTE<3 and FP_RVR_CLSPERS=2 then FP_LER_CLSPERS=2; If FP_LASTE=3 then FP_LER_CLSPERS=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has talked to a close person about the last episode of former partner violence.

The concept of *close person* should be understood in its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include an intimate partner, blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question H38 is not asked in the last episode section if the respondent said 'no' to question H23 (all episodes section). Instead, variable FP_LER_CLSPERS will take value '2' ('no').

FP_LER_SOCSERV: Respondent contacted social service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

FP_LER_SHELTR: Respondent contacted shelters for victims due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

FP_LER_HELPSEV: Respondent contacted other help service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

FP_LER_RELIG: Respondent contacted religious organisation due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

FP_LER_LEGAI: Respondent contacted legal aid service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

FP_LER_OTH: Respondent contacted other institution due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H51
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 No, because it was already done
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LASTE<3 then 1≤variable≤3 or variable=8 or 9; If FP_LASTE=3 then variable=missing

Description

The *social services* are a range of public services provided by the government, private, profit and non-profit organisations. Their aim is to promote social welfare, using trained professionals. Social work often involves advocacy on behalf of and aid to people who are poor, elderly, homeless, unemployed, etc.

A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. If it is clearer for the respondent, it can be explained that it refers to reporting or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker.

Specific shelters are institutions that offer free-of-charge accommodation for victims of domestic violence and accept children, while *other shelters* offer such services not only to victims of this violence, but also to a wider population.

Other help services that assists victims of crimes are, for instance, a victim support service or a helpline that does not have the role of a shelter and is not a hostel for victims.

A *victim support service* provides victims of crime with assistance that is confidential and usually free of charge. This service usually works in partnership with other organisations, and it is not a government agency or part of the police force. This means that victims are not obliged to report a crime to get this kind of help.

A *helpline* is a special telephone service that is a 24-hour reachable and free of charge, which people can call for advice about violence. Furthermore, it is not usually necessary for the caller to report a crime in order to receive help or advice. *Other helpline* is a helpline that is not free of charge or a 24-hour reachable.

A *religious organisation* should be understood in its widest sense as including both public and private organisations that are places of worship, such as mosques, churches, temples, synagogues, chapels and other buildings or meeting places.

A *legal aid service* is a service designed to help people who have experienced specific types of violence, for instance. This can involve answering questions about their legal rights and the types of help available, working on family mediation; or representing the victim in a court or tribunal. In some countries, such services are free of charge for victims of crimes such as sexual or domestic violence (*free legal aid*).

Other institution refers to any other organisation or official body apart from the police that was not mentioned among questions H51_1–H51_6. However, respondents usually omit the relevant institution or body and then categorise them as ‘other’. Thus, although an answer to question H51_6 does not need to be specified, if countries decide to still do so, they are advised to analyse these answers and reclassify them, if possible.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Translation of all these terms must be done according to national or cultural contexts. In some languages, a particular term can be used without further explanation. Nevertheless, if direct translation means different things or is unclear, countries are advised to either use different terms or provide concrete examples.

Response option ‘3’ is selected when the respondent contacted a health service, and this service automatically contacted a social service. In this case, the respondent did not need to contact a social service as it was automatically done by someone else. However, this kind of support ‘chain’ may not exist in all countries.

FP_LER_POLICE: Respondent reported last episode of former partner violence to the police

Source	H47
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, but someone else reported
	3 No, no one reported
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_LASTE < 3$ then $1 \leq FP_LER_POLICE \leq 3$ or $FP_LER_POLICE = 8$ or 9 ; If $FP_LASTE = 3$ then $FP_LER_POLICE = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent reported to the police the last episode of former partner violence. The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If translation of the term 'reporting' can mean different things depending on the national legal/justice system, it must be clear to the respondents that all cases are considered.

The variable should be constructed in the following way:

- If only the respondent reported this case to the police, then `FP_LER_POLICE=1`;
- If the respondent did not contact the police them self but someone else did, then `FP_LER_POLICE=2`;
- If both the respondent and someone else reported, then `FP_LER_POLICE=1` as the focus is on the respondent;
- Finally, if no one reported (neither the respondent nor someone else), then `FP_LER_POLICE=3`.

This variable has to be cross-checked with variable `FP_RVR_POLICE` for possible inconsistencies. For instance, if the respondent reported under question `H26` that neither they nor someone else reported any of the violent episodes to the police (`H26=2` or `3`), then the answer to question `H47` cannot be 'yes'. If this type of error is discovered, the data will have to be corrected in the following way by giving priority to the information provided under the last episode part as it refers to the most recent events:

- If the respondent said 'no, but someone else reported' to question `H47`, i.e. `FP_LER_POLICE=2` but variable `FP_RVR_POLICE` equals '3', this is a mistake. In this case, `FP_RVR_POLICE` must be corrected to '2'.
- If the respondent said 'yes' to question `H47`, i.e. `FP_LER_POLICE=1` but `FP_RVR_POLICE=2` or `3`, this is a mistake, and `FP_RVR_POLICE` must be corrected to '1'. Furthermore, additional corrections must be made in cases when a country collects information on the type of violence reported (optional variable).
 - When `FP_RVR_POLICE` is corrected to equal '1' as the data was inconsistent, this means that an optional variable (if collected) should be filled. Therefore, one should use all available information to correct this mistake for `FP_RVRE_POLICE` in the following way. If the respondent experienced one type of violence (either only physical or only sexual), this type of violence should be taken as being reported to the police, i.e. if `FP_PH_EXPER=1` and `FP_SV_EXPER=2`, then `FP_RVRE_POLICE` must be corrected to be equal to '1'. If `FP_PH_EXPER=2` and `FP_SV_EXPER=1`, then `FP_RVRE_POLICE` must be corrected to be equal to '2'.
 - However, if the person experienced both types of violence, i.e. `FP_PH_EXPER=1` and `FP_SV_EXPER=1`, then one cannot know which type of violence was reported. Hence, variable `FP_RVRE_POLICE` must be corrected to be equal to '9'.

FP_LE_REPORT: Respondent talked with someone or reported last episode of former partner violence

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>FP_LER_CLSPERS</code> , <code>FP_LER_SOCSERV</code> - <code>FP_LER_OTH</code> and <code>FP_LER_POLICE</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If <code>FP_LER_CLSPERS=1</code> or ... or <code>FP_LER_POLICE=1</code> then <code>FP_LE_REPORT=1</code> ; If <code>FP_LER_CLSPERS>1</code> and ... and <code>FP_LER_POLICE>1</code> then <code>FP_LE_REPORT=2</code> ; If <code>FP_LASTE=3</code> then <code>FP_LE_REPORT=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent talked to someone about the last episode of former partner violence (friend, relative), or reported it to some institution or official body (police, health service, shelter, etc.).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary, thus no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of [FP_LER_CLSPERS-FP_LER_POLICE](#) will have value '1'. In contrast, if all variables are bigger than '1' (no, someone else, or non-response), then [FP_LE_REPORT](#) will be equal to '2'.

4.2.10.8.7. Reasons for non-reporting last episode to police

Variables [FP_LENROTHAUTH-FP_LENROTH](#) show the reasons for not reporting the last episode to the police. The list of possible reasons in question [H48](#) is based on research on this topic. An example is when the respondent did not contact the police as they reported it to some *other authorities* instead ([FP_LENROTHAUTH](#)), or because they think that the police are not able to help ([FP_LENROHELP](#)). A very common reason is *distrust or dislike of police*, i.e. the respondent thinks that the police would not help or would not believe them ([FP_LENRODISLIKE](#)). Very often, someone *discourages victims*, convincing them not to report violence, e.g. a family member, friend, colleague, professor, etc. ([FP_LENRODISCR](#)).

Fear can also be one of the reasons for not reporting violence. For instance, the respondent may be afraid of the perpetrator and what the perpetrator could do if they find out that the case was reported to the police. In contrast, it may be a fear of the consequences for the perpetrator (apprehension) if the respondent knows the person (parent, friend, etc.). Lastly, the respondent could also be afraid of the consequences for them self, such as losing a job, moving to another school, financial complications, etc. ([FP_LENROFEAR](#)). Another common reason is *blame or embarrassment*. For instance, the respondent could fear jeopardising a certain position at work, or fear how they will look 'in the eyes of society', family, etc. ([FP_LENROBLAME](#)).

In addition, the respondent could think that the violence is *not serious enough* to be reported to the police, or that it is *inappropriate* for the police ([FP_LENROINAPR](#)). Finally, the respondent may not report it because they think that this is a *personal/family matter* or wants to solve it by them self. For instance, if the perpetrator is a parent or other relative, the respondent might think that it would be best to solve it within the family. If it was someone else, who is either known or unknown to them, the respondent may think that it would be best to solve it by them self without involving the police ([FP_LENROPRIVMAT](#)).

Apart from these reasons, the respondent can choose '*other reasons*' if they cannot define the reason for not reporting the last episode among the response options that are offered ([FP_LENROTH](#)). In reality, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define the reason using their own words. Therefore, if the reason listed as 'other' could be classified under the existing response options, countries are advised to reclassify this response option, when applicable.

FP_LEN_R_OTHAUTH: Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police as reported to other authorities
FP_LEN_R_NOHELP: Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police as police are not able to help
FP_LEN_R_DISLIKE: Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because of dislike of police
FP_LEN_R_DISCR: Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because of being discouraged by someone
FP_LEN_R_FEAR: Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because of fear
FP_LEN_R_BLAME: Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because of blame
FP_LEN_R_INAPR: Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because was not serious
FP_LEN_R_PRIVMAT: Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because this was a private matter
FP_LEN_R_OTH: Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because of other reasons

Source	H48
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. Last episode not applicable or it was reported to police
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_LER_POLICE=2$ or 3 then $1 \leq variable \leq 2$ or $variable=9$; If $FP_LER_POLICE \neq 2$ and 3 then $variable=missing$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

These variables are obtained with only question H48. All response options (apart from 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember') must be read/shown to the respondent. The question allows multiple responses, and the respondent should list all the reasons for not contacting the police by them self.

- If question H48=98 or 99, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all variables FP_LEN_R_OTHAUTH–FP_LEN_R_OTH will take value '9';
- If the respondent provided the answer, then the relevant variable(s) will take value '1' and others '2'. For instance, if only 'reported to other authorities' was selected, then FP_LEN_R_OTHAUTH=1 and all FP_LEN_R_NOHELP–FP_LEN_R_OTH=2. Moreover, if the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of FP_LEN_R_OTHAUTH–FP_LEN_R_OTH must be equal to '1', as the respondent should select a concrete reason(s) or, if there is no suitable reason, then 'other reason' should be selected. Thus, if all FP_LEN_R_OTHAUTH–FP_LEN_R_OTH are equal to '2' and it is known that the respondent did not report the violence perpetrated by the former partner to the police, this would be a mistake.

4.2.10.8.8. Efficiency of police and health services

The following variables show how efficiently the police and health services worked on the case of former partner violence that the respondent experienced during the last episode. Efficiency is measured, firstly, by the level of (dis) satisfaction with the police and, secondly, with the health services.

FP_LERS_LEVEL: Level of satisfaction with police work on reporting of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H49
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 Partly
	3 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable or last episode not reported to police
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LER_POLICE=1 or 2 then $1 \leq \text{FP_LERS_LEVEL} \leq 3$ or $\text{FP_LERS_LEVEL} = 8$ or 9; If $\text{FP_LERS_LEVEL} \neq 1$ and 2 then $\text{FP_LERS_LEVEL} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows how satisfied the respondent was with the police's work on their experiences of former partner violence (reported either by the respondent or by someone else) that happened during the last episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable focuses on the level of satisfaction with the police's work on the case of former partner violence that happened during the last episode, which either the respondent or someone else reported to the police. The respondent can choose from three response options – 'yes', 'partly', and 'no'. The response option 'partly' means that the respondent was not fully satisfied with the police's work.

FP_LERD_NOSOLVE: Dissatisfaction with police as did not solve the case

FP_LERD_NOADVIC: Dissatisfaction with police as did not protect respondent

FP_LERD_NOUPDAT: Dissatisfaction with police as did not provide update

FP_LERD_NOINTER: Dissatisfaction with police due to police's lack of interest

FP_LERD_TOOSLOW: Dissatisfaction with police work as police were too slow

FP_LERD_RUDE: Dissatisfaction with police work as police were impolite

FP_LERD_OTH: Dissatisfaction with police work due to other reasons

Source	H50 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Last episode not applicable or satisfied with police work
Soft check/Filter	If $\text{FP_LERS_LEVEL} = 2$ or 3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable} = 9$ or 97; If $\text{FP_LERS_LEVEL} \neq 2$ and 3 then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$ or 97

Description

These variables are optional and aim to show the reasons for either full or partial dissatisfaction with the police's work on the case of former partner violence that happened during the last episode, which the respondent or

someone else reported to the police. Question H50 allows multiple responses, and the respondent should list here all the reasons for being partly or fully dissatisfied with the police's work on this issue. Moreover, all response options apart from 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember' should be read/shown to the respondent.

The list of possible reasons is based on research on this topic. For instance, the respondent could be dissatisfied with the police because they *did not do enough to solve a case* or apprehend the offender (FP_LERD_NOSOLVE). Another possible reason is that the police, in the respondent's opinion, *did not do enough to protect her/him*, or to *give advice* (FP_LERD_NOADVIC). Furthermore, the respondent could be dissatisfied because the police *did not provide the update*, i.e. the police did not keep the respondent informed about the case (FP_LERD_NOUPDAT).

A reason for the respondent's (partial) dissatisfaction could be that the *police was not interested*, i.e. did not take this case seriously (FP_LERD_NOINTER). Another reason may be that, in the respondent's opinion, the police were *too slow* in attending to the case (FP_LERD_TOOSLOW). Lastly, a possible reason could be that the police were *impolite or rude* to the respondent (FP_LERD_RUDE).

Apart from these reasons, the respondent can choose 'other reasons' if they cannot define the reason based on the response options that are offered (FP_LERD_OTH). In reality, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define the reason using their own words. Thus, if analyses show that this was the case, countries are advised to reclassify this response option, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

These variables are derived from question H50, which is optional in the questionnaire. If this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), all variables should be equal to '97'. Otherwise, it should be derived as follows:

- If question H50=8 or 9, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all FP_LERD_NOSOLVE-FP_LERD_OTH will take value '9';
- However, if the respondent provided the answer, then relevant variable(s) will be '1' and others '2'. For instance, if only 'police did not do enough to solve the case' was selected, then FP_LERD_NOSOLVE=1 and all FP_LERD_NOADVIC-FP_LERD_OTH=2. Moreover, if the information is collected and the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of FP_LERD_NOSOLVE-FP_LERD_OTH must be '1', as the respondent should select concrete reason(s) for dissatisfaction, or if there is no suitable reason, then 'other reason' should be selected. Thus, if all FP_LERD_NOSOLVE-FP_LERD_OTH are '2' and person was dissatisfied with the police's work on the reported case of former partner violence, this would be a mistake.

FP_LE_MEDSTUF_INTER: Medical staff interested in circumstances of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

FP_LE_MEDSTUF_SUPSERV: Medical staff directed respondent to support services because of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

FP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE: Medical staff directed respondent to the police because of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H41 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 No, because it was already done
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Last episode not applicable or did not have medical attention
Soft check/Filter	If FP_LEC_MEDCARE=1 or 2 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 3$ or $\text{variable} = 8, 9$ or 97; If FP_LEC_MEDCARE≠1 and 2 then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$ or 97

Description

These variables are optional and show the actions taken by medical staff during the respondent's visit concerning the last episode of former partner violence.

Response option '3' should be selected in the following cases: if medical staff did not direct the respondent to support services or the police because the respondent or someone else had already made contact with them; if the police or someone from the support services directed the respondent to medical treatment and hence medical staff did not ask about the event or direct the respondent to them.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

If a country decides not to collect this information, then the variable should take value '97'. Otherwise, it should be filled only when variable `FP_LEC_MEDCARE=1` (person got medical attention and had to stay in hospital) or when `FP_LEC_MEDCARE=2` (person got medical attention but did not need to stay in hospital).

Lastly, if `FP_LER_POLICE=3` (neither the respondent nor anyone else reported this violent episode to the police), then it cannot be that `FP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE=3` (medical staff did not direct the respondent to the police because this had already been done, i.e. the respondent or someone else had already made contact with the police). To avoid this type of mistake during data collection, countries could decide not to show response option '3' in the questionnaire when `FP_LEC_MEDCARE=3`. Otherwise, if this type of error occurs during data processing, variable `FP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE` needs to be corrected by taking value '9'.

4.2.10.8.9. Respondent's perception of violence experienced during last episode

The concept of *severity of violence* is a multidimensional concept encompassing the nature of the acts, fear for life, seriousness of injuries, frequency, consequences, etc. Therefore, the following variables are the respondent's self-assessment of the violence that happened during the last episode of former partner violence.

FP_LE_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H28 and H37
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If <code>FP_LASTE<3</code> then $1 \leq \text{FP_LE_LIFDANG} \leq 2$ or <code>FP_LE_LIFDANG=8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>FP_LASTE<3</code> and <code>FP_RV_LIFDANG=2</code> then <code>FP_LE_LIFDANG=2</code> ; If <code>FP_LASTE=3</code> then <code>FP_LE_LIFDANG=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent felt that their life was in danger during the last episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

The variable should be derived from question H37. However, this question is not asked in the last episode part if the respondent said 'no' to question H28 (all episodes part). Instead, `FP_LE_LIFDANG` will take value '2' ('no').

FP_LE_SERIOUS: Seriousness of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner

Source	H52
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Very serious
	2 Fairly serious
	3 Not very serious
	4 Not at all serious
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_LASTE < 3$ then $1 \leq FP_LE_SERIOUS \leq 4$ or $FP_LE_SERIOUS = 8$ or 9 ; If $FP_LASTE = 3$ then $FP_LE_SERIOUS = missing$

Description

This variable aims to understand the respondent's perception of the violence experienced during the last episode, i.e. their self-assessment of the seriousness of the event.

The answers that are offered range from 'very serious' to 'not at all serious'. In combination with, for instance, the acts experienced, injuries, type and age of perpetrator, reporting, country of occurrence, etc. one can analyse the potential reasons that may influence the response.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

The variable should be derived from question H52.

FP_LE_CRIME: Violence by last violent former partner perceived as a crime (if one episode that happened within last 5 years)

Source	H53
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable or violence was repeated
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_LASTE < 3$ and $FP_D = 6$ then $1 \leq FP_LE_CRIME \leq 3$ or $FP_LE_CRIME = 8$ or 9 ; If $FP_LASTE = 3$ or $1 \leq FP_D \leq 5$ or $FP_D = 8$ or 9 then $FP_LE_CRIME = missing$

Description

This variable aims to understand the respondent's perception of the violence done by the last violent former partner, if this episode that happened within the last 5 years was the only episode. Otherwise, if the violence perpetrated by the last violent former partner was repeated, and the last episode happened within the last 5 years, the information would be provided under variable FP_RV_CRIME.

However, if one is interested in analysing the respondent's perception of the violence done by the last violent former partner, regardless of when the (last) episode happened (within the last 5 years, or more than 5 years ago) or the frequency of violence (once or more than once), variable FP_CRIME should be used. Furthermore, using

FP_CRIME in combination with e.g. the acts experienced, injuries, age of former partner, etc. one can analyse the potential reasons that may influence the responses ‘it was a crime’ or ‘it was just something that happened’.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

As previously mentioned, it is important to assess the respondent’s perception of violence done by their last violent former partner. A relevant question about the perception of violence by their last violent former partner is asked only once in the questionnaire, depending on the occurrence of violence and its frequency. Hence, if the violence perpetrated by the last violent former partner was repeated, the respondent should provide their answer under question **H30** regardless of whether the last episode is applicable or not. However, if the respondent experienced one episode that happened within the last 5 years, then question **H30** is skipped and question **H53** is asked instead.

4.2.10.8.10. Last violent former partner’s background

FP_SEX: Sex of last violent former partner (standardised variable 1)	
Source	J1(SV1)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Male
	2 Female
	. No violent former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER =2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{FP_SEX} \leq 2$; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER ≠2 and 3 then FP_SEX =missing

Description

This variable refers to the biological and physiological characteristics of the respondent’s former partner that define a person to be either male or female. Many studies have shown that, although perpetrators of violence are of both sexes, the majority are men. For more information, see *standardised variable 1*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

The variable should be derived from question **J1**.

FP_CNTR_BRTH: Country of birth of last violent former partner (standardised variable 14)	
Source	J2(SV14)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Constant
Type of variable	String (maximum 3-character)
Values/Response options	<i>SCL GEO code</i> Defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
	FOR Foreign-born but country of birth unknown
	99 This information could not be retrieved
	. No violent former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER =2 or 3 then FP_CNTR_BRTH ={SCL GEO code/FOR} or 99; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER ≠2 and 3 then FP_CNTR_BRTH =missing

Description

This variable shows the country of birth of the respondent's former partner. The *country of birth* is defined as the country of usual residence of the respondent's mother at the time of the respondent's birth, according to the current national boundaries and not to the boundaries in place at the time of birth.

For more information, see the definition of *standardised variable 14*.

This information is used to distinguish between *native-born* (born in the reporting country) and *foreign-born* (born in a country other than the reporting country) residents, and it could be used for analysing potential differences between these two sub-populations in terms of experienced violence and its seriousness.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

For technical and methodological explanations, see variable [CNTR_BRTH](#). An alternative question to the one in the questionnaire is 'In which country was your <former partner> born?'

FP_CITIZENSHIP: Country of main citizenship of last violent former partner (standardised variable 15)

Source	J3(SV15)	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Current/At the time of relationship ended	
Type of variable	String (maximum 3-character)	
Values/Response options	<i>SCL GEO code</i>	Defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
	<i>SCL GEO code</i>	Stateless
	99	This information could not be retrieved
	.	No violent former partner
Soft check/Filter	If <i>IP_PHTHSV_EXPER</i> =2 or 3 then <i>FP_CITIZENSHIP</i> ={SCL GEO code} or 99; If <i>IP_PHTHSV_EXPER</i> ≠2 and 3 then <i>FP_CITIZENSHIP</i> = <i>missing</i>	

Description

This variable shows the country of the respondent's former partner's main citizenship. *Citizenship* is defined as the legal bond between an individual and their country, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means, according to national legislation.

For more information, see the definition of *standardised variable 15*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

For technical and methodological explanations, see variable [CITIZENSHIP](#).

If the respondent is not sure whether or not the citizenship of their former partner has changed, then the former partner's citizenship at the moment of ending their relationship should be reported.

FP_EDU_LEVEL: Educational attainment level of last violent former partner (standardised variable 11)

Source	J4(SV11)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current/At the time of relationship ended
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	0 No formal education or below ISCED 1
	1 ISCED 1 Primary education
	2 ISCED 2 Lower secondary education
	3 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education
	4 ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
	5 ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education
	6 ISCED 6 Bachelor's or equivalent level
	7 ISCED 7 Master's or equivalent level
	8 ISCED 8 Doctoral or equivalent level
	9 This information could not be retrieved
.	No violent former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3 then $0 \leq \text{FP_EDU_LEVEL} \leq 8$ or $\text{FP_EDU_LEVEL}=9$; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \neq 2 and 3 then $\text{FP_EDU_LEVEL}=\text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows the highest ISCED level successfully completed by the respondent's former partner. For a more detailed description and definitions, see the explanations in *standardised variable 11*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

For technical and methodological explanations, see variable [CP_EDU_LEVEL](#). If the respondent is not sure if the educational level of their former partner has changed, then the former partner's educational level at the moment of ending their relationship should be reported.

FP_TOGTH_YEAR: Duration of relationship with last violent former partner in completed years

Source	J5
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	At the time of relationship ended
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1-74 Number of years
	97 Less than one year
	98 Don't want to answer
Values/Response options	99 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{FP_TOGTH_YEAR} \leq 74$ or $\text{FP_TOGTH_YEAR}=97, 98$ or 99 ; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \neq 2 and 3 then $\text{FP_TOGTH_YEAR}=\text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows the duration of the respondent's relationship with their former partner expressed in the number of completed years. The beginning of the relationship and its duration should be self-assessed by the respondent. However, if there have been breaks in the relationship, only the time of being together should be considered. In contrast, the respondent should take into account the period before marriage/cohabitation when responding.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from question J5, which asks about the duration of the relationship in years.

If the duration of the relationship is less than one year, response option '97' should be selected and question J6 about the duration of the relationship in months should be asked. If the respondent cannot give the exact duration in years, then the approximate duration should be given.

Lastly, the variable should be cross-checked with variable AGE (age of respondent).

FP_TOGTH_MONTH: Duration of relationship with last violent former partner in months

Source	J6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	At the time of relationship ended
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1-11 Number of months
	98 Don't want to answer
	99 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No violent former partner, duration of relationship one year or more, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If FP_TOGTH_YEAR=97 then $1 \leq \text{FP_TOGTH_MONTH} \leq 11$ or FP_TOGTH_MONTH=98 or 99; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER≠2 and 3 or FP_TOGTH_YEAR<97 or FP_TOGTH_YEAR=98 or 99 then FP_TOGTH_MONTH=missing

Description

This variable shows the duration of the respondent's relationship with their former partner expressed in the number of completed months, if the total duration of the relationship is less than a year.

The beginning of the relationship and its duration should be self-assessed by the respondent. However, if there have been breaks in the relationship, only the time of being together should be considered.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from question J6, which asks about the duration of the relationship in months. If the respondent cannot give the exact duration in months, then the approximate duration should be given.

For persons with a relationship of less than one month, variable FP_TOGTH_MONTH should be equal to '1'.

FP_RELEND: Ending the relationship with last violent former partner

Source	J7
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Respondent left the partner
	2 Partner left the respondent
	3 Separated consensually
	4 Other: partner died, disappeared, etc.
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	No violent former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{FP_RELEND} \leq 4$ or FP_RELEND=8 or 9; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER≠2 and 3 then FP_RELEND=missing

Description

This variable shows how the relationship ended, in the respondent's opinion.

FP_RELEND_R: Violence was the reason for ending the relationship with last violent former partner	
Source	J8
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes, main reason
	2 Yes, but that was not the main reason
	3 No, something else was the reason
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No violent former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3 and FP_RELEND≠4 then 1≤FP_RELEND_R≤3 or FP_RELEND_R=8 or 9; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3 and FP_RELEND=4 then FP_RELEND_R=3; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER≠2 and 3 then FP_RELEND_R=missing

Description

This variable shows whether or not the main reason for ending the relationship with the last violent former partner was the violence experienced from them.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The question J8 should be asked only when question J7 is not equal '4', i.e. when the relationship with the last violent former partner was ended because either the respondent or violent partner left the other, or when the separation happened consensually.

In contrast, if question J7=4 (the relationship with last violent former partner ended due to other reasons), then question J8 is not asked but variable will take value '3', as it is already known that the violence cannot be the reason for separation but something else.

FP_ALCOHOL: Frequency of the respondent's last violent former partner getting drunk	
Source	J9 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Usual
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
	2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
	3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
	4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
	5 Less than once a year
	6 Never
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	No violent former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3 then 1≤FP_ALCOHOL≤6 or FP_ALCOHOL=8, 9 or 97; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER≠2 and 3 then FP_ALCOHOL=missing or 97

Description

This variable shows how often the respondent's former partner got drunk, i.e. how often were they affected by alcohol to the extent of losing control of their faculties or behaviour. However, the term 'being drunk' should be self-assessed by the respondent and therefore no definition should be provided.

The use of alcohol is one of the risk assessment variables often used in violence surveys, as more violence may occur when people are drunk than when they are not. Nevertheless, a relationship between alcohol and partner violence is not straightforward, as sobriety is not a guarantee for non-violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used. For countries that do decide to ask this question, it is worth mentioning that the order of response options is of significant importance. Various studies have shown that the majority of people associate the first response option with the 'most socially acceptable' answer. Moreover, the same order of response options is used in EHIS⁽³²⁾.

FP_POLICE: Last violent former partner in trouble with police due to aggressive behaviour	
Source	J10
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No violent former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{FP_POLICE} \leq 2$ or $\text{FP_POLICE} = 8$ or 9; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER≠2 and 3 then $\text{FP_POLICE} = \text{missing}$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent's former partner was ever in trouble with the police because of violent behaviour.

Violent behaviour can cause physical or emotional harm to others, ranging from verbal and physical abuse to harming personal property.

The term 'police' should be understood in its widest meaning. Hence, if relevant at national level, other judicial authorities equal to the police should be taken into account.

Violent behaviour outside of the family might be one of the risk assessment variables often used in violence surveys, as more violence in the family may occur when persons are also violent with others. Nevertheless, not being in trouble with the police is not a guarantee for non-violence in intimate relationships.

⁽³²⁾ Eurostat, European Health Interview Survey (EHIS wave 2) Methodological manual, Eurostat, 2013 (available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5926729/KS-RA-13-018-EN.PDF/26c7ea80-01d8-420e-bdc6-e9d5f6578e7c>).

FP_FIREARM: Someone in household owned a firearm when in relationship with last violent former partner

Source	J11 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	No violent former partner
Soft check/Filter	If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or 3 then $1 \leq FP_FIREARM \leq 2$ or $FP_FIREARM=8, 9$ or 97 ; If IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \neq 2 and 3 then $FP_FIREARM=missing$ or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent's former partner (regardless of whether they lived in the same household) or someone else who lived with the respondent, including the respondent them self, owned a firearm at the time when the respondent was in a relationship with this former partner.

A *firearm* should be understood in its widest meaning, and includes a gun, rifle, shotgun, pistol, sniper rifle, personal defence weapon, assault rifle, etc. Possession of a firearm might be one of the risk assessment variables often used in violence surveys.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used. For countries that do decide to ask this question, it is worth mentioning that translation of examples in this question must be done according to the national or cultural contexts. If the examples provided (gun, rifle) can be replaced with some better national examples, such as a specific (traditional) type of firearm that is common in this country, these examples could be provided instead.

4.2.10.9. Experiences of violence by last violent former partner

The following auxiliary variables include information collected from different sections: the 'all episodes' section or, if one episode happened within the last 5 years, the 'last episode' section or, if one episode happened more than 5 years ago, the short section in the questionnaire. These variables will be used to calculate the main indicators related to former partner violence. The information will be collected using different forms, as shown in the table below.

Experienced violence	Section that will be filled:			USE
	All episodes	Short form	Last episode	
Repeated, last time happened within last 5 years	YES	NO	YES	All
Repeated, last time was more than 5 years ago	YES	NO	NO	All
Once, happened within last 5 years	NO	NO	YES	LAST
Once, happened more than 5 years ago	NO	YES	NO	SHORT

However, as the questionnaire includes in-depth questions about the last violent former partner (not all violent former partners), variables FP_C_INJURY–FP_CRIME are about the last violent former partner.

FP_C_INJURY: Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by last violent former partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_RVC_INJURY, FP_OEC_INJURY and FP_LEC_INJURY
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Do not have former partner or no physical or sexual violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If FP_PH_EXPER=1 or FP_SV_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq \text{FP_C_INJURY} \leq 2$; If (FP_PH_EXPER=2 and FP_SV_EXPER=2) or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 then FP_C_INJURY=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury due to any episodes of former partner violence that included violent physical or sexual acts. If the respondent experienced only threatening, physical injuries are not asked about.

Physical injuries or physical trauma is damage to the body caused by external force, such as falls, hits, weapons and other causes. They are divided into *minor physical injuries* (cuts, scratches, bruises, burns, etc. that can be managed with little or no disruption to daily activities) and *serious injuries* (broken bones or fractures, head, internal or genital injuries, etc. that may require hospitalisation or surgery and usually have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If FP_RVC_INJURY=1 or FP_OEC_INJURY=1 or FP_LEC_INJURY=1 (violence caused any physical injury), then FP_C_INJURY=1;
- If FP_RVC_INJURY=2 or (FP_RVC_INJURY=missing and (FP_OEC_INJURY=2 or FP_LEC_INJURY=2)) (no physical injuries reported), then FP_C_INJURY=2;
- If FP_PH_EXPER=2 and FP_SV_EXPER=2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 (did not experience physical nor sexual violence, or does not have a former partner), then FP_C_INJURY=missing.

FP_R_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about violence perpetrated by last violent former partner

Question(s)	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_RVR_CLSPERS, FP_OER_CLSPERS, FP_LER_CLSPERS
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 then FP_R_CLSPERS=1 or 2; If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 then FP_R_CLSPERS=missing

Description

The variable shows whether a respondent talked about any violent episodes to close persons.

Concept of *close person* should be understood its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption,

such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As variable is auxiliary, no additional question need to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If variables `FP_RVR_CLSPERS=1` or `FP_OER_CLSPERS=1` or `FP_LER_CLSPERS=1` (talked with close people), then variable `FP_R_CLSPERS=1`;
- If variable `FP_RVR_CLSPERS>1` or (variable `FP_RVR_CLSPERS=missing` and (`FP_OER_CLSPERS>1` or `FP_LER_CLSPERS>1`)) (did not talk), then variable `FP_R_CLSPERS=2`;
- If variable `FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2` or variable `IP_EXIST=1` or `4` (not experienced physical (including threats) nor sexual violence, or does not have former partner), then variable `FP_R_CLSPERS=missing`.

FP_R_HLTHSERV: Respondent contacted health or social service due to violence perpetrated by last violent former partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>FP_RVR_HLTHSERV</code> , <code>FP_OER_HLTHSERV</code> , <code>FP_LEC_MEDCARE</code> and <code>FP_LER_SOCSERV</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1</code> then $1 \leq \text{FP_R_HLTHSERV} \leq 2$; If <code>FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2</code> or <code>IP_EXIST=1</code> or <code>4</code> then <code>FP_R_HLTHSERV=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent was in contact with anyone from health or social services regarding the experienced violence. See description for `FP_RVR_HLTHSERV`, `FP_OER_HLTHSERV`, `FP_LEC_MEDCARE` and `FP_LER_SOCSERV` for more information regarding definitions.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If `FP_RVR_HLTHSERV=1` or `FP_OER_HLTHSERV=1` or `FP_LEC_MEDCARE=1` or `2` or `FP_LER_SOCSERV=1` (talked with someone from health or social service), then `FP_R_HLTHSERV=1`;
- If (`FP_RVR_HLTHSERV≠1` and (`FP_OER_HLTHSERV>1` or (`FP_LEC_MEDCARE>2` and `FP_LER_SOCSERV>1`))) or (`FP_RVR_HLTHSERV>1` and `FP_OER_HLTHSERV=missing` and `FP_LEC_MEDCARE=missing` and `FP_LER_SOCSERV=missing`) (did not contact anyone from health or social services), then `FP_R_HLTHSERV=2`;
- If `FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2` or `IP_EXIST=1` or `4` (did not experience physical (including threats) or sexual violence, or does not have a former partner), then `FP_R_HLTHSERV=missing`.

FP_R_VSSERV: Respondent contacted support service due to violence perpetrated by last violent former partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_RVR_VSSERV, FP_OER_VSSERV, FP_LER_SHELTR, FP_LER_HELPSEV and FP_LER_OTH	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Lifetime	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/Response options	1	Yes
	2	No, or unknown
	.	Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq \text{FP_R_VSSERV} \leq 2$; If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 then FP_R_VSSERV=missing	

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent contacted any victim support service due to any violent episodes.

See description for variables FP_RVR_VSSERV, FP_OER_VSSERV, FP_LER_SHELTR, FP_LER_HELPSEV and FP_LER_OTH for more information regarding definitions.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If variables FP_RVR_VSSERV=1 or FP_OER_VSSERV=1 or FP_LER_SHELTR=1 or FP_LER_HELPSEV=1 or FP_LER_OTH=1 (talked with someone from any victim support service), then FP_R_VSSERV=1;
- If $(\text{FP_RVR_VSSERV} \neq 1 \text{ and } (\text{FP_OER_VSSERV} > 1 \text{ or } (\text{FP_LER_SHELTR} > 1 \text{ and } \text{FP_LER_HELPSEV} > 1 \text{ and } \text{FP_LER_OTH} > 1)))$ or $(\text{FP_RVR_VSSERV} > 1 \text{ and } \text{FP_OER_VSSERV} = \text{missing} \text{ and } \text{FP_LER_SHELTR} = \text{missing} \text{ and } \text{FP_LER_HELPSEV} = \text{missing} \text{ and } \text{FP_LER_OTH} = \text{missing})$ (did not talk with anyone from any victim support service), then FP_R_VSSERV=2;
- If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 (did not experience physical (including threats) nor sexual violence, or does not have a former partner), then FP_R_VSSERV=missing.

FP_R_POLICE: Respondent reported violence by last former partner to the police

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_RVR_POLICE, FP_OER_POLICE and FP_LER_POLICE	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Lifetime	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/Response options	1	Yes
	2	No, or unknown
	.	Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq \text{FP_R_POLICE} \leq 2$; If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 then FP_R_POLICE=missing	

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent reported any episode of former partner violence to the police. The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint. Only if the respondent reported any episode by them self is this taken into account.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If $FP_RVR_POLICE=1$ or $FP_OER_POLICE=1$ or $FP_LER_POLICE=1$ (the respondent reported to the police), then $FP_R_POLICE=1$;
- If $FP_RVR_POLICE>1$ or ($FP_RVR_POLICE=missing$ and ($FP_OER_POLICE>1$ or $FP_LER_POLICE>1$)) (the respondent did not report to the police), then $FP_R_POLICE=2$;
- If $FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 (did not experience physical (including threats) nor sexual violence, or does not have a former partner), then $FP_R_POLICE=missing$.

FP_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by last violent former partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from $FP_RV_LIFDANG$, $FP_OE_LIFDANG$ and $FP_LE_LIFDANG$
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq FP_LIFDANG \leq 2$; If $FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 then $FP_LIFDANG=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent felt that their life was in danger during any episode of former partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If $FP_RV_LIFDANG=1$ or $FP_OE_LIFDANG=1$ or $FP_LE_LIFDANG=1$ (felt that life was in danger), then $FP_LIFDANG=1$;
- If $FP_RV_LIFDANG>1$ or ($FP_RV_LIFDANG=missing$ and ($FP_OE_LIFDANG>1$ or $FP_LE_LIFDANG>1$)) (did not feel that life was in danger), then $FP_LIFDANG=2$;
- If $FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 (did not experience physical (including threats) nor sexual violence, or does not have a former partner), then $FP_LIFDANG=missing$.

FP_CRIME: Respondent perceived last violent former partner violence as a crime

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_RV_CRIME , FP_OE_CRIME and FP_LE_CRIME
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq FP_CRIME \leq 3$ or $FP_CRIME=8$ or 9; If $FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 then $FP_CRIME=missing$

Description

This variable shows the respondent's perception of the violence they experienced in any episode of former partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If variable `FP_RV_CRIME` is not *missing*, then `FP_CRIME=FP_RV_CRIME`;
- If variable `FP_RV_CRIME=missing` and `FP_LE_CRIME=missing` and `FP_OE_CRIME` is not *missing*, then `FP_CRIME=FP_OE_CRIME`;
- If variable `FP_RV_CRIME=missing` and `FP_OE_CRIME=missing` and `FP_LE_CRIME` is not *missing*, then `FP_CRIME=FP_LE_CRIME`;
- If variable `FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2` or `IP_EXIST=1` or 4 (did not experience physical (including threats) nor sexual violence, or does not have a former partner), then `FP_CRIME=missing`.

4.2.11. Violence by all violent former partners

A *former partner* is any intimate partner with whom the respondent no longer has an intimate relationship. Alternatively, someone who cohabited with the respondent without being legally married or in a civil partnership. It can also refer to someone who did not live together with the respondent but was nonetheless an intimate partner.

In comparison to 'Last former partner violence' section, the variables in this section focus on violence perpetrated by all violent former partners.

To include information about all violent former partners, questionnaire [Section K](#) (experiences with earlier violent former partners) is used in combination with questionnaire [Section H](#) (episodes by last violent former partner). Therefore, variables `FP_ALL_SEX-FP_LIMIT_ACT` include the information about all violent former partners.

Questions [K1-K4](#) collect the information about experiences with earlier violent former partners, and these variables are included in the FORM dataset (see [Section 4.3.1.2](#)). Therefore, to derive variables `FP_ALL_SEX-FP_ALL_NPERP`, both the MAIN and FORM datasets should be used.

Suffix [i] has been included in the rules below to indicate the number of former partner episode form.

As explained in the section '[Dataset structure and content](#)', the variables in the MAIN dataset are at the respondent level (observation=respondent) and the FORM dataset is at the episode(s) level (observation=episode/series of episodes experienced by respondent). Hence, the FORM dataset should be aggregated using `PERS_ID` (the respondent's ID) and `TYPE` (type of episode form), including only earlier former partner episodes (`TYPE=1`).

FP_ALL_SEX: Sex of all violent former partners

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>FP_SEX</code> (dataset MAIN) and from <code>FPX_SEX</code> (question K1) (dataset FORM)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Male
	2 Female
	3 Both sexes
	. Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1</code> then $1 \leq FP_ALL_SEX \leq 3$; If <code>FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2</code> or <code>IP_EXIST=1</code> or 4 then <code>FP_ALL_SEX=missing</code>

Description

This variable refers to the biological and physiological characteristics of the respondent's former partners that define a person to be either male or female. Many studies have shown that, although perpetrators of violence are of both sexes, the majority are men. For more information, see *standardised variable 1*.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Suffix [i] should be understood as the number of former partner episode form. It ranges from 1-n, where 'n' represents the highest number of episode form. Hence, the variable should be derived as follows:

- If all FPX_SEX[i] at respondent level=1 or all are *missing* and FP_SEX=1, then FP_ALL_SEX=1;
- If all FPX_SEX[i] at respondent level=2 or all are *missing* and FP_SEX=2, then FP_ALL_SEX=2;
- If FPX_SEX[i] at respondent level and FP_SEX equals '1' and equals '2', then FP_ALL_SEX=3.

FP_TH_ALL_F: Frequency of threatening perpetrated by all violent former partners	
FP_PH_ALL_F: Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by all violent former partners	
FP_RPAR_ALL_F: Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by all violent former partners	
FP_OS_ALL_F: Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by all violent former partners	
Source	Auxiliary variables derived from FP_TH_F, FP_PH_F, FP_RPAR_F and FP_OS_F (dataset MAIN) and from FPX_TH_F, FPX_PH_F, FPX_RPAR_F and FPX_OS_F (dataset FORM) (questions K2_1–K2_4)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Once
	2 At least one former partner more than once
	3 Experienced violence by this former partner but not this type of violence
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 3$ or $\text{variable}=9$; If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

To understand whether the respondent experienced repeated violence at the type of violence level, question K2 is asked for each violent former partner.

It is recommended to show/read only the type of violence that was selected by the respondent under the screening questions. However, if the type of violence is not shown in the question (as it was not selected during screening), the variables must still be filled with '3' (see details for FPX_TH_F, FPX_PH_F, FPX_RPAR_F and FPX_OS_F).

Suffix [i] should be understood as the number of former partner episode form. It ranges from 1-n, where 'n' represents the highest number of episode form. These variables should be derived in the following way:

- If, for the same type of violence, all variables per respondent are other than '2' and at least one of them equals '1', then $\text{variable}=1$ (e.g. if FP_TH_F≠2 and FPX_TH_F[1]≠2 and FPX_TH_F[n]≠2 and at least one of them equals '1', then FP_TH_ALL_F=1);
- If, for the same type of violence, at least one of the variables per respondent equals '2', then $\text{variable}=2$ (e.g. if FP_TH_F=2 or FPX_TH_F[1]=2 ... or ... FPX_TH_F[n]=2, then FP_TH_ALL_F=2);

- If, for the same type of violence, all variables per respondent are other than '1' and '2' and at least one of them equals '3', then variable=3 (e.g. if $FP_TH_F \neq 1$ and 2 and $FPX_TH_F[1] \neq 1$ and 2 ... and ... $FPX_TH_F[n] \neq 1$ and 2 and at least one of them equals '3', then $FP_TH_ALL_F=3$);
- If, for the same type of violence, all variables per respondent are other than '1', '2' and '3' and at least one of them equals '8' or '9', then variable=9 (e.g. if $FP_TH_F \neq 1, 2$ and 3 and $FPX_TH_F[1] \neq 1, 2$ and 3 ... and ... $FPX_TH_F[n] \neq 1, 2$ and 3 and at least one of them equals '8' or '9', then $FP_TH_ALL_F=9$);
- If all variables FP_TH_F , FP_PH_F , FP_RPAR_F and FP_OS_F are *missing*, then variable=*missing*.

It is recommended to check that, as the respondent reported the violent acts during screening, all $K2[i]$ at episode form level must not be equal to '3' (experienced violence by this former partner but not this type of violence).

FP_ALL_THPHSV_F: Experienced repeated violence by former partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_D (dataset MAIN) and from FPX_THPHSV_F (question K3) (dataset FORM)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 No, one episode by this/each former partner
	2 Yes, more than once by at least one former partner
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq FP_ALL_THPHSV_F \leq 2$ or $FP_ALL_THPHSV_F=9$; If $FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2$ or $IP_EXIST=1$ or 4 then $FP_ALL_THPHSV_F=missing$

Description

This variable shows if the respondent experienced repeated violence by at least one former partner. The previous variables show repeated violence or one episode in terms of type of violence, but one episode of physical violence and one episode of sexual violence could mean both: one episode (where both types of violence were experienced), or two different episodes by the same person.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question K3 should not always be asked, but $FPX_THPHSV_F[i]$ has to be filled (see more details for variable FPX_THPHSV_F). Suffix [i] should be understood as the number of former partner episode form. It ranges from 1-n, where 'n' represents the highest number of episode form. Thus, the variable should be derived as follows:

- If $(FP_D \geq 6$ or all $FPX_THPHSV_F[i]=1$ or 9) and $(FP_D=6$ or at least one $FPX_THPHSV_F[i]=1$) (none of the former partners did it more than once but they at least did it once), then $FP_ALL_THPHSV_F=1$;
- If $FP_D < 6$ or at least once $FPX_THPHSV_F[i]=2$ (at least one former partner did it more than once), then $FP_ALL_THPHSV_F=2$;
- If $(FP_D=8$ or $FP_D=9$) and all $FPX_THPHSV_F[i]=9$, then $FP_ALL_THPHSV_F=9$.

FP_ALL_NPERP: Number of violent former partners

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from FP_PHTHSV_EXPER (dataset MAIN) and from FPX_EN (dataset FORM)	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Lifetime	
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)	
Values/Response options	1-n	Number of violent former partners
	.	Do not have former partner or no violence by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 then FP_ALL_NPERP= <i>number</i> ; If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 then FP_ALL_NPERP= <i>missing</i>	

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Suffix [i] should be understood as the number of former partner episode form. It ranges from 1-n, where 'n' represents the highest number of episode form. The number of earlier violent former partners is equal to the number of episodes form. Therefore, the variable should be derived as follows:

- If FPX_EN[i]=0 and FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 (no earlier violent former partners, only the partner who was already mentioned in Section H), then FP_ALL_NPERP=1;
- If FPX_EN[i]>0, then FP_ALL_NPERP=max(FPX_EN[i]) +1;
- If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4, then FP_ALL_NPERP=*missing*.

Health limitations due to any violent experience with former partners

FP_LIMIT_ACT: Limitation in activities due to any former partner violence

Source	K5	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Lifetime	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
	1	Yes
	2	No
Values/Response options	8	Don't want to answer
	9	Don't know/Can't remember
	.	Do not have former partner, or no violence by former partner, or no limitations in activities, or limitations are due to current partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1 and LIMIT_ACT=1 or 2 and CP_LIMIT_ACT=2 or <i>missing</i> then $1 \leq FP_LIMIT_ACT \leq 2$ or FP_LIMIT_ACT=8 or 9; If FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=2 or IP_EXIST=1 or 4 or LIMIT_ACT>2 or CP_LIMIT_ACT=1 then FP_LIMIT_ACT= <i>missing</i>	

Description

This variable shows whether the existence of limitations in everyday activities is caused by former partner violence, i.e. whether the respondents who are either severely limited, or limited but not severely, in their everyday activities due to health problems, and who experienced former partner violence, are limited due to violence perpetrated by (any) former partner.

Nevertheless, as explained under *Technical or methodological issues / Good practice* (see below), the variable is not filled if the respondent already reported that these limitations are a consequence of current partner violence although, in reality, these limitations could be a consequence of different types of violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable needs to be filled only if `FP_PHTHSV_EXPER=1` (experienced at least one type of former partner violence) and `LIMIT_ACT=1` or `2` (severely limited, or limited but not severely, in everyday activities due to health problems) and (`CP_LIMIT_ACT=2` or *missing*) not limited due to current partner violence.

The aim of questions `G60`, `K5` and `M61` and their respective variables is to understand whether the respondent's limitations in everyday activities are caused by any of following types of violence – current partner, former partner or non-partner violence. Thus, if the response to question `G60` was 'no' and a person experienced physical violence, question `K5` will be asked. If the response is again 'no' and the respondent had experience of non-partner violence, then question `M61` will be asked. In contrast, if the answer to question `G60` is 'yes', then questions `K5` and `M61` will not be asked although, in reality, the limitations in everyday activities may be a product of more than one type of violence.

4.2.12. Non-partner violence

Violence happens both in intimate relationships and outside them. Threatening, physical violence or sexual violence perpetrated by someone such as a stranger, an acquaintance, a friend, a colleague, a teacher, a neighbour or a family member, and which happened since the age of 15, is referred to as **non-partner violence**.

Irrespective of whether it is an intimate partner that perpetrates the violence or the person who does not have an intimate relationship with the victim, the experience is usually very traumatic. Nevertheless, the pattern, degree and effects of violence might differ depending on the type of relationship between the perpetrator and the victim.

Research has shown that intimate partner violence frequently occurs over long periods and is accompanied by controlling behaviour. In contrast, such a pattern might not be present in non-partner violence, and a stranger may be more violent and with a higher risk of involving weapons and injury. However, betrayal of trust in cases of intimate partner violence might have more severe psychological consequences.

The first set of variables of non-partner violence is derived from the screening questions that aim to detect whether the respondent has had any experience of violence by a non-partner during adulthood (see [Section 4.2.12.1](#) for more details). The next set of variables are about the perpetrator/group of perpetrators (see [Section 4.2.12.2](#)). Variables on the last episode ([Section 4.2.12.3](#)) cover only the last episode of non-partner violence that happened within the last 5 years. The variables that cover violence by each perpetrator/group of perpetrators are included under episode form (see [Section 4.3.1.2](#)).

As discussed in earlier sections, the respondent must answer at least one screening question on *threatening* and *physical violence* (questions `L1_1–L1_8`) **and** at least one screening question on *sexual violence* (questions `L3_1–L3_7`), meaning that the responses are equal to '1' or '2', to be **accepted for the database**.

4.2.12.1. Screening questions on experiences of threatening, and physical and sexual violence

The following variables refer to screening questions asked to understand respondents' experiences of non-partner violence, taking into account definitions developed at EU or international level.

- **Screening questions:** In the context of an EU-wide study, comparability between countries is important. In some societies, victims may be blamed as the ones who triggered this violence by their 'inappropriate' behaviour. Therefore, while social attitudes are not the same in all EU Member States, the results might be different not only due to the level of prevalence but also due to the level of recognition. To measure non-partner violence, it is recommended that each type of behaviour is covered by different questions. In the EU-GBV questionnaire, there are 15 *screening questions* (one question on experiences of threatening, seven questions on physical violence and seven questions on sexual violence). Countries need to present and ask each question separately, without any aggregation.

- **‘Violence’:** It is recommended to avoid using the word ‘violence’ anywhere in the questionnaire (also as the name of the section), as this labelling may have a negative impact on respondents and influence the way they answer the questions. However, non-partner violence does cover intentionally committing acts of physical violence against another person, or any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone, including rape, attempted rape and other sexual acts. Therefore, it must be clear from the introduction to the section that questions will cover all these types of behaviour, without using the term ‘violence’ as such. It is also worth mentioning that psychological violence done by a non-partner is not covered by the EU-GBV questionnaire. Thus, respondents must be aware of this in case they want to share these particular experiences. In contrast, as the section on sexual harassment at work does not cover rape, attempted rape and other sexual acts, the respondent must be reminded that these experiences are covered here instead.
- **‘Non-partner’:** A perpetrator of violence can be anyone who does not have an intimate relationship with the victim, i.e. any male or female apart from an intimate partner (current or former). However, the pilot survey results showed a common mistake, where respondents would report intimate partner violence in this section and list the intimate partner as ‘other perpetrator’. Therefore, it must be clear to the respondents both from the introduction to the section and from the questions that only experiences with a person who is not an intimate partner are covered. Furthermore, the expression ‘any male or female’ would implicitly indicate that a perpetrator could be a close person, such as a family member (parent, child, etc.).
- In contrast to the intimate partner violence that covers lifetime experiences of violence, or childhood violence that occurs before the age of 15, non-partner violence only covers experiences from the age of 15 onwards. Therefore, this must be taken into account when formulating the questions.

Following the above recommendations, the screening questions in this section should be introduced in the questionnaire, depending on whether the respondent has, or ever had, an intimate partner or not:

- **IP_EXIST≠4:** ‘The following questions are about your personal experiences in relation to episodes or acts that could have scared you or hurt you. I would like to ask you about these kind of experiences with any male or female other than your intimate partners.’
- **IP_EXIST=4:** ‘The following questions are about your personal experiences in relation to episodes or acts that could have scared you or hurt you. I would like to ask you about these kind of experiences with any male or female.’

The interview should continue with the following wording: ‘Please think now only about your life since the age of 15, the experiences during childhood will be covered later. Remember that no one will know what you will tell me and that we will keep this extremely confidential.’

Lastly, the first screening question should be read/shown to the respondent, depending on whether they have, or ever had, an intimate partner:

- **IP_EXIST≠4:** ‘Since you were 15, has any male or female other than your intimate partners ever...’
- **IP_EXIST=4:** ‘Since you were 15, has any male or female ever...’

After this introduction, each of the 15 screening questions should be read/shown to the respondent one by one. Only after the question has been answered, should the next question be read/shown. If read, each question should be read slowly, emphasising the most important parts that are usually underlined in the EU-GBV questionnaire. More importantly, the respondent should be given enough time to understand, recall and answer each question. Where possible, the responses ‘Don’t want to answer’ and ‘Don’t know/Can’t remember’ should not be read/shown as an option. However, the respondent can provide one of these two answers.

Even though the introduction and the main question will state that the screening questions refer to experiences since the age of 15, the respondents have to be frequently reminded that the questions in this section are only about violence by a non-partner and since the age of 15.

4.2.12.1.1. Threatening

Threatening is intentionally putting another person in fear of injury, mental damage or material loss by using words. However, if someone threatens to use a knife, gun, acid or something similar against another person, it should not be reported here, as there is a separate screening question on this.

Moreover, if the person experienced e.g. *rape* and *threatening* during the same episode, maybe the threatening will be omitted. Nevertheless, the respondents should not be 'restricted' by these rules when answering the questions.

NP_THRET: Experienced threatening by non-partner in adulthood

Source	L1_1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq NP_THRET \leq 2$ or $NP_THRET = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced threatening by a non-partner in adulthood. The accent in this question is on 'feeling frightened', so this wording should be part of the question.

4.2.12.1.2. Physical violence

In the Istanbul Convention, *physical violence* is the 'intentional conduct of committing acts of physical violence against another person' (Article 35), i.e. 'bodily harm suffered as a result of application of immediate and unlawful physical force' (Paragraph 188). The act of physical violence in the EU-GBV questionnaire refers to violent behaviour in which harm and fear must be included. *Bodily injury* is any physical impairment, pain, or illness.

Minor physical force

The following variables refer to experiences of *minor physical force*, including acts leading to or intending to cause harm (acts committed on purpose), i.e. minor bodily injury, but not intending to cause death. Such acts are hitting, slapping, kicking, pushing, tripping, knocking down or drugging the victim, or spiking the victim's drink. The accent in these variables is on 'feeling frightened' or 'being hurt' and 'on purpose', so this wording should be part of the question.

NP_PUSHED: Experienced pushing by non-partner in adulthood

Source	L1_2
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq NP_PUSHED \leq 2$ or $NP_PUSHED = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced, in adulthood, a non-partner pushing them, shoving them, or pulling their hair on purpose. In general, these acts would result in no injury, or minor bodily injury.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

A translation of these examples must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so different or additional examples could be provided as part of the question (e.g. scratching, pinching).

NP_SLAPPED: Experienced slapping by non-partner in adulthood

Source	L1_3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{NP_SLAPPED} \leq 2$ or $\text{NP_SLAPPED} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced, in adulthood, a non-partner slapping them, or throwing something on them on purpose, which would result in minor bodily injury such as, cuts, bruises, etc. If other examples work better than those proposed, they could be used instead.

NP_BEATEN: Experienced beating by non-partner in adulthood

Source	L1_4
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{NP_BEATEN} \leq 2$ or $\text{NP_BEATEN} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced, in adulthood, a non-partner was punching them, beating them with an object, or kicking them on purpose. In general, these acts would result in a bodily injury such as a black eye, bruises, chipped teeth, swelling, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Translation of these examples must be done according to national or cultural contexts. For instance, different or additional examples could be provided, such as knocking down, punching, striking in the face, tripping, dragging, spiking, etc. Lastly, beating with an object refers to cases when one is beaten by e.g. a stick, belt, etc.

Serious physical force

The following variables refer to experiences of *serious physical force* that include acts causing serious bodily injuries or intending to cause death. For instance, wounding, acid attacks, poisoning, assault with a weapon, etc. In comparison to acts of minor physical force, where the accent is on 'feeling frightened' or 'being hurt', acts of serious physical force do not need to have this wording in the question as they are, by their very nature, already frightening and may cause serious bodily injuries or even death.

NP_BURNED: Experienced burning by non-partner in adulthood

Source	L1_5
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{NP_BURNED} \leq 2$ or $\text{NP_BURNED} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced, in adulthood, a non-partner burning them on purpose.

As an exception, the concept of *burning* should be understood in its widest meaning, including: firstly, minor physical acts such as burning with a lighter, cigarette, firecracker or hot object; secondly, serious physical acts such as burning with acid, fire, boiling water, torch (e.g. during a football game/protest).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The accent in this variable is on 'intention' to hurt someone, so the question should contain 'on purpose'.

Furthermore, translation of examples of burning must be done according to national or cultural contexts. For instance, if the translation of 'burning with acid' does not have the same meaning in the national language, i.e. an attack with acid cannot be translated as 'burning', this act can be provided as part of questions L1_8 instead.

NP_CHOCKED: Experienced strangling by non-partner in adulthood

Source	L1_6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{NP_CHOCKED} \leq 2$ or $\text{NP_CHOCKED} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced, in adulthood, a non-partner trying to suffocate or strangle them on purpose.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The accent in this variable is on ‘intention’ to hurt someone, so the question should contain ‘on purpose’. Furthermore, translation of these examples must be done according to the national or cultural contexts. For instance, different or additional examples could be provided as part of the question, such as choking.

NP_WEAPON: Experienced violence with knife or gun by non-partner in adulthood

Source	L1_7
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq NP_WEAPON \leq 2$ or $NP_WEAPON = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced, in adulthood, a non-partner *threatening to use* or *actually using* a knife, gun or other dangerous object against them, or threatening to burn or actually burning them by e.g. acid, fire, hot water, etc.

In comparison to variable [NP_THRET](#), that covers intentionally putting another person in fear of injury, mental damage, or material loss by using words, this variable focuses on more serious threats that could lead to serious bodily injuries, or even cause death. For instance, if someone threatened you by saying ‘I will kill you’, versus someone who had a gun and said ‘I will shoot you’.

Furthermore, [NP_BEATEN](#) covers experiences of being beaten with an object such as a stick, belt, etc. causing minor bodily injuries. In contrast, [NP_WEAPON](#) covers experiences of wounding, acid attacks, poisoning and assault with a weapon, which may even lead to death.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The translation of these examples must be done according to the national or cultural contexts. For instance, in some languages the word ‘weapon’ may be used instead of a list – gun, knife, axe, etc. However, in other languages, a weapon may mean only a firearm, so the respondent could omit threatening with a knife, as they would not consider a knife as a weapon. In this case, the word ‘weapon’ should not be used in the question as such, but other terms, or concrete examples, should be given instead.

In addition, as this variable covers experiences of being or threatened to be shot by e.g. a gun, stabbed with e.g. a knife, burnt with e.g. acid, hit with a sharp or heavy (dangerous) object, etc. if the examples provided, e.g. *gun* and *knife*, can be replaced with better national examples such as a specific (e.g. traditional) type of weapon or sharp object that is common to have in this country, these examples could be provided instead (e.g. rifle, machete).

NP_OTHPH: Experienced other physical violence by non-partner in adulthood

Source	L1_8
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq NP_OTHPH \leq 2$ or $NP_OTHPH = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced, in adulthood, other physical violence perpetrated by a non-partner that was not mentioned in previous variables.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question L1_8 is an open-ended question allowing respondents to elaborate on what 'other physical' violence is. These responses should be analysed, as the pilot tests showed that respondents would mention non-partner psychological violence here, probably as they did not understand that these experiences were outside the focus of the survey. Moreover, the respondents would simply omit a relevant response option and explain experiences of physical violence using their own words. Hence, these experiences should be reclassified under existing response options, when possible. Lastly, to avoid experiences of unintentional physical violence (e.g. pushing on public transport, etc.) the wording of the question must contain 'using force' and 'hurt you or frightened you'.

NP_PH_EXPER: Experienced physical violence by non-partner in adulthood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_PUSHED-NP_OTHPH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If $NP_PUSHED = 1$ or ... or $NP_OTHPH = 1$ then $NP_PH_EXPER = 1$; If $NP_PUSHED > 1$ and ... and $NP_OTHPH > 1$ then $NP_PH_EXPER = 2$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced physical violence in adulthood by a non-partner, regardless of whether it was a minor or serious physical act, whether it was one or more perpetrators, or whether it was one episode or more. Moreover, if the respondent experienced e.g. rape and physical violence during the same episode, maybe physical violence will be omitted. However, the respondents should not be 'restricted' by these rules.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of the variables NP_PUSHED-NP_OTHPH will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

NP_PHTH_EXPER: Experienced physical violence (including threats) by non-partner in adulthood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_THRET and NP_PUSHED-NP_OTHPH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If NP_THRET=1 or NP_PUSHED=1 or ... or NP_OTHPH=1 then NP_PHTH_EXPER=1; If NP_THRET>1 and NP_PUSHED>1 and ... and NP_OTHPH>1 then NP_PHTH_EXPER=2

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced physical violence including threats in adulthood by a non-partner, regardless of whether it was a minor or serious physical act, whether it was one or more perpetrators, or whether it was one episode or more. Moreover, if the respondent experienced e.g. rape and physical violence during the same episode, maybe physical violence will be omitted. However, the respondents should not be 'restricted' by these rules.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of the variables NP_THRET and NP_PUSHED-NP_OTHPH will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), variable will have value '2'.

4.2.12.1.3. Sexual violence

The Istanbul Convention defines *sexual violence* as the 'intentional conduct' of engaging in non-consensual vaginal, anal or oral penetration of a sexual nature of the body of another person with any bodily part or object. It also mentions engaging in other non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with a person, and causing another person to engage in non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with a third person. The Convention also clarifies that 'consent must be given voluntarily as a result of the person's free will assessed in the context of surrounding circumstances'.

Sexual violence is any harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on a person, including *rape*, *attempted rape* and *other sexual acts* (i.e. intimate touching without consent, or use of force or coercion to obtain unwanted sexual acts or any sexual activity that a person finds degrading or humiliating, etc.).

It is recommended to avoid the word 'rape' anywhere in the questionnaire, as this labelling may have a negative impact on the respondents and influence the way they answer the questions. Hence, the term 'sexual intercourse' should be used instead. If the respondent is not familiar with this concept, the following explanation should be provided: 'Sexual intercourse is vaginal or anal penetration, oral sex, or penetration with objects'.

In contrast to the screening questions on physical violence, where a different example could be provided in line with cultural or language contexts, the translation of the screening questions on sexual violence must be as close as possible to the original formulation, despite their very sensitive nature.

Rape

Rape refers to engaging in non-consensual sexual intercourse, which may include use of physical violence and/or putting the victim in a situation in which they cannot say no or comply out of fear. The following variables correspond to screening questions to detect the respondent's experiences of rape. Each screening question presents different circumstances in which unwanted sexual intercourse could happen. If questions were to be more general, there is a possibility of omitting many cases of sexual violence.

NP_RP_VIOLENT: Experienced rape by non-partner in adulthood who used violence

Source	L3_1	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Since age 15	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1	Yes
	2	No
	8	Don't want to answer
	9	Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	1≤NP_RP_VIOLENT≤2 or NP_RP_VIOLENT=8 or 9	

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced rape in adulthood by a non-partner who was using threatening or physical violence to engage the respondent in non-consensual sexual intercourse. For instance, by threatening the respondent with words or with a weapon, holding the respondent down, or hurting the respondent in any way.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question L3_1.

NP_RP_INTOX: Experienced rape by non-partner in adulthood while being intoxicated

Source	L3_2	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Since age 15	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1	Yes
	2	No
	8	Don't want to answer
	9	Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	1≤NP_RP_INTOX≤2 or NP_RP_INTOX=8 or 9	

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced rape in adulthood by a non-partner who engaged the respondent in non-consensual sexual intercourse that they could not refuse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs (intoxication).

The term 'drugs' refers to chemicals dispensed to people to treat or prevent an illness or disease. These medicines are usually available only on prescription, as they have a strong effect (e.g. Valium). The term also refers to substances that people use for the effects they have, but which are in most cases illegal (e.g. cocaine).

As the rape did not include neither physical violence nor threatening but the victim was unable to give consent, many victims do not consider this as rape. Instead, they usually blame themselves for being in that situation. Hence, interviewers must pay close attention to their non-verbal behaviour (e.g. body language).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question L3_2.

NP_RP_FEAR: Experienced rape by non-partner in adulthood by intimidation

Source	L3_3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{NP_RP_FEAR} \leq 2$ or $\text{NP_RP_FEAR} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced rape in adulthood by a non-partner who engaged the respondent in non-consensual sexual intercourse that they could not refuse due to fear. In other words, a non-partner pressured the respondent verbally by intimidation or misusing their authority and put the respondent in a situation where they could not say no, or complied due to fear of the consequences.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question L3_3.

NP_RP_OTHPERS: Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else in adulthood as forced by non-partner

Source	L3_4
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{NP_RP_OTHPERS} \leq 2$ or $\text{NP_RP_OTHPERS} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows persons who were engaged in non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else in adulthood, due to a non-partner perpetrator using threatening behaviour or physical violence against the respondent, or putting the respondent in a situation where they could not say no, or through blackmail. The respondent could also have complied due to fear of the consequences, or in exchange for money, goods or favours.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question L3_4.

NP_RP_EXPER: Experienced rape by non-partner in adulthood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_RP_VIOLENT - NP_RP_OTHPERS	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Since age 15	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1	Yes
	2	No, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If NP_RP_VIOLENT =1 or ... or NP_RP_OTHPERS =1 then NP_RP_EXPER =1; If NP_RP_VIOLENT >1 and ... and NP_RP_OTHPERS >1 then NP_RP_EXPER =2	

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced rape in adulthood by a non-partner, regardless of whether there was one or more perpetrators, or whether it was one episode or more.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of [NP_RP_VIOLENT](#)-[NP_RP_OTHPERS](#) will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

Attempted rape

Attempted rape is an act of sexual violence in which a person attempts to have sexual intercourse with another person by threatening them (verbally or with a weapon), by using physical force, or by putting that person in a situation in which they cannot say no or comply out of fear. However, sexual intercourse does not occur.

NP_AR_EXPER: Experienced attempted rape by non-partner in adulthood

Source	L3_5	
Reporting unit	Respondent	
Reference period	Since age 15	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1	Yes
	2	No
	8	Don't want to answer
	9	Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	1≤ NP_AR_EXPER ≤2 or NP_AR_EXPER =8 or 9	

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced attempted rape in adulthood by a non-partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

In contrast to screening questions on rape, experiences of attempted rape are covered by only one question. Hence, there is a possibility of omitting some cases of attempted rape. Therefore, the question must contain all relevant information needed for respondents to understand which cases are considered.

NP_RPAR_EXPER: Experienced rape or attempted rape by non-partner in adulthood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_RP_EXPER and NP_AR_EXPER
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If NP_RP_EXPER =1 or NP_AR_EXPER =1 then NP_RPAR_EXPER =1; If NP_RP_EXPER >1 and NP_AR_EXPER >1 then NP_RPAR_EXPER =2

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced rape or attempted rape in adulthood by a non-partner, regardless of whether there was one or more perpetrators, or whether it was one episode or more.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to [NP_AR_EXPER](#) or [NP_RP_EXPER](#) will have value '1'. In contrast, if both variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

Other sexual violence

Other sexual violence is, for instance, intimate touching without consent, using force or coercion to obtain unwanted sexual acts, or any sexual activity that a person finds degrading or humiliating.

NP_OS_TOUCH: Experienced unwanted touching of private parts by non-partner in adulthood

Source	L3_6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes 2 No 8 Don't want to answer 9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{NP_OS_TOUCH} \leq 2$ or $\text{NP_OS_TOUCH} = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows persons who experienced the unwanted touching of private parts by a non-partner during their adulthood.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Private parts means genitals, breasts, lips, buttocks, etc. As this concept is self-assessed, the way it is interpreted may vary from person to person. However, it is recommended to use concrete examples adapted to the respondent's sex.

NP_OS_OTH: Experienced other degrading or humiliating sexual acts by non-partner in adulthood

Source	L3_7
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq NP_OS_OTH \leq 2$ or $NP_OS_OTH = 8$ or 9

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced, in adulthood, other unwanted sexual acts by a non-partner that they found degrading or humiliating.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

In contrast to screening questions on physical violence, question L3_7 does not require the respondent to specify the 'other' unwanted sexual acts. However, if a country decides to collect this information, the answers should be analysed, as respondents may omit a relevant response option and explain experiences of sexual violence using their own words.

NP_OS_EXPER: Experienced other sexual violence by non-partner in adulthood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_OS_TOUCH and NP_OS_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If $NP_OS_TOUCH = 1$ or $NP_OS_OTH = 1$ then $NP_OS_EXPER = 1$; If $NP_OS_TOUCH > 1$ and $NP_OS_OTH > 1$ then $NP_OS_EXPER = 2$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced other sexual violence in adulthood by a non-partner, i.e. intimate touching without consent, using force or coercion to obtain unwanted sexual acts, or any sexual activity that the respondent finds degrading or humiliating.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, the respondents who answered 'yes' to either NP_OS_TOUCH or NP_OS_OTH will have value '1'. In contrast, if both variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable NP_OS_EXPER will have value '2'.

NP_SV_EXPER: Experienced sexual violence by non-partner in adulthood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_RPAR_EXPER and NP_OS_EXPER
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If NP_RPAR_EXPER=1 or NP_OS_EXPER=1 then NP_SV_EXPER=1; If NP_RPAR_EXPER≠1 and NP_OS_EXPER≠1 then NP_SV_EXPER=2

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent has experienced sexual violence in adulthood by a non-partner, i.e. any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour imposed on them, including rape, attempted rape and other sexual acts.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, if NP_RPAR_EXPER=1 (experienced rape or attempted rape) or NP_OS_EXPER=1 (experienced other sexual violence) then NP_SV_EXPER=1. In contrast, if all variables are equal '2', then NP_SV_EXPER=2.

4.2.12.1.4. Experienced threatening, physical or sexual violence

NP_EXPER: Experienced non-partner violence in adulthood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_THRET, NP_PH_EXPER and NP_SV_EXPER
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown
Soft check/Filter	If NP_THRET=1 or NP_PH_EXPER=1 or NP_SV_EXPER=1 then NP_EXPER=1; If NP_THRET≠1 and NP_PH_EXPER≠1 and NP_SV_EXPER≠1 then NP_EXPER=2

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced non-partner violence in adulthood, i.e. threatening, physical violence or sexual violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, if NP_THRET=1 (experienced threatening) or NP_PH_EXPER=1 (experienced physical violence) or NP_SV_EXPER=1 (experienced sexual violence), then NP_EXPER=1. In contrast, if all three variables are bigger than '1', then NP_EXPER=2.

4.2.12.2. Types of perpetrators of non-partner violence in adulthood

The following variables refer to the types of perpetrators of non-partner violence, defined according to the most common relationships and based on the authority/power that one person may have over another and using it in a certain way.

When answering the relevant question, the respondent must select the type of relationship that they had with a perpetrator at the time when the (latest) event happened. For instance, at the time when violence happened, the perpetrator was the respondent's professor, but now they have no connection. Thus, the respondent should select

'boss or professor', as this was the relationship at the time of the event. Furthermore, each type of perpetrator is presented by sex, which is important information for analysing gender-based violence.

A *(male/female) relative* includes blood relatives like parents and children, and other blood relatives that can be cohabitating or non-cohabitating, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption (e.g. siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, in-laws, etc.).

A *(male/female) friend* refers to friends, family friends, schoolmates, and colleagues. All these concepts should be understood in their widest meaning. For instance, *friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

A *colleague, or co-worker*, is a person with whom one works, typically someone in a similar role or at a similar level within an organisation.

A *(male/female) boss or professor* should be understood in its widest meaning. A *boss*, also known as a supervisor, overseer, facilitator, monitor or area coordinator, is the job title of a management position that is primarily based on authority over a worker or being in charge of a workplace. As violence covers experiences since the age of 15, a *professor* refers not only to a teacher of the highest academic rank in college or university, but also to a teacher in any educational institution (primary school, nursery school, etc.).

A *(male/female) with authority or privileged status* is someone with a special status in society (authority or power) that may hold authority over the respondent and may use it in a certain way. For instance, a doctor, religious leader, judge, politician.

Any *other male/female known to the respondent* covers all other people who are known to them but not mentioned in other response options, i.e. a neighbour, a client/customer, a parent of a child's schoolmate, etc. As for some of the previous response options, this one should also be understood in its widest meaning.

A *(male/female) stranger* is someone completely unknown to the respondent. However, the respondent knows the sex of this person, which is the opposite to a person of unknown sex.

A *person of unknown sex* can, for instance, be an unknown Facebook user who was threatening the respondent via social media. Although this perpetrator can be seen as a 'complete stranger', without knowing the sex of this person, they cannot be reclassified as a *male* or *female stranger*. Nevertheless, this response option is different from non-response, as the respondent does know something about the perpetrator.

An *undefined perpetrator* is a person whose sex the respondent was unable or unwilling to reveal, the same applying to the nature of the relationship between perpetrator and respondent. If the respondent selected '98' or '99' as the only response option, or as one of the response options in questions L2 or L4, then NP_PHTH_UNDEF, NP_SV_UNDEF and NP_UNDEF=1. Otherwise, the variables will be equal to '2'.

Lastly, response options 13, 14 and 15 in question L2 or L4 are open-ended, allowing the respondent to elaborate on who the 'other male/female' is, if they want to. These response options are chosen when the respondent cannot define the type of perpetrator based on the response options that are offered. In reality, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define the perpetrator using their own words. Thus, if analyses show that the reason listed as 'other' could be classified under existing response options, countries are advised to reclassify the answers, when applicable.

4.2.12.2.1. Types of non-partner perpetrators of threatening and physical violence

NP_PHTH_M_REL: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by male relative	
NP_PHTH_F_REL: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by female relative	
NP_PHTH_M_FRND: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by male friend	
NP_PHTH_F_FRND: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by female friend	
NP_PHTH_M_BOSS: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by male boss or professor	
NP_PHTH_F_BOSS: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by female boss or professor	
NP_PHTH_M_AUTH: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by male with authority	
NP_PHTH_F_AUTH: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by female with authority	
NP_PHTH_M_OTHKN: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by other male known to respondent	
NP_PHTH_F_OTHKN: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by other female known to respondent	
NP_PHTH_M_STRG: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by male stranger	
NP_PHTH_F_STRG: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by female stranger	
NP_PHTH_M_OTH: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by other male	
NP_PHTH_F_OTH: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by other female	
NP_PHTH_UNKSEX: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by person of unknown sex	
NP_PHTH_UNDEF: Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	
Source	L2
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No threatening or physical violence experience
Soft check/Filter	If NP_PHTH_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If NP_PHTH_EXPER≠1 then <i>variable=missing</i>

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables:

These variables are derived from question L2, which allows multiple responses.

The respondent must list here all the perpetrators, regardless of whether they acted together or not, or if this was one event or more. In a personal interview, it is not necessary to read out the type of perpetrators, but the interviewer should select the relevant response option or options according to the response.

However, if the respondent is not sure how to respond, the response options should be shown/read except 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember'.

The variables should be derived in the following way:

- If in question L2 only 98 or 99 is selected, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Therefore, all NP_PHTH_M_REL–NP_PHTH_UNKSEX will be equal to '2', and variable NP_PHTH_UNDEF will be equal to '1';
- If the respondent provided the answer, i.e. $1 \leq L2 \leq 15$, then the relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and others value '2'. For instance, if 'male relative' is selected, then variable NP_PHTH_M_REL=1 and other relevant variables are equal to '2';

- If the respondent reports one type of perpetrator (e.g. 'female boss') but also selects 'Don't want to answer', then variables `NP_PHTH_F_BOSS=1` and `NP_PHTH_UNDEF=1`, whereas all other relevant variables will be equal to '2'.
- Lastly, if the respondent experienced threatening or physical violence by a non-partner, then at least one of `NP_PHTH_M_REL-NP_PHTH_UNDEF` must be equal to '1'.

4.2.12.2.2. Types of non-partner perpetrators of sexual violence

<code>NP_SV_M_REL</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by male relative
<code>NP_SV_F_REL</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by female relative
<code>NP_SV_M_FRND</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by male friend
<code>NP_SV_F_FRND</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by female friend
<code>NP_SV_M_BOSS</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by male boss or professor
<code>NP_SV_F_BOSS</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by female boss or professor
<code>NP_SV_M_AUTH</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by male with authority
<code>NP_SV_F_AUTH</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by female with authority
<code>NP_SV_M_OTHKN</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by other male known to respondent
<code>NP_SV_F_OTHKN</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by other female known to respondent
<code>NP_SV_M_STRG</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by male stranger
<code>NP_SV_F_STRG</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by female stranger
<code>NP_SV_M_OTH</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by other male
<code>NP_SV_F_OTH</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by other female
<code>NP_SV_UNKSEX</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by person of unknown sex
<code>NP_SV_UNDEF</code> : Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by undefined perpetrator

Source	L4
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No sexual violence experience
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_SV_EXPER=1</code> then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If <code>NP_SV_EXPER≠1</code> then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables:

These variables are derived from question L4, which allows multiple responses. The respondent must list here all the perpetrators, regardless of whether they acted together or not, or if this was one event or more.

In a personal interview, it is not necessary to read out the type of perpetrators, but the interviewer should select the relevant response option or options according to the response. However, if the respondent is not sure how to respond, the response options should be shown/read except 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember'.

The variable should be derived in the following way:

- If in question L4 only 98 or 99 is selected, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Therefore, all `NP_SV_M_REL-NP_SV_UNKSEX` will be equal to '2', and `NP_SV_UNDEF` will be equal to '1';

- If the respondent provided the answer, i.e. $1 \leq L4 \leq 15$, then the relevant variable(s) will take value '1' and others value '2'. For instance, if 'male relative' is selected, then `NP_SV_M_REL=1` and other relevant variables will be equal '2';
- If the respondent reports one type of perpetrator (e.g. 'female boss') but also selects 'Don't want to answer', `NP_SV_F_BOSS=1` and `NP_SV_UNDEF=1`, whereas all other relevant variables will be equal to '2'.
- Lastly, if the respondent experienced sexual violence by a non-partner, then at least one of `NP_SV_M_REL-NP_SV_UNDEF` must be equal to '1'.

4.2.12.2.3. Types of non-partner perpetrators of threatening, physical or sexual violence

NP_M_REL: Non-partner violence perpetrated by male relative	
NP_F_REL: Non-partner violence perpetrated by female relative	
NP_M_FRND: Non-partner violence perpetrated by male friend	
NP_F_FRND: Non-partner violence perpetrated by female friend	
NP_M_BOSS: Non-partner violence perpetrated by male boss or professor	
NP_F_BOSS: Non-partner violence perpetrated by female boss or professor	
NP_M_AUTH: Non-partner violence perpetrated by male with authority	
NP_F_AUTH: Non-partner violence perpetrated by female with authority	
NP_M_OTHKN: Non-partner violence perpetrated by other male known to respondent	
NP_F_OTHKN: Non-partner violence perpetrated by other female known to respondent	
NP_M_STRG: Non-partner violence perpetrated by male stranger	
NP_F_STRG: Non-partner violence perpetrated by female stranger	
NP_M_OTH: Non-partner violence perpetrated by other male	
NP_F_OTH: Non-partner violence perpetrated by other female	
NP_UNKSEX: Non-partner violence perpetrated by person of unknown sex	
NP_UNDEF: Non-partner violence perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>NP_PHTH_M_REL-NP_SV_UNDEF</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No threatening/physical/sexual violence experience
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_EXPER=1</code> then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If <code>NP_EXPER≠1</code> then <i>variable=missing</i>

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As this variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, if this type of perpetrator was selected under threatening/physical or sexual violence, this type is equal to '1'. If this type of perpetrator was not selected neither under threatening/physical nor sexual violence, then this type is equal to '2'.

Finally, if the respondent experienced threatening, physical or sexual violence by a non-partner, then at least one of `NP_M_REL-NP_UNDEF` must be equal to '1'.

NP_MALE: Non-partner violence perpetrated by male perpetrator in adulthood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_M_REL, NP_M_FRND, NP_M_BOSS, NP_M_AUTH, NP_M_OTHKN, NP_M_STRG and NP_M_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No non-partner violence, or no information about non-partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If NP_M_REL=1 or ... or NP_M_OTH=1 then NP_MALE=1; If NP_M_REL=2 and ... and NP_M_OTH=2 then NP_MALE=2; If NP_EXPER≠1 then NP_MALE= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether a perpetrator/one of the perpetrators of non-partner violence is male.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If at least one of NP_M_REL, NP_M_FRND, NP_M_BOSS, NP_M_AUTH, NP_M_OTHKN, NP_M_STRG, NP_M_OTH equals '1' (i.e. at least one of the perpetrators was male), then NP_MALE=1. If none of the perpetrators of non-partner violence is male, then NP_MALE=2.

NP_FEMALE: Non-partner violence perpetrated by female perpetrator in adulthood

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_F_REL, NP_F_FRND, NP_F_BOSS, NP_F_AUTH, NP_F_OTHKN, NP_F_STRG and NP_F_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No non-partner violence, or no information about non-partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If NP_F_REL=1 or ... or NP_F_OTH=1 then NP_FEMALE=1; If NP_F_REL=2 and ... and NP_F_OTH=2 then NP_FEMALE=2; If NP_EXPER≠1 then NP_FEMALE= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether a perpetrator/one of the perpetrators of non-partner violence is female.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent reports at least one female perpetrator of non-partner violence (at least one of NP_F_REL, NP_F_FRND, NP_F_BOSS, NP_F_AUTH, NP_F_OTHKN, NP_F_STRG, NP_F_OTH equals '1'), then NP_FEMALE=1. If none of the perpetrators of non-partner violence is female, then NP_FEMALE=2.

NP_PERP: Perpetrators of non-partner violence experienced in adulthood	
Source	L5, L6 and L7
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 One individually acting perpetrator
	2 More individually acting perpetrators
	3 One group of perpetrators
	4 More groups of perpetrators
	5 Individual perpetrator(s) and group(s), last was individual
	6 Individual perpetrator(s) and group(s), last was group
.	No non-partner violence, or no information about non-partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If NP_EXPER=1 then $1 \leq NP_PERP \leq 6$; If NP_EXPER≠1 then NP_PERP=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the perpetrators of non-partner violence were one or more individual, one group or more groups, or both.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the questions are important for routing about how many forms should be filled, and if the questions should be asked about a 'person' or a 'group', a non-response is not allowed here.

If the respondent reported:

- only one type of perpetrator in question L2 and question L4 is *missing*, or
- only one type of perpetrator in question L4 and question L2 is *missing*, or
- only one type of perpetrator in both questions: L2 and L4 and it was the same type of perpetrator,

then question L5 will be asked with the relevant introduction (physical or sexual or both experiences) and, if 'more than one person' (L5=2), question L6 also has to be asked.

If there was more than one type of perpetrator selected in questions L2 or L4, or if one type of perpetrator selected in questions L2 and L4 was not the same, question L5 will be skipped (as it is known that there was more than one person) and question L6 has to be asked.

If, based on question L6, the respondent experienced violence by a person(s) and a group(s), question L7 is necessary for understanding whether the last perpetrator acted individually or as part of a group.

Therefore, the variable should be derived in the following way:

- If question L5=1 ('one person'), then NP_PERP=1 (one perpetrator);
- If question L6=1 ('all individually'), then NP_PERP=2;
- If question L6=2 ('all together as one group'), then NP_PERP=3;
- If question L6=3 ('all together but in different groups'), then NP_PERP=4;
- If questions L6=4 ('someone individually, some in the group') and L7=1 ('individually acting person'), then NP_PERP=5;
- If questions L6=4 ('someone individually, some in the group') and L7=2 ('group'), then NP_PERP=6.

4.2.12.3. Last episode of non-partner violence that happened in the last 5 years

The questions concerning the last episode are crucial, as the last episode is a random selection of violent events. Covering only the most recent events (episodes that happened within the last 5 years), the variables in this section show how serious this last episode was.

However, a common issue that occurred during the pilot tests was that respondents described the most serious episode, not the last episode. This issue can be solved if the interviewers are properly trained and if the respondents are guided in the right direction with as many instructions as possible (depending on the mode of data collection).

As explained earlier, the questions regarding non-partner violence start with the screening and then continue with the episodes, starting with all episodes and then the last episode. Therefore, relevant information regarding the last episode is covered under all episodes questions.

Variables for questions on all episodes part are included in the FORM dataset. Therefore, to derive auxiliary variables `NP_LASTE`, `NP_LE_SERIES`, `NP_LE_NBPERP`, `NP_M_REL-NP_LE_FEMALE` and `NP_LE_PERPINHH`, variables from the FORM dataset should be used, but only for the first non-partner episode for this respondent (if variables `TYPE=2` and `NPX_EN=1`).

Please note that the FORM dataset is at episode level (observation=episode/series of episodes experienced by respondent). Suffix [1] has been used in the rules below to indicate the first form at the respondent level.

NP_LASTE: Occurrence of last episode of non-partner violence

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>NPX_OCCUR[1]</code> (dataset FORM)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Last episode happened within last 12 months
	2 Last episode happened within 1 to 5 years ago
	3 No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_EXPER=1</code> then $1 \leq NP_LASTE \leq 3$; If <code>NP_EXPER≠1</code> then <code>NP_LASTE=3</code>

Description

This variable shows whether questions on the last episode are applicable or not: if a person experienced non-partner violence within the last 5 years (within the last year or 1 to 5 years ago) or not (did not experience non-partner violence or experienced the last episode more than 5 years ago).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from variable `NPX_OCCUR[1]` in the following way:

- If `NPX_OCCUR[1]=1` (violence happened within last 12 months), then `NP_LASTE=1`;
- If `NPX_OCCUR[1]=2` (violence happened 1 to 5 years ago), then `NP_LASTE=2`;
- If `NPX_OCCUR[1]>2` or variable `NP_EXPER≠1`, then `NP_LASTE=3`.

In addition, as also explained for `NPX_OCCUR`, this variable should be cross-checked with the respondent's age, as non-partner violence in the EU-GBV refers only to experiences that happened since the age of 15. For instance, if the respondent is 18 or 19 years old and reports that the last violent episode happened 'more than 5 years ago', this is an error, as the respondent would be less than 15 at the time the violence occurred. Thus, the data needs to be corrected accordingly not only in this section but also in the 'Violence in childhood' section.

NP_LE_SERIES: Last episode of non-partner violence was one of a series of episodes

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NPX_D[1] (dataset FORM)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was one episode out of series of episodes
	2 It happened once
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE=1 or 2 then $1 \leq \text{NP_LE_SERIES} \leq 2$; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_SERIES= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the last episode was one episode out of a series of episodes or was done once by this perpetrator.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If variable NPX_D[1]=6 and NP_LASTE=1 or 2, then NP_LE_SERIES=2;
- If variable NPX_D[1]≠6 and NP_LASTE=1 or 2, then NP_LE_SERIES=1;
- If variable NP_LASTE=3, then NP_LE_SERIES=*missing*.

4.2.12.3.1. Characteristics of perpetrators of last episode of non-partner violence

The two following variables are related to the number of perpetrators: firstly, whether the last episode of non-partner violence was experienced by an individual or by a group; secondly, if the respondent experienced violence by a group, then what the size of this group was; lastly, whether this or any of these perpetrators was living together with the respondent (concept of 'domestic violence').

NP_LE_PERP: Perpetrators of last episode of non-partner violence

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_PERP and NP_LASTE
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 One individually acting perpetrator
	2 Group of perpetrators
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{NP_LE_PERP} \leq 2$; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_PERP= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced non-partner violence during the last episode by an individual, or by a group.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The information about the perpetrators should be derived from `NP_PERP` and `NP_LASTE` in the following way:

- If `NP_PERP=1, 2 or 5` and `NP_LASTE=1 or 2`, then `NP_LE_PERP=1`;
- If `NP_PERP=3, 4 or 6` and `NP_LASTE=1 or 2`, then `NP_LE_PERP=2`;
- If `NP_LASTE=3`, then `NP_LE_PERP=missing`.

NP_LE_NBPERP: Number of non-partner perpetrators involved in last episode

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>NPX_NBPERP[1]</code> (dataset FORM)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 One perpetrator
	2 Two to five perpetrators
	3 Six to ten perpetrators
	4 More than ten perpetrators
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_LE_PERP=1</code> then <code>NP_LE_NBPERP=1</code> ; If <code>NP_LE_PERP>1</code> then <code>2≤NP_LE_NBPERP≤4</code> or <code>NP_LE_NBPERP=8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>NP_LASTE=3</code> then <code>NP_LE_NBPERP=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows the number of perpetrators involved in the last episode of non-partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If `NP_LASTE=1 or 2`, then `NP_LE_NBPERP=NPX_NBPERP[1]`;
- If `NP_LASTE=3`, then `NP_LE_NBPERP=missing`.

4.2.12.3.2. Types of perpetrators of the last episode of non-partner violence

Following variables refer to types of perpetrators of last episode of non-partner violence.

NP_LE_M_REL: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male relative
NP_LE_F_REL: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female relative
NP_LE_M_FRND: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male friend
NP_LE_F_FRND: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female friend
NP_LE_M_BOSS: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male boss or professor
NP_LE_F_BOSS: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female boss or professor
NP_LE_M_AUTH: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male with authority
NP_LE_F_AUTH: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female with authority
NP_LE_M_OTHKN: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by other male known to respondent
NP_LE_F_OTHKN: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by other female known to respondent
NP_LE_M_STRG: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male stranger
NP_LE_F_STRG: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female stranger
NP_LE_M_OTH: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by other male
NP_LE_F_OTH: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by other female
NP_LE_UNKSEX: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by person of unknown sex
NP_LE_UNDEF: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by undefined perpetrator
NP_LE_MALE: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male perpetrator
NP_LE_FEMALE: Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female perpetrator

Source	Auxiliary variables derived from NPX_M_REL[1] - NPX_UNDEF[1] , NPX_MALE[1] and NPX_FEMALE[1] (dataset FORM)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE <3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If NP_LASTE =3 then <i>variable=missing</i>

Description

This variable shows the type of perpetrator involved in the last episode of non-partner violence. The type of perpetrator is defined in the same way as for non-partner violence, so the same definitions should be applied.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If [NP_LASTE](#)=1 or 2, then *variable*=[NPX_...\[1\]](#);
- If [NP_LASTE](#)=3, then *variable*=*missing*.

Lastly, if the last episode of non-partner violence is applicable, then it cannot be that all variables [NP_LE_M_REL](#)-[NP_LE_UNDEF](#) are equal to '2'.

NP_LE_PERPINHH: Perpetrator was sharing the same living space with the respondent during the last episode of non-partner violence

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NPX_PERPINHH[1] (dataset FORM)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 Sometimes yes, sometimes no
	3 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If (NP_LE_M_REL=1 or ... NP_LE_F_OTHKN=1 or NP_LE_M_OTH=1 or NP_LE_F_OTH=1 or NP_LE_UNDEF=1) then $1 \leq NP_LE_PERPINHH \leq 3$ or NP_LE_PERPINHH=8 or 9; If NP_LASTE=3 or ((NP_LE_M_STRG=1 or NP_LE_F_STRG=1 or NP_LE_UNKSEX=1) and NP_LE_M_REL=2 and ... and NP_LE_F_OTHKN=2 and NP_LE_M_OTH=2 and NP_LE_F_OTH=2 and NP_LE_UNDEF=2) then NP_LE_PERPINHH= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether this perpetrator (if one) or any of these perpetrators (if more of them) lived with the respondent at the time the violence occurred, but not necessarily at the time of last episode, if there was more than one violent episode.

Moreover, this variable should be filled only for cases when at least one of the types of perpetrator was a relative, friend, boss, person with authority or privileged status, someone else known to the respondent, some other male or female or an undefined type of perpetrator.

The aim of this variable is to understand whether the respondent's relationship with any of the perpetrators was a domestic one. For the definition of *family or domestic unit*, see [Section 1.2](#).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If at least one perpetrator lived in the same household as the respondent during the violent episode (if one) or during any violent episode (if more), then the answer should be 'yes'.

If at least one of the perpetrators lived in the same household during some violent episodes but not during all, then the answer should be 'sometimes yes, sometimes no'.

The response option 'no' should be selected if none of the perpetrators lived in the same household as the respondent during this (if one) or any of these (if more) violent episodes.

If the only types of perpetrator of the last episode are a male stranger, female stranger or a person of unknown sex, then the variable should be *missing*.

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional questions need to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If NP_LASTE=1 or 2, then NP_LE_PERPINHH=NPX_PERPINHH[1];
- If NP_LASTE=3, then NP_LE_PERPINHH=*missing*.

NP_LE_DOMEST: Last episode of non-partner violence was domestic

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_LE_PERPINHH, NP_LE_M_REL, NP_LE_F_REL, NP_LE_M_FRND, NP_LE_F_FRND, NP_LE_M_BOSS, NP_LE_F_BOSS, NP_LE_M_AUTH, NP_LE_F_AUTH, NP_LE_M_OTHKN, NP_LE_F_OTHKN, NP_LE_M_OTH, NP_LE_F_OTH, NP_LE_UNDEF, NP_LE_M_STRG, NP_LE_F_STRG and NP_LE_UNKSEX
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LE_M_REL=1 or NP_LE_F_REL=1 then NP_LE_DOMEST=1; If (NP_LE_M_FRND=1 or NP_LE_F_FRND=1 or NP_LE_M_BOSS=1 or NP_LE_F_BOSS=1 or NP_LE_M_AUTH=1 or NP_LE_F_AUTH=1 or NP_LE_M_OTHKN=1 or NP_LE_F_OTHKN=1 or NP_LE_M_OTH=1 or NP_LE_F_OTH=1 or NP_LE_UNDEF=1) and NP_LE_PERPINHH=1 or 2 then NP_LE_DOMEST=1; If NP_LE_M_REL>1 and NP_LE_F_REL>1 and NP_LASTE=1 or 2 and NP_LE_PERPINHH>2 or <i>missing</i> then NP_LE_DOMEST=2; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_DOMEST= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the last episode of non-partner violence was a domestic one. The variable is used for calculation of the indicator on domestic violence.

Domestic violence refers to violence that occurs within a family or domestic unit. Apart from intimate partners and family members, *family or domestic unit* also includes persons living or having lived in the same household as the victim when the violent event occurred, either as part of a family or not. However, as this variable focuses on non-partner violence, intimate partners are excluded from the variable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived in the following way:

- If NP_LE_M_REL=1 (experienced last episode by a male relative) or NP_LE_F_REL=1 (experienced last episode by a female relative), then NP_LE_DOMEST=1 (violence perpetrated by family member);
- If any NP_LE_M_FRND, NP_LE_F_FRND, NP_LE_M_BOSS, NP_LE_F_BOSS, NP_LE_M_AUTH, NP_LE_F_AUTH, NP_LE_M_OTHKN, NP_LE_F_OTHKN, NP_LE_M_OTH, NP_LE_F_OTH or NP_LE_UNDEF equals '1' and, at the same time, NP_LE_PERPINHH=1 or 2 (experienced last episode by a non-relative who lived in the same living space), then NP_LE_DOMEST=1;
- If NP_LE_M_REL>1 and NP_LE_F_REL>1 and NP_LE_PERPINHH>2 or *missing* (perpetrator of the last episode was neither a relative nor someone else living in the same living space), then NP_LE_DOMEST=2.

One may notice that certain types of perpetrator, such as 'stranger' and 'person of unknown sex', are not taken into consideration when the question about living in the same living space is asked, but these types of perpetrator are considered as 'non-domestic'. On the other hand, it may happen that the respondent did actually live with someone who they perceived as a 'person with authority' or their friend, boss, colleague, schoolmate, etc., or someone for whom the respondent did not want to define their relationship.

4.2.12.3.3. Age of perpetrator(s) when the last episode of non-partner violence occurred

This set of variables shows the age of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the last episode of non-partner violence at the time of its occurrence. If more than one perpetrator, the age of all of them should be collected.

NP_LE_PERP_014: Non-partner perpetrator was under 15 during last episode	
NP_LE_PERP_1529: Non-partner perpetrator was between 15 and 29 years old during last episode	
NP_LE_PERP_3044: Non-partner perpetrator was between 30 and 44 years old during last episode	
NP_LE_PERP_4559: Non-partner perpetrator was between 45 and 59 years old during last episode	
NP_LE_PERP_60PL: Non-partner perpetrator was 60 years old or over during last episode	
Source	M35 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable} = 9$ or 97 ; If NP_LASTE=3 then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$ or 97 ; If NP_LE_PERP=1 then NP_LE_PERP_014–NP_LE_PERP_60PL could be equal '1' only once (and all others must be equal '2'), or all variables are equal '97'

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

At first, question M35 is optional, and it is asked only in countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used for all these variables.

In the case of more perpetrators (NP_LE_PERP=2), question M35 allows multiple responses. Therefore, it is recommended to use different wording depending on whether it was one perpetrator ('How old would you say this person was?') or if it was a group ('How old would you say the persons in this group were?'). It is recommended to use a soft check: if it was one person, only one age group for the perpetrator could be selected (equal to '1').

In a personal interview, it is not necessary to read out the age groups. Instead, the interviewer should select the relevant response option or options according to the response. However, if the respondent is not sure how to respond, the response options should be read/shown except for the response options 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember'. If the respondent does not remember the exact age, the approximate age could be used instead.

These variables are obtained through only one question and should be constructed in the following way:

- If question M35=8 or 9, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all variables NP_LE_PERP_014–NP_LE_PERP_60PL will be equal to '9';
- If the respondent provided the answer, then the relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and others value '2'. For instance, if only '15-29 years' was selected, then NP_LE_PERP_1529=1 and others will equal '2'. Moreover, if the information is collected and the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of the variables NP_LE_PERP_014–NP_LE_PERP_60PL must be equal to '1', as the respondent should select a concrete age group(s). Thus, if all NP_LE_PERP_014–NP_LE_PERP_60PL are equal to '2', this would be a mistake.

4.2.12.3.4. Acts and types of violence experienced during the last episode of non-partner violence

The following variables provide information on the concrete acts that happened during the last episode.

NP_LE_THRET: Experienced threatening during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LE_PUSHED: Experienced pushing during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LE_SLAPPED: Experienced slapping during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LE_BEATEN: Experienced beating during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LE_BURNED: Experienced burning during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LE_CHOCKED: Experienced strangling during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LE_WEAPON: Experienced violence with knife or gun during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LE_OTHPH: Experienced other physical violence by non-partner during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT: Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner who used force
NP_LE_RP_INTOX: Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner while being intoxicated
NP_LE_RP_FEAR: Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner by intimidation
NP_LE_RP_OTHPERS: Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else during last episode as forced by non-partner
NP_LE_AR_EXPER: Experienced attempted rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LE_OS_TOUCH: Experienced unwanted touching of private parts during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LE_OS_OTH: Experienced other degrading or humiliating sexual acts during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M31 (or M4 or L1 or L3)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then 1≤variable≤2 or variable=8 or 9; If NP_LASTE=3 then variable=missing

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question M31 is asked if the respondent experienced repeated violence by this non-partner. However, only acts to which the respondent answered 'yes' in question M4 will be listed in question M31.

To avoid repeating the question (the acts experienced are already known), question M31 is not asked if the respondent experienced one violent episode by this non-partner. However, the variable has to be filled based on question M4. Moreover, if the respondent experienced violence only once and by one non-partner, then the information about the acts experienced is already provided during screening (questions L1 and L3). In this case, the question is not asked. However, the variable need to be filled based on questions L1 and L3.

- If NP_LE_SERIES=1 (repeated violence by this non-partner), then values are based on question M31. However, if the question on having experienced a specific act of violence is not part of question M31, as the specific act was not selected during screening (question L1 and L3) or in question M4 as 'yes', then the information for the relevant variable must be derived from question L1, L3 or M4;

- If `NP_LE_SERIES=2` (one episode) and `NP_PERP=2, 4, 5 or 6` (the respondent experienced violence by more than one perpetrator/group of perpetrators), then values are based on question `M4`. However, if the question on having experienced a specific act of violence is not part of question `M31`, as the specific act was not selected during screening (questions `L1` and `L3`) as 'yes', then the information for the relevant variable must be derived from questions `L1` or `L3`;
- If `NP_LE_SERIES=2` (one episode) and `NP_PERP=1 or 3` (the respondent experienced violence by one perpetrator/group of perpetrators), then values are based on questions `L1` and `L3`.

NP_LE_PH: Experienced physical violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>NP_LE_PUSHED-NP_LE_OTHPH</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_LE_PUSHED=1</code> or ... or <code>NP_LE_OTHPH=1</code> then <code>NP_LE_PH=1</code> ; If <code>NP_LE_PUSHED>1</code> and ... and <code>NP_LE_OTHPH>1</code> then <code>NP_LE_PH=2</code> ; If <code>NP_LASTE=3</code> then <code>NP_LE_PH=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced physical violence during the last episode of non-partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of the variables `NP_LE_PUSHED-NP_LE_OTHPH` will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), then the variable will have value '2'.

NP_LE_RP: Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT, NP_LE_RP_INTOX, NP_LE_RP_FEAR</code> and <code>NP_LE_RP_OTHPERS</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT=1</code> or ... or <code>NP_LE_RP_OTHPERS=1</code> then <code>NP_LE_RP=1</code> ; If <code>NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT>1</code> and ... and <code>NP_LE_RP_OTHPERS >1</code> then <code>NP_LE_RP=2</code> ; If <code>NP_LASTE=3</code> then <code>NP_LE_RP=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced rape during the last episode of non-partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of the variables `NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT-NP_LE_RP_OTHPERS` will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

NP_LE_SV: Experienced sexual violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT, NP_LE_RP_INTOX, NP_LE_RP_FEAR, NP_LE_RP_OTHPERS, NP_LE_AR_EXPER, NP_LE_OS_TOUCH and NP_LE_OS_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT=1 or ... or NP_LE_OS_OTH=1 then NP_LE_SV=1; If NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT>1 and ... and NP_LE_OS_OTH>1 then NP_LE_SV=2; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_SV=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced sexual violence during the last episode of non-partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of the variables NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT-NP_LE_OS_OTH will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

4.2.12.3.5. Defence techniques during the last episode of non-partner violence

This set of variables refers to potential defence techniques that the respondent used during the last episode of non-partner violence.

Potential 'techniques' are listed from defensive (screaming, attracting attention, calling for help, trying to escape or escaping), to verbal (talking, trying to persuade, begging, threatening), to more offensive (attacking physically or attacking with weapons).

A *physical assault without weapons* should be understood in its widest meaning, ranging from a minor physical attack (scratching, grabbing the perpetrator's hand, pushing) to a more serious one (kicking, hitting, punching). The same applies for *weapons*, where, apart from *firearms* (guns, pistols, rifles, etc.) or acid, any other dangerous tool, sharp or heavy object that could cause injuries (knives, rocks, axes, pepper spray, etc.) should be considered.

Apart from the listed techniques, question M36_6 asks about 'other' techniques that were potentially used. For instance, trying to shield oneself with one's hands. However, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define a technique using their own words. Thus, countries are advised to reclassify the answers, when applicable.

NP_LED_SCREAM: Defence by screaming during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LED_ESCAPE: Defence by escaping during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LED_DISCUSS: Defence by discussing during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LED_ASSAULT: Defence by assaulting without weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LED_WEAPON: Defence by assaulting with weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LED_OTH: Other type of defence during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M36
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then 1≤variable≤2 or variable=8 or 9; If NP_LASTE=3 then variable=missing

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

To avoid having the response option 'I did/could not do anything', instead of having a multiple-answer question, defence techniques are presented as separate 'yes/no' questions. The reason is that this response option may imply guilt, i.e. 'blame' the respondent – 'Didn't you even try to defend yourself?'

Moreover, when translating the introduction text for these questions, one needs to make sure the chosen wording does not 'blame' the victim in any sense. Hence, instead of the wording 'Did you...?', it is recommended to use 'Were you able', 'Was it possible', 'Did you try', etc.

Furthermore, a translation of these techniques must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. For instance, if the term 'assault' is not straightforward, it is recommended to formulate a question using concrete examples. The same applies for *weapon* (guidelines provided for the variable NP_WEAPON).

NP_LE_DEFENCE: Using any defence technique during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_LED_SCREAM-NP_LED_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LED_SCREAM=1 or ... or NP_LED_OTH=1 then NP_LE_DEFENCE=1; If NP_LED_SCREAM>1 and ... and NP_LED_OTH>1 then NP_LE_DEFENCE=2; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_DEFENCE=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent did or tried to do anything to protect them self during the last episode of non-partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered 'yes' to at least one of the variables NP_LED_SCREAM-NP_LED_OTH will have value '1'. In contrast, if all these variables are either 'no' or non-response ('8' or '9'), the variable will have value '2'.

4.2.12.3.6. Circumstances of the last episode

The circumstances of the last episode of non-partner violence that happened in adulthood are assessed by a series of items that ask about location, involvement of a weapon, alcohol or drugs, etc.

NP_LE_CNTR: Country where last episode of non-partner violence occurred	
Source	M32 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 In country of residence
	2 Abroad
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{NP_LE_CNTR} \leq 2$ or NP_LE_CNTR=8, 9 or 97; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_CNTR=missing or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the last episode of non-partner violence happened in the country of residence, i.e. in the country that is conducting the survey, or somewhere abroad.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used.

NP_LE_PLACE: Location where last episode of non-partner violence occurred	
Source	M33 and M34
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Respondent's home or yard
	2 Perpetrator's or someone's else home or yard
	3 Respondent's workplace
	4 Public transport or facilities (bus station, railway station, airport)
	5 Official places such as hospital, police station, government office
	6 Educational institutions such as school, university
	7 Sport facilities or events such as stadium, sport halls, gambling, boxing match
	8 Open public areas: streets, parks, woods
	9 Shopping areas, pubs, restaurants, hotels, cinema, theatre
	10 Other location
99 This information could not be retrieved	
.	No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq NP_LE_PLACE \leq 10$ or $NP_LE_PLACE=99$; If NP_LASTE=3 then $NP_LE_PLACE=missing$

Description

Apart from the type of relationship between a victim and the perpetrator of the violence, a *location* is also an important factor that, either alone, or in combination with the type of perpetrator, can be used for creating more targeted policies.

First priority is given to the respondent's own home or garden. Therefore, if the respondent lives with the perpetrator (e.g. parent, child, sibling, other relative), variable NP_LE_PLACE should be still equal to '1'.

Second priority is given to workplace. As the '*Sexual harassment at work*' section does not cover threatening, sexual and physical violence, it could be that the last episode happened in a work context. Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish whether the place of occurrence is the actual location or a location in a work context. For instance, if the respondent works in a bar and the violence happened 'at work', or the respondent was attacked in a bar while having drinks with friends. See the definition of *workplace* in the '*Sexual harassment at work*' section.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The information on the location of the last episode should be collected through two questions. The first question, M33, aims to distinguish whether the violence happened in the respondent's, perpetrator's or someone else's home or garden, at the respondent's workplace, or somewhere else.

If the response is 'at the respondent's workplace', one may be interested to cross-check this information with the information provided for variables ACT_STAT and EVER_WORK. However, as the EU-GBV does not use the ILO definition, it could happen that the respondent considers them self to be someone who currently does not work or has never worked ($ACT_STAT \neq 1$ and $EVER_WORK \neq 1$) but still selects the response option 'workplace' in question M33. As the activity status and whether one has ever worked are self-defined, the respondent may not consider them self to be working in general, as it was, for instance, a short-term job, a job without a contract, the respondent was a family worker or they were helping with a family business; however, the last episode of violence actually happened while the respondent was at the place where this job was performed. Therefore, if this type of situation appears in the data it would not be a mistake, but countries are advised to still check it to avoid simple typos.

If it happened somewhere else (question M33=4), the respondent should choose one of the locations offered in question M34. All response options should systematically be read/shown to the respondents, apart from non-response. Those who cannot choose can select 'other'. Nevertheless, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define the location using their own words. Therefore, countries are advised to reclassify these

response options, when applicable. Lastly, if relevant information is not provided under these two questions (i.e. M33 or M34 is non-response), then the variable should be equal to '99'.

NP_LE_INIT: Initiator of the last episode of non-partner violence	
Source	M37 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Respondent
	2 Perpetrator(s)
	3 Someone else
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	No threatening nor physical violence done by non-partner in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LE_THRET=1 or NP_LE_PH=1 then $1 \leq NP_LE_INIT \leq 3$ or NP_LE_INIT=8, 9 or 97; If (NP_LE_THRET=2 and NP_LE_PH=2) or NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_INIT=missing or 97

Description

This variable shows, in the respondent's opinion, who was the one to initiate the threatening or physical violence during the last episode of non-partner violence – the respondent, the perpetrator(s) or someone else. This information could be used to understand the circumstances of the event, together with other information such as injuries, fear for life, physical and psychological consequences, to assess who is the 'real' victim. Lastly, the response option 'someone else' should be used in cases when e.g. physical violence occurred during a fight or brawl in which the respondent was involved.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information.

If the variable is not collected, a code '97' should be used. For those who decide to collect this information, it is worth mentioning that the question is very sensitive, as it is asked to real victims of violence and may imply guilt. Therefore, when translating it one needs to make sure that the chosen wording does not 'blame' the victim in any sense. Consequently, due to the sensitive and complex nature of this question, it is asked only for threatening and physical violence but not for sexual violence.

NP_LE_PERP_INTOX: Perpetrator(s) intoxicated during the last episode of non-partner violence

Source	M38 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Only drunk
	2 Only on drugs
	3 Intoxicated but not clear with what
	4 Both drunk and on drugs
	5 Neither drunk nor on drugs
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{NP_LE_PERP_INTOX} \leq 5$ or NP_LE_PERP_INTOX=8, 9 or 97; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_PERP_INTOX= <i>missing</i> or 97

Description

This variable shows whether a perpetrator (if one), or any of the perpetrators (if more) were intoxicated, i.e. under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or of both. Response option '3' should be used when the respondent was sure that the perpetrator(s) was under the influence of either alcohol or drugs, but could not distinguish which it was.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used. In addition, a definition of *drugs* is provided for variable NP_RP_INTOX.

NP_LE_RESP_INTOX: Respondent intoxicated during the last episode of non-partner violence

Source	M39 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	.
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{NP_LE_RESP_INTOX} \leq 2$ or NP_LE_RESP_INTOX=8, 9 or 97; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_RESP_INTOX= <i>missing</i> or 97

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent was under the influence of alcohol or drugs (i.e. intoxicated) during the last episode of non-partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is optional, and it is collected only from countries willing to obtain this information. Otherwise, a code '97' should be used. In addition, a definition of *drugs* is provided for variable NP_RP_INTOX.

Lastly, this variable should be compared with `NP_LE_RP_INTOX`. For instance, if the respondent said that they experienced rape as they could not refuse the unwanted sexual intercourse due to the influence of alcohol or drugs (i.e. `NP_LE_RP_INTOX=1`), then variable `NP_LE_RESP_INTOX` should be '1'. However, if the respondent was e.g. unwillingly drugged, maybe they would not have the feeling of 'being on drugs' during the violent episode, as it was not their decision and so they say 'no' to question `M39`. Therefore, as the concept of *being intoxicated* is self-assessed by the respondent, the inconsistency between these two variables may appear, but this would not be a mistake in the data.

NP_LE_PERP_WEAP: Non-partner perpetrator had a weapon during the last episode	
Source	M40 and NP_LE_WEAPON
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_LASTE<3</code> then $1 \leq \text{NP_LE_PERP_WEAP} \leq 2$ or <code>NP_LE_PERP_WEAP=8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>NP_LASTE<3</code> and <code>NP_LE_WEAPON=1</code> then <code>NP_LE_PERP_WEAP=1</code> ; If <code>NP_LASTE=3</code> then <code>NP_LE_PERP_WEAP=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows whether a perpetrator (if one), or any of the perpetrators (if more) had a weapon of any kind during the last episode of non-partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived in the following way:

- If `NP_LE_WEAPON=1` (the respondent said that they experienced threatening with a *weapon* or that the perpetrator used a *weapon*), then question `M40` should not be asked, but `NP_LE_PERP_WEAP` should be equal to '1' because it is already known that the *weapon* was involved during the last violent episode;
- Otherwise, question `M40` should be asked, and the variable should be derived from the answer provided in this question.

In some languages, the word 'weapon' may be used instead of a list – gun, knife, axe, etc. However, in others, a weapon may mean only a firearm, so the respondent could omit to mention the existence of e.g. a knife, as they would not consider a knife as a weapon. In this case, the word 'weapon' should not be used in the question as such, but countries are advised to provide concrete examples instead (e.g. gun, knife, acid, pepper spray, etc.).

4.2.12.3.7. Physical and psychological consequences of last episode of non-partner violence

An important issue for consideration are the consequences of violence both for the victim and for society. Firstly, the *consequences of violence* can be divided into short- and long-term consequences. For instance, if the victim ended up with small cuts and bruises or with long-standing health problems (e.g. loss of vision or hearing) or, in the case of female respondents, whether any victim experienced miscarriage or pregnancy as a consequence of this violence.

Secondly, consequences can also be psychological, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences of experienced violence.

NP_LEC_BRUISE: Bruises due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
NP_LEC_CUTS: Cuts or burns due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
NP_LEC_FRACT: Fractures due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
NP_LEC_HEADINJ: Brain injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
NP_LEC_INTINJ: Internal injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
NP_LEC_GENINJ: Genital injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
NP_LEC_MISCAR: Miscarriage due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
NP_LEC_PREGN: Pregnancy due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
NP_LEC_OTHINJ: Other type of injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
Source	M43 (or M12)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	· No non-partner physical nor sexual violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable or this type of injury not applicable
Soft check/Filter	<p>For NP_LEC_BRUISE-NP_LEC_GENINJ and NP_LEC_OTHINJ: If NP_LASTE<3 and (NP_LE_PH=1 or NP_LE_SV=1) then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable}=8$ or 9; If NP_LASTE=3 or (NP_LE_PH=2 and NP_LE_SV=2) then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$</p> <p>For NP_LEC_MISCAR: If SEX=2 and NP_LASTE<3 and (NP_LE_PH=1 or NP_LE_SV=1) then $1 \leq \text{NP_LEC_MISCAR} \leq 2$ or $\text{NP_LEC_MISCAR}=8$ or 9; If SEX=1 or NP_LASTE=3 or (NP_LE_PH=2 and NP_LE_SV=2) then $\text{NP_LEC_MISCAR}=\text{missing}$</p> <p>For NP_LEC_PREGN: If SEX=2 and NP_LASTE<3 and NP_LE_RP=1 then $1 \leq \text{NP_LEC_PREGN} \leq 2$ or $\text{NP_LEC_PREGN}=8$ or 9; If SEX=1 or NP_LASTE=3 or NP_LE_RP=2 then $\text{NP_LEC_PREGN}=\text{missing}$</p>

Description

This set of variables refers to the potential consequences of the physical or sexual violence experienced during the last episode in the form of physical injuries.

Physical injuries or physical trauma is damage to the body caused by external force, such as falls, hits, weapons and other causes. Potential physical injuries are listed as separate 'yes/no' questions, ranging from minor to more severe physical injuries. *Minor physical injuries* resulting from violence, such as cuts, scratches, bruises or burns, can be managed with little or no disruption to daily activities. In contrast, *serious injuries* such as broken bones or fractures, head, internal or genital injuries, etc. may require hospitalisation or surgery, and usually have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death.

Apart from the listed physical injuries, question M43_9 asks about experiences of some 'other' injuries. However, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define an injury using their own words. Thus, countries are advised to reclassify these answers, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

At first, the variables are applicable only for respondents for whom NP_LE_PH=1 or NP_LE_SV=1 (experienced physical or sexual violence by non-partner during last episode). In addition, question M43_7 should only be asked to female respondents. Question M43_8 should only be asked to female respondents who experienced rape during the last episode of non-partner violence.

If the respondent experienced repeated violence by this non-partner, their physical injuries are asked about under question M12. Therefore, only injuries that were reported in M12 should be shown in M43 (first episode). However, all variables should be filled as follows:

- If question M12[1]_i=1 and question M43_i is applicable, then question M43_i should be shown in question M43 and the variable should be filled based on question M43;
- If question M12[1]_i>1, then question M43_i should not be shown in question M43 and the variable should be filled based on question M12[1] if question M43_i is applicable;
- If question M12[1] is not asked (if experienced one episode), then all questions M43₁–M43₉ should be shown if question M43_i is applicable, and the variable should be filled based on question M43.

A translation of these injuries must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the meaning should not be changed, at least for distinguishing minor from serious injuries.

NP_LEC_INJURY: Physical injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_LEC_BRUISE-NP_LEC_OTHINJ
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	· No non-partner physical nor sexual violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LEC_BRUISE=1 or ... or NP_LEC_OTHINJ=1 then NP_LEC_INJURY=1; If (NP_LE_PH=1 or NP_LE_SV=1) and NP_LEC_BRUISE≠1 and ... and NP_LEC_OTHINJ≠1 then NP_LEC_INJURY=2; If (NP_LE_PH=2 and NP_LE_SV=2) or NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LEC_INJURY= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury during the last episode of non-partner violence, regardless of whether it was a minor or very serious injury.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked.

Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If any of NP_LEC_BRUISE-NP_LEC_OTHINJ equals '1', then NP_LEC_INJURY=1;
- If NP_LE_PH=1 or NP_LE_SV=1 (the respondent experienced physical or sexual violence by a non-partner within this last episode) and none of variables NP_LEC_BRUISE-NP_LEC_OTHINJ equals '1', then variable NP_LEC_INJURY=2.

NP_LEC_PERMDAM: Permanent physical damage as consequence of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M44
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
	1 Yes
	2 No
Values/Response options	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner physical nor sexual violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable or no physical injuries due to non-partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LEC_INJURY=1 then 1≤NP_LEC_PERMDAM≤2 or NP_LEC_PERMDAM=8 or 9; If NP_LEC_INJURY=2 or NP_LEC_INJURY=missing then NP_LEC_PERMDAM=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent ended up with any permanent physical damage as a consequence of physical or sexual violence experienced during the last episode. *Permanent physical damage* refers to any injury that permanently impairs someone's physical condition in any way, regardless of how minimal it is (scars, loss of vision, hearing loss, HIV because of rape, etc.).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable is applicable only to respondents who experienced physical injury due to non-partner physical or sexual violence during the last episode within the last 5 years.

The potential issue with question M44 is having various examples in only one question that range from e.g. scars to HIV, where the answer 'yes' should be selected if the respondent had any of them. Therefore, firstly, a translation of permanent physical consequences must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead, without changing an overall meaning. Secondly, the question's formulation needs to emphasise that *any* permanent physical consequence should be considered, regardless of the level of disruption to the respondent's daily activities. Finally, in a personal interview, if the respondent did not experience rape, the example 'HIV as a consequence of rape' may be skipped.

NP_LEC_PSYCH: Psychological consequences of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M15 and M47
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
	1 Yes
	2 No
Values/Response options	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then 1≤NP_LEC_PSYCH≤2 or NP_LEC_PSYCH=8 or 9; If NP_LASTE<3 and NPX_EN=1 (dataset FORM) and NPX_RVC_PSYCH=2 (dataset FORM) then NP_LEC_PSYCH=2; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LEC_PSYCH=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent had any mental health issues as a consequence of the violence that happened during the last episode, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from question M47. However, question M47 is not asked in the last episode part if the respondent said 'no' to question M15 (all episodes part). Instead, NP_LEC_PSYCH will be '2' ('no').

Furthermore, a translation of psychological consequences must be done according to the national or cultural contexts, so if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the overall meaning should not be compromised.

Lastly, the formulation needs to emphasise that *any* psychological consequence should be considered, regardless of the level of disruption to the respondent's daily activities.

NP_LE_HLTHCONS: Health issues as consequence of last episode of non-partner violence	
Source	Auxiliary derived from NP_LEC_INJURY, NP_LEC_PERMDAM and NP_LEC_PSYCH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LEC_INJURY=1 or NP_LEC_PERMDAM=1 or NP_LEC_PSYCH=1 then NP_LE_HLTHCONS=1; If NP_LEC_INJURY=2 or <i>missing</i> and NP_LEC_PERMDAM>1 or <i>missing</i> and NP_LEC_PSYCH>1 then NP_LE_HLTHCONS=2; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_HLTHCONS= <i>missing</i>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury or suffered from any permanent physical damage or from any psychological health issues as a consequence of the violence that happened during the last episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As the variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If any of the variables NP_LEC_INJURY, NP_LEC_PERMDAM or NP_LEC_PSYCH equals '1' (health issues as a consequence of threatening, physical or sexual violence), then NP_LE_HLTHCONS=1;
- If all NP_LEC_INJURY, NP_LEC_PERMDAM and NP_LEC_PSYCH are bigger than '1' or NP_LEC_INJURY, NP_LEC_PERMDAM are *missing* and NP_LEC_PSYCH is bigger than '1' (no health issues as consequence of this violence), then NP_LE_HLTHCONS=2.

4.2.12.3.8. Sociological and economic consequences of last episode

Apart from permanent or temporary health issues (physical or psychological), the consequences of violence can be also economic, or can affect a victim sociologically. For instance, if the injuries were severe, the victim might have had to stay in hospital, take medical leave or change jobs, drop out of school, or even remove them self from the labour market or stop socialising with friends and family, with negative effects both for the victim and for society.

Therefore, the aim of this set of variables is to understand the sociological and economic consequences of the violence – need for medical attention, taking time off work or education, necessity for medicine, etc.

NP_LEC_MEDCARE: Medical attention due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M45
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Got medical attention and had to stay in hospital
	2 Got medical attention but did not need to stay in hospital
	3 Did not get medical attention but it was needed
	4 Did not need any medical attention
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{NP_LEC_MEDCARE} \leq 4$ or NP_LEC_MEDCARE=8 or 9; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LEC_MEDCARE=missing

Description

The aim is to show, firstly, whether the respondent needed medical attention or treatment (including staying in hospital) and, secondly, whether they got the necessary medical help as a consequence of the violence experienced during the last episode.

It is not important, however, how or when they arrived at the hospital, at the emergency unit, or visited a doctor. It is also not important whether the respondent suffered any physical injury. Thus, *medical attention* refers to visiting any *health service*, such as a hospital, emergency services, or a private or public dental or medical clinic or surgery, or consulting any *medical staff* (e.g. nurses, doctors, dentists).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question M45 if NP_LASTE<3 (last episode of non-partner violence is applicable).

The translation of the terms *medical attention*, *health services* and *medical staff* must be done according to national or cultural contexts. Hence, if other examples work better than those proposed, they could be used instead.

NP_LEC_TIMEOFF: Necessity for time off from work or education due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M48
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 Did not work nor study at that time
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{NP_LEC_TIMEOFF} \leq 3$ or NP_LEC_TIMEOFF=8 or 9; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LEC_TIMEOFF=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent needed to take some time off work or education because of the violence experienced during the last episode. The response option 'did not work or study at that time' should be selected when the respondent did not work or study at the time when the last episode of non-partner violence happened.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question [M48](#) if the last episode of non-partner violence is applicable.

NP_LEC_INCAP: Incapable of housework or care of children due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M49
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 Did not have to do housework nor had children at the time
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If $NP_LASTE < 3$ then $1 \leq NP_LEC_INCAP \leq 3$ or $NP_LEC_INCAP = 8$ or 9 ; If $NP_LASTE = 3$ then $NP_LEC_INCAP = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent needed to take some time off work or education because of violence experienced during the last episode. The response option 'did not have to do housework nor had children at the time' should be selected when the respondent did not have to do the housework nor had children to take care of at the time when the last episode of non-partner violence happened.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived directly from question [M49](#) if the last episode of non-partner violence is applicable.

NP_LEC_MEDIC: Using medications to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M50
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If $NP_LASTE < 3$ then $1 \leq NP_LEC_MEDIC \leq 2$ or $NP_LEC_MEDIC = 8$ or 9 ; If $NP_LASTE = 3$ then $NP_LEC_MEDIC = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent needed to take some medications because of the violence experienced during the last episode. *Medications* are substances used in medical treatments, especially pharmaceuticals. They include vitamins and other supplements people take for health reasons.

In contrast, *drugs* refer to chemicals dispensed to people to treat or prevent an illness or disease. These medicines are usually available only on prescription, as they have a strong effect (e.g. Valium). The term also refers to substances that people use for the effects they have, but which are in most cases illegal (e.g. cocaine).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Translation of the term ‘medications’ must be done according to national or cultural contexts. In some languages, this term can be used without any further explanation. Nevertheless, if direct translation may mean different things (e.g. includes drugs), countries are advised to either use a different term, or provide concrete examples.

NP_LEC_DRUGS: Using alcohol or drugs to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M51
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{NP_LEC_DRUGS} \leq 2$ or $\text{NP_LEC_DRUGS} = 8$ or 9 ; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LEC_DRUGS=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent was taking alcohol or drugs to cope with the violence experienced during the last episode. See variable NP_LEC_MEDIC for a definition of the term ‘drugs’, how it differs to the term ‘medications’, and how translation and formulation of this term should be done.

4.2.12.3.9. Reporting the last episode

Estimating unreported violence is important when it comes to developing policies to eradicate violence. Thus, questions on *reporting*, and on the reasons for not reporting violence to the police or legal authorities, seeking assistance from health agencies and telling others in the family or local community are included. In addition, it is not important when the respondent talked about this experience or reported it somewhere (immediately after it happened, several days, or even several years after the event).

NP_LER_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M16 and M42
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq \text{NP_LER_CLSPERS} \leq 2$ or NP_LER_CLSPERS=8 or 9; If NP_LASTE<3 and NPX_EN=1 (dataset FORM) and NPX_RVR_CLSPERS=2 (dataset FORM) then NP_LER_CLSPERS=2; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LER_CLSPERS= <i>missing</i>

Description

The concept of *close person* should be understood in its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include an intimate partner, blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from question M42. However, question M42 is not asked in the last episode section if the respondent said 'no' to question M16 (all episodes). Instead, NP_LER_CLSPERS will take value '2' ('no') if the last episode of non-partner violence is applicable.

NP_LER_SOCSERV: Respondent contacted social service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LER_SHELTR: Respondent contacted shelters for victims due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LER_HELPSEV: Respondent contacted other help service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LER_RELIG: Respondent contacted religious organisation due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LER_LEGALID: Respondent contacted legal aid service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner
NP_LER_OTH: Respondent contacted other institution due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M56
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 No, because it was already done
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then 1≤variable≤3 or variable=8 or 9; If NP_LASTE=3 then variable=missing

Description

The *social services* are a range of public services provided by the government, private, profit and non-profit organisations. Their aim is to promote social welfare, using trained professionals. Social work often involves advocacy on behalf of and aid to people who are poor, elderly, homeless, unemployed, etc.

Specific shelters are institutions that offer free-of-charge accommodation for victims of domestic violence and accept children, while *other shelters* offer such services not only to victims of this violence, but also to a wider population.

Other help services that assist victims of crime are, for instance, a victim support service or a helpline that does not have the role of a shelter and is not a hostel for victims. A *victim support service* provides victims of crime with assistance that is confidential and usually free of charge. This service usually works in partnership with other organisations, and it is not a government agency or part of the police force. This means that victims are not obliged to report a crime to get this kind of help.

A *helpline* in this case is a special telephone service that is a 24-hour reachable and free of charge, which people can call for advice about violence. Furthermore, it is not usually necessary for the caller to report a crime in order to receive help or advice. *Other helpline* is a helpline that is not free of charge or a 24-hour reachable.

A *religious organisation* should be understood in its widest sense as including both public and private organisations that are places of worship, such as mosques, churches, temples, synagogues, chapels and other buildings or meeting places.

A *legal aid service* is a service designed to help people who have experienced specific types of violence, for instance. This can involve answering questions about their legal rights and the types of help available, working on family mediation; or representing the victim in a court or tribunal. In some countries, such services are free of charge for victims of crimes such as sexual or domestic violence (*free legal aid*).

Other institution refers to any other organisation or official body apart from the police that was not mentioned among questions M56_1-M56_6. However, respondents usually omit the relevant institution or body and then

categorise them as 'other'. Thus, although the answer to question [M56_6](#) does not need to be specified, if countries decide to still do so, they are advised to analyse these answers and reclassify them, if possible.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Translation of all these terms must be done according to national or cultural contexts. In some languages, a particular term can be used without further explanation. Nevertheless, if direct translation means different things or is unclear, countries are advised to either use different terms or provide concrete examples.

Response option '3' is selected when the respondent contacted a health service, and this service automatically contacted a social service. In this case, the respondent did not need to contact a social service as it was automatically done by someone else. However, this kind of support 'chain' may not exist in all countries.

NP_LER_POLICE: Respondent reported last episode of non-partner violence to the police	
Source	M52
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, but someone else reported
	3 No, no one reported
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If $NP_LASTE < 3$ then $1 \leq NP_LER_POLICE \leq 3$ or $NP_LER_POLICE = 8$ or 9 ; If $NP_LASTE = 3$ then $NP_LER_POLICE = missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent reported the last episode of non-partner violence to the police. The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be constructed in the following way:

- If only the respondent reported this case to the police, then $NP_LER_POLICE=1$;
- If the respondent did not contact the police them self but someone else did, then $NP_LER_POLICE=2$;
- If both the respondent and someone else reported, then $NP_LER_POLICE=1$ as the focus is on the respondent;
- Finally, if no one reported (neither the respondent nor someone else), then $NP_LER_POLICE=3$.

This variable has to be cross-checked with [NPX_RVR_POLICE](#) (FORM dataset, for form 1: $NPX_EN=1$) for possible inconsistencies. For instance, if the respondent reported under question [M19](#) that neither they nor someone else reported any of the violent episodes to the police ($M19=2$ or 3), then the answer to question [M52](#) cannot be 'yes'. However, if this type of error is discovered, the data will have to be corrected in the following way, giving priority to the information under the last episode section, as it refers to the most recent events:

- If the respondent said 'no, but someone else reported' to question [M52](#), i.e. $NP_LER_POLICE=2$ but variable [NPX_RVR_POLICE](#) (for form 1: $NPX_EN=1$) equals '3', this is a mistake. In this case, [NPX_RVR_POLICE](#) (for form $NPX_EN=1$) must be corrected to be equal to '2'.

- If the respondent said ‘yes’ to question M52, i.e. `NP_LER_POLICE=1` but `NPX_RVR_POLICE=2` or `3` (for form 1: `NPX_EN=1`), this is a mistake, and `NPX_RVR_POLICE` (for form 1: `NPX_EN=1`) must be corrected to be equal to ‘1’. Furthermore, additional corrections must be made in this case when a country is collecting information on the type of violence reported (optional variable).
 - When `NPX_RVR_POLICE` (for form 1: `NPX_EN=1`) is corrected to equal ‘1’ as the data was inconsistent, this means that an optional variable (if collected) should be filled. Thus, one should use all available information to correct this mistake for `NPX_RVRE_POLICE` (for form 1: `NPX_EN=1`) in the following way: if the respondent experienced one type of violence (either only physical or only sexual), this type of violence should be taken as the one reported to the police, i.e. if `NPX_PH_EXPER=1` and `NPX_SV_EXPER=2`, then `NPX_RVRE_POLICE` (for form 1: `NPX_EN=1`) must be corrected to be equal to ‘1’. If `NPX_PH_EXPER=2` and `NPX_SV_EXPER=1`, then `NPX_RVRE_POLICE` (for form 1: `NPX_EN=1`) must be corrected to be equal to ‘2’.
 - However, if the respondent experienced both types of violence, i.e. variables `NPX_PH_EXPER=1` and `NPX_SV_EXPER=1` (for form 1: `NPX_EN=1`), then one cannot know which type of violence was reported. Hence, `NPX_RVRE_POLICE` (for form 1: `NPX_EN=1`) must be corrected to be equal to ‘9’.

NP_LE_REPORT: Respondent talked with someone or reported last episode of non-partner violence

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>NP_LER_CLSPERS</code> , <code>NP_LER_SOCSEV-NP_LER_OTH</code> and <code>NP_LER_POLICE</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_LER_CLSPERS=1</code> or ... or <code>NP_LER_POLICE=1</code> then <code>NP_LE_REPORT=1</code> ; If <code>NP_LER_CLSPERS>1</code> and ... and <code>NP_LER_POLICE>1</code> then <code>NP_LE_REPORT=2</code> ; If <code>NP_LASTE=3</code> then <code>NP_LE_REPORT=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent talked to someone about the last episode of non-partner violence (friend, relative), or reported it to some institution or official body (police, support service, health service, shelter, etc.).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable is auxiliary and thus no additional question should be asked. Instead, persons who answered ‘yes’ to at least one of `NP_LER_CLSPERS-NP_LER_POLICE` will have value ‘1’. In contrast, if all variables are bigger than ‘1’ (no, someone else, or non-response), then `NP_LE_REPORT` will be equal to ‘2’.

4.2.12.3.10. Reasons for not reporting the last episode of non-partner violence to the police

Variables `NP_LENROTHAUTH-NP_LENROTH` show the reasons for not reporting the last episode to the police. For instance, the respondent would not contact the police as they reported the episode to some *other authorities* instead (`NP_LENROTHAUTH`), or because they think that the police are not able to help (`NP_LENROTHHELP`). A common reason is *distrust or dislike of police*, i.e. the respondent thinks that the police would not help or would not believe them (`NP_LENROTHDISLIKE`). Very often, someone *discourages victims*, i.e. convinces them not to report violence. For instance, a family member, friend, colleague, professor, etc. (`NP_LENROTHDISCR`).

Fear can also be one of the reasons for not reporting violence. For instance, the respondent is afraid of the perpetrator and what the perpetrator could do if they find out that the case was reported to the police. In contrast, it may be a fear of the consequences for the perpetrator (apprehension) if the respondent knows the person (parent, friend, etc.). Lastly, the respondent could also be afraid of the consequences for them self, such as losing a job, moving to another school, financial complications, etc. (`NP_LENROTHFEAR`).

Another common reason is *blame or embarrassment*. For instance, the respondent could fear jeopardising a certain position at work, or fear how they will look ‘in the eyes of society’, family, etc. (NP_LEN_R_BLAME).

In addition, the respondent could think that the violence is *not serious enough* to be reported to the police, or that it is *inappropriate* for the police (NP_LEN_R_INAPR). Finally, the respondent may not report it because they think that this is a *personal/family matter* or they want to solve it by them self. For instance, if the perpetrator is a parent or other relative, the respondent might think that it would be best to solve it within the family. If it was someone else, who is either known or unknown to them, the respondent may think that it would be best to solve it by them self without involving the police (NP_LEN_R_PRIVMAT).

Apart from these reasons, the respondent can choose ‘*other reasons*’ if they cannot define the reason for not reporting the last episode based on the response options that are offered (NP_LEN_R_OTH). In reality, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define the reason using their own words. Therefore, if analyses show that the reason listed as ‘other’ could be classified under existing response options, countries are advised to reclassify this response option, when applicable.

NP_LEN_R_OTHAUTH: Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police as reported to other authorities	
NP_LEN_R_NOHELP: Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police as police are not able to help	
NP_LEN_R_DISLIKE: Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because of dislike of police	
NP_LEN_R_DISCR: Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because of being discouraged by someone	
NP_LEN_R_FEAR: Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because of fear	
NP_LEN_R_BLAME: Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because of blame	
NP_LEN_R_INAPR: Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because was not serious	
NP_LEN_R_PRIVMAT: Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because this was a private matter	
NP_LEN_R_OTH: Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because of other reasons	
Source	M53
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	· No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable, or it was reported to police
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LEN_R_POLICE=2 or 3 then 1≤variable≤2 or variable=9; If NP_LEN_R_POLICE≠2 and 3 then variable=missing

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

These variables are obtained with only one question M53. All response options (apart from ‘Don’t want to answer’ and ‘Don’t know/Can’t remember’) must be read/shown to the respondent.

As the question allows multiple responses, the respondent should list all the reasons for not contacting the police by them self. The variables should be derived in following way:

- If question M53=98 or 99, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all variables NP_LEN_R_OTHAUTH–NP_LEN_R_OTH will take value ‘9’;

- If the respondent provided the answer, then the relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and others '2'. For instance, if only 'reported to other authorities' was selected, then `NP_LENROTHAUTH=1` and all `NP_LENROTHAUTH-NP_LENROTH=2`. Moreover, if the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of `NP_LENROTHAUTH-NP_LENROTH` must be '1', as the respondent should select a concrete reason(s), or if there is no suitable reason then they should select 'other reason'. Hence, if all `NP_LENROTHAUTH-NP_LENROTH` are equal to '2' and it is known that the respondent did not report this non-partner violence to the police, this would be a mistake.

4.2.12.3.11. Efficiency of police and health services

The following variables show how efficiently the police and health services worked on the case of non-partner violence that the respondent experienced during the last episode. Efficiency is measured, firstly, by the level of (dis) satisfaction with the police and, secondly, with the health services.

NP_LERS_LEVEL: Level of satisfaction with police work on reporting of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M54
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 Partly
	3 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_LERPOLICE=1</code> or <code>2</code> then <code>1≤NP_LERS_LEVEL≤3</code> or <code>NP_LERS_LEVEL=8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>NP_LERPOLICE≠1</code> and <code>2</code> then <code>NP_LERS_LEVEL=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows how satisfied the respondent was with the police's work on the reported experiences of non-partner violence (either by them self or by someone else) that happened during the last episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The focus of this variable is on the level of satisfaction with the police's work on the case of non-partner violence that happened during the last episode, which either the respondent or someone else reported to the police. The respondent can choose from three response options – 'yes', 'partly', and 'no'. The response option 'partly' means that the respondent was not fully satisfied with the police's work.

NP_LERD_NOSOLVE: Dissatisfaction with police as did not solve the case	
NP_LERD_NOADVIC: Dissatisfaction with police as did not protect respondent	
NP_LERD_NOUPDAT: Dissatisfaction with police as did not provide update	
NP_LERD_NOINTER: Dissatisfaction with police due to police's lack of interest	
NP_LERD_TOOSLOW: Dissatisfaction with police work as police were too slow	
NP_LERD_RUDE: Dissatisfaction with police work as police were impolite	
NP_LERD_OTH: Dissatisfaction with police work due to other reasons	
Source	M55 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	· No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable, or satisfied with police work
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LERS_LEVEL=2 or 3 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable} = 9$ or 97 ; If NP_LERS_LEVEL \neq 2 and 3 then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$ or 97

Description

These variables are optional and aim to show the reasons for either full or partial dissatisfaction with the police's work on the case of non-partner violence that happened during the last episode, which the respondent or someone else reported to the police.

Question M55 allows multiple responses, and the respondent should list here all the reasons for being partly or fully dissatisfied with the police's work on this issue. Moreover, all response options apart from 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember' should be read/shown to the respondent.

The list of possible reasons is based on research on this topic. For instance, the respondent could be dissatisfied with the police because they *did not do enough to solve a case* or apprehend the offender (NP_LERD_NOSOLVE).

Another possible reason is that the police, in the respondent's opinion, *did not do enough to protect her/him*, or to *give advice* (NP_LERD_NOADVIC). Furthermore, the respondent could be dissatisfied because the police *did not provide the update*, i.e. the police did not keep the respondent informed about the case (NP_LERD_NOUPDAT).

A reason for the respondent's (partial) dissatisfaction could be that the *police were not interested*, i.e. did not take this case seriously (NP_LERD_NOINTER). Another reason may be that, in the respondent's opinion, the police were *too slow* in attending to the case (NP_LERD_TOOSLOW). Finally, a possible reason could be that the police were *impolite or rude* to the respondent (NP_LERD_RUDE).

Apart from these reasons, the respondent can choose '*other reasons*' if they cannot define the reason based on the response options that are offered (NP_LERD_OTH). In reality, respondents usually omit a relevant response option and then define the reason using their own words. Thus, if analyses show that this was the case, countries are advised to reclassify this response option, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

These variables are derived from question M55, which is optional in the questionnaire. Hence, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), all variables should be equal to '97'.

The variables should be derived as follows:

- If question M55=8 or 9, this means that the respondent could not or did not want to provide the answer. Hence, all variables NP_LERD_NOSOLVE-NP_LERD_OTH will take value '9';

- However, if the respondent provided the answer, then the relevant variable(s) will take value '1', and others value '2'. For instance, if only 'police did not do enough to solve the case' was selected, then variable `NP_LERD_NOSOLVE=1` and all `NP_LERD_NOADVIC-NP_LERD_OTH=2`. Moreover, if the information is collected and the respondent provided the answer, then at least one of `NP_LERD_NOSOLVE-NP_LERD_OTH` must be equal to '1', as the respondent should select a concrete reason(s) for dissatisfaction, or, if there is no suitable reason, 'other reason' should be selected. Thus, if all `NP_LERD_NOSOLVE-NP_LERD_OTH` are equal to '2' and the respondent was dissatisfied with the police's work on the reported case of non-partner violence, this would be a mistake.

NP_LE_MEDSTUF_INTER: Medical staff interested in circumstances of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

NP_LE_MEDSTUF_SUPSERV: Medical staff directed respondent to support services because of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

NP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE: Medical staff directed respondent to the police because of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner

Source	M46 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	3 No, because it was already done
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	· No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable, or did not have medical attention
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_LEC_MEDCARE=1</code> or <code>2</code> then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 3$ or $\text{variable}=8, 9$ or <code>97</code> ; If <code>NP_LEC_MEDCARE≠1</code> or <code>2</code> then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$ or <code>97</code>

Description

These variables are optional and show the actions taken by medical staff during the respondent's visit following the last episode of non-partner violence.

Response option '3' should be selected in the following cases: firstly, if medical staff did not direct the respondent to support services or the police because the respondent or someone else had already made contact with them; secondly, if the police or someone from the support services directed the respondent to medical treatment and hence medical staff did not ask about the event or direct the respondent to them.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

The variables are derived from question M46, which is optional in the questionnaire. Hence, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), the variable(s) should be equal to '97'. Otherwise, it should be filled only when variable `NP_LEC_MEDCARE=1` (person got medical attention and had to stay in hospital) or when `NP_LEC_MEDCARE=2` (person got medical attention but did not need to stay in hospital).

If `NP_LER_POLICE=3` (neither the respondent nor anyone else reported this violent episode to the police), then it cannot be that `NP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE=3` (medical staff did not direct the respondent to the police because this had already been done, i.e. the respondent or someone else had already made contact with the police). To avoid this mistake during data collection, countries could decide not to show response option '3' in the questionnaire when `NP_LEC_MEDCARE=3`. Otherwise, if this type of error occurs during the data processing, then variable `NP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE` needs to be corrected by taking value '9'.

4.2.12.3.12. Respondent's perception of violence experienced during the last episode

The concept of *severity of violence* is a multidimensional concept encompassing the nature of the acts, fear for life, seriousness of injuries, frequency, consequences, etc. Therefore, the following variables are the respondent's self-assessment of the violence that happened during the last episode, or about all the violence they experienced from the last perpetrator(s).

NP_LE_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
Source	M21 and M41
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq NP_LE_LIFDANG \leq 2$ or $NP_LE_LIFDANG=8$ or 9 ; If NP_LASTE<3 and NPX_EN=1 (dataset FORM) and NPX_RV_LIFDANG=2 (dataset FORM) then NP_LE_LIFDANG=2; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_LIFDANG=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent felt that their life was in danger during the last episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from question M41. However, question M41 is not asked in the last episode section if the respondent said 'no' to question M21 (all episodes). Instead, NP_LE_LIFDANG will be '2' ('no').

NP_LE_SERIOUS: Seriousness of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	
Source	M57
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Very serious
	2 Fairly serious
	3 Not very serious
	4 Not at all serious
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence in adulthood, or last episode not applicable
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LASTE<3 then $1 \leq NP_LE_SERIOUS \leq 4$ or $NP_LE_SERIOUS=8$ or 9 ; If NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_SERIOUS=missing

Description

This variable aims to understand the respondent's perception of the violence experienced during the last episode, i.e. their self-assessment of the seriousness of the event. The answers that are offered range from 'very serious' to 'not at all serious'. In combination with e.g. experienced acts, injuries, type and age of perpetrator, reporting, country of occurrence, etc. one can analyse the potential reasons that may influence the response.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The variable should be derived from question [M57](#).

NP_LE_CRIME: Violence by last non-partner perpetrator perceived as a crime (if one episode happened within last 5 years)

Source	M58
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Last 5 years
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that has happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Last episode not applicable, or violence was repeated
Soft check/Filter	If NP_LE_SERIES=2 then $1 \leq \text{NP_LE_CRIME} \leq 3$ or NP_LE_CRIME=8 or 9; If NP_LE_SERIES=1 or NP_LASTE=3 then NP_LE_CRIME=missing

Description

This variable aims to understand the respondent's perception of the violence perpetrated by the last violent non-partner, if this episode that happened within the last 5 years was the only episode.

Otherwise, if the violence perpetrated by the last violent non-partner was repeated and the last episode happened within the last 5 years, the information would be provided under [NPX_RV_CRIME](#) for episode form 1 (i.e. for [NPX_EN=1](#)). However, if one is interested in analysing the respondent's perception of the violence done by the non-partner, regardless of when the (last) violence happened (within the last 5 years, or more than 5 years ago) or the frequency of violence (once or more), variable [NPX_CRIME](#) should be used.

Furthermore, using [NPX_CRIME](#) in combination with the e.g. acts experienced, injuries, age and type of perpetrator, etc. one can analyse the potential reasons that may influence the responses 'it was a crime' or 'it was just something that happened'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

As previously mentioned, it is important to assess respondent's perception of violence perpetrated by the non-partner.

A relevant question about the respondent's perception of the non-partner violence is asked only once for each non-partner episode form in the questionnaire, depending on the occurrence of violence and its frequency. Hence, if violence perpetrated by the last violent non-partner was repeated, the respondent should provide the answer under question [M23\[1\]](#), regardless of whether the last episode is applicable or not. However, if the respondent experienced one episode that happened within the last 5 years, then question [M23\[1\]](#) is skipped and question [M58\[1\]](#) is asked instead.

4.2.12.4. Experiences of non-partner violence by any non-partner

These variables include information on all experiences with any non-partner. Therefore, to derive variables in this section (except variable [NP_LIMIT_ACT](#)), both the MAIN and FORM datasets should be used. As previously explained, the MAIN dataset is at the respondent level (observation=respondent) and the FORM dataset is at the episode(s) level (observation=episode/series of episodes experienced by respondent).

Therefore, the FORM dataset should be aggregated using variables [PERS_ID](#) (respondent ID) and [TYPE](#) (type of episodes form), including only non-partner episodes ([TYPE=2](#)). Suffix [i] has been included in the rules below to indicate the number of non-partner episode form.

NP_ALL_DOMEST: Any episode of non-partner violence was domestic

Source	Auxiliary variable from NPX_DOMEST (dataset FORM)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No violence by non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If NP_EXPER =1 then $1 \leq \text{NP_ALL_DOMEST} \leq 2$; If NP_EXPER =2 then NP_ALL_DOMEST =missing

Description

This variable shows whether any non-partner perpetrators lived with the respondent at the time of the violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Suffix [i] should be understood as the number of non-partner episode form. It ranges from 1-n, where 'n' represents the highest number of episode form. The variable should be derived in the following way:

- If at least one variable per respondent is equal to '1' (e.g. [NPX_DOMEST](#)[1]=1 or ... or [NPX_DOMEST](#)[n]=1), then variable [NP_ALL_DOMEST](#)=1;
- If all variables per respondent are equal to '2' (e.g. [NPX_DOMEST](#)[1]=2 and ... and [NPX_DOMEST](#)[n]=2 (or missing)), then variable [NP_ALL_DOMEST](#)=2.

NP_TH_ALL_F: Frequency of threatening perpetrated by any non-partner

NP_PH_ALL_F: Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by any non-partner

NP_RPAR_ALL_F: Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by any non-partner

NP_OS_ALL_F: Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by any non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variables derived from NPX_TH_F , NPX_PH_F , NPX_RPAR_F and NPX_OS_F (dataset FORM) (questions M5_1 – M5_4)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Once by this/each non-partner
	2 At least one non-partner more than once
	3 Experienced violence by non-partner but not this type of violence
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. No violence by non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If NP_EXPER =1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 3$ or <i>variable</i> =9; If NP_EXPER =2 then <i>variable</i> =missing

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables:

Suffix [i] should be understood as the number of non-partner episode form. It ranges from 1-n, where 'n' represents the highest number of episode form. The variables should be derived in the following way:

- If, for the same type of violence, all variables per respondent are other than '2' and at least one of them equals '1', then *variable*=1 (e.g. [NPX_TH_F](#)[1]≠2 ... and ... [NPX_TH_F](#)[n]≠2 and at least one of them equals '1', then [NP_TH_ALL_F](#)=1);

- If, for the same type of violence, at least one of the variables per respondent equals '2', then variable=2 (e.g. $NPX_TH_F[1]=2$... or ... $NPX_TH_F[n]=2$, then $NP_TH_ALL_F=2$);
- If, for the same type of violence, all variables per respondent are other than '1' and '2' and at least one of them equals '3', then variable=3 (e.g. $NPX_TH_F[1] \neq 1$ and 2 ... and ... $NPX_TH_F[n] \neq 1$ and 2 and at least one of them equals '3', then $NP_TH_ALL_F=3$);
- If, for the same type of violence, all variables per respondent are other than '1', '2' and '3' and at least one of them equals '8' or '9', then variable=9 (e.g. $NPX_TH_F[1] \neq 1, 2$ and 3 ... and ... $NPX_TH_F[n] \neq 1, 2$ and 3 and at least one of them equals '8' or '9', then $NP_TH_ALL_F=9$).

NP_ALL_THPHSV_F: Experienced repeated violence perpetrated by any non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NPX_D (dataset FORM) (questions M5 and M10)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 No, one episode by this/each non-partner
	2 Yes, more than once by at least one non-partner
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. No violence by non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If $NP_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq NP_ALL_THPHSV_F \leq 2$ or $NP_ALL_THPHSV_F=9$; If $NP_EXPER=2$ then $NP_ALL_THPHSV_F=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced repeated violence by at least one non-partner.

The previous variables show repeated violence or one episode in terms of type of violence, but one episode of physical violence and one episode of sexual violence could mean both: one episode (where both types of violence were experienced), or two different episodes by the same person.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Suffix [i] should be understood as the number of non-partner episode form. It ranges from 1-n, where 'n' represents the highest number of episode form. The variable should be derived as follows:

- If all $NPX_D[i] \geq 6$ and at least once equals '6' (e.g. $NPX_D[1] \geq 6$ or ... or $NPX_D[n] \geq 6$ and at least once $NPX_D[i]=6$), then $NP_ALL_THPHSV_F=1$;
- If at least once $NPX_D[i] < 6$ (e.g. $NPX_D[1] < 6$ or ... or $NPX_D[n] < 6$), then $NP_ALL_THPHSV_F=2$;
- If all NP_D $NPX_D[i] > 6$ (e.g. $NPX_D[1] > 6$ and ... and $NPX_D[n] > 6$ (or *missing*)), then variable $NP_ALL_THPHSV_F=9$.

NP_ALLC_INJURY: Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by any non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NPX_C_INJURY (dataset FORM)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No violence by non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If $NP_EXPER=1$ then $1 \leq NP_ALLC_INJURY \leq 2$; If $NP_EXPER=2$ then $NP_ALLC_INJURY=missing$

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury due to any episode of non-partner violence. If the episode(s) included only threatening, sexual touching or other sexual acts than rape, the question regarding physical injury is not asked. Therefore, in this case it is assumed that 'no physical injury' was caused.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Suffix [i] should be understood as the number of non-partner episode form. It ranges from 1-n, where 'n' represents the highest number of episode form. Hence, the variable should be derived as follows:

- If at least once `NPX_C_INJURY[i]` equals '1' (e.g. `NPX_C_INJURY[1]=1` or ... or `NPX_C_INJURY[n]=1`), then `NP_ALLC_INJURY=1`;
- If all `NPX_C_INJURY[i]=2` (e.g. `NPX_C_INJURY[1]=2` and ... and `NPX_C_INJURY[n]=2` (or *missing*)), then `NP_ALLC_INJURY=2`;
- If `NP_EXPER=1` and all `NPX_C_INJURY[i]=missing` (e.g. `NPX_C_INJURY[1]=missing` and ... and `NPX_C_INJURY[n]=missing`), then `NP_ALLC_INJURY=2`;
- If `NP_EXPER=2`, then `NP_ALLC_INJURY=missing`.

NP_ALLR_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about violence perpetrated by any non-partner

NP_ALLR_HLTHSERV: Respondent contacted health or social service due to violence perpetrated by any non-partner

NP_ALLR_VSSERV: Respondent contacted support service due to violence perpetrated by any non-partner

NP_ALLR_POLICE: Respondent reported any non-partner violence to the police

Source	Auxiliary variables derived from <code>NPX_R_CLSPERS</code> , <code>NPX_R_HLTHSERV</code> , <code>NPX_R_VSSERV</code> and <code>NPX_R_POLICE</code> (dataset FORM)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes 2 No, or unknown . No violence by non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_EXPER=1</code> then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If <code>NP_EXPER=2</code> then <code>variable=missing</code>

Description

These variables show whether the respondent talked about or contacted anyone about any violent episode.

The concept of *close person* should be understood in its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include an intimate partner, blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. If it is clearer for the respondent, it can be explained that it refers to reporting or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker. Moreover, the concept of *contacting* also covers receiving medical treatment without talking about the violence that was experienced. *Victim support organisation* is any organisation or official body providing help to victims of violence, e.g. social services, helplines, shelters, etc.

The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint. Only if the respondent reported the episode to the police them self, is it considered as reporting.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Suffix [i] should be understood as the number of non-partner episode form. It ranges from 1-n, where 'n' represents the highest number of episode form. These variables should be derived in the following way:

- If at least one of the variables per respondent equals '1', then variable=1 (e.g. `NPX_R_CLSPERS[1]=1` or ... or `NPX_R_CLSPERS[n]=1`, then `NP_ALLR_CLSPERS=1`);
- If all variables per respondent equal '2' (e.g. `NPX_R_CLSPERS[1]=2` and ... and `NPX_R_CLSPERS[n]=2` (or *missing*), then `NP_ALLR_CLSPERS=2`).

NP_ALL_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by any non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>NPX_LIFDANG</code> (dataset FORM)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. No violence by non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NP_EXPER=1</code> then <code>1 ≤ NP_ALL_LIFDANG ≤ 2</code> ; If <code>NP_EXPER=2</code> then <code>NP_ALL_LIFDANG=missing</code>

Description

This variable shows whether the respondent felt that their life was in danger during any violent episode by a non-partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Suffix [i] should be understood as the number of non-partner episode form. It ranges from 1-n, where 'n' represents the highest number of episode form. Thus, the variable should be derived in the following way:

- If at least one variable per respondent equals '1' (e.g. `NPX_LIFDANG[1]=1` or ... or `NPX_LIFDANG[n]=1`), then `NP_ALL_LIFDANG=1`;
- If all variables per respondent equal '2' (e.g. `NPX_LIFDANG[1]=2` and ... and `NPX_LIFDANG[n]=2` (or *missing*)), then `NP_ALL_LIFDANG=2`.

NP_LIMIT_ACT: Limitation in activities due to non-partner violence in adulthood	
Source	M61
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. No non-partner violence, no limitations in activities, or limitations due to intimate partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If NP_EXPER=1 and LIMIT_ACT=1 or 2 and CP_LIMIT_ACT=2 or missing and FP_LIMIT_ACT=2 or missing then 1≤NP_LIMIT_ACT≤2 or NP_LIMIT_ACT=8 or 9; If NP_EXPER≠1 or LIMIT_ACT>2 or CP_LIMIT_ACT=1 or FP_LIMIT_ACT=1 then NP_LIMIT_ACT=missing

Description

This variable shows whether the existence of limitations to the respondent's everyday activities are caused by non-partner violence. In other words, it shows whether respondents who are either severely limited, or limited but not severely, in their everyday activities due to health problems, and who did not say that these limitations were due to partner violence, and who experienced non-partner violence in adulthood, are limited due to the violence by (any) non-partner.

However, as explained under the *Technical or methodological issues / Good practice* (below), the variable is not filled if the respondent already said that these limitations are a consequence of intimate partner violence, although, in reality, these limitations could be a consequence of different types of violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The aim of questions G60, K5 and M61 and their respective variables is to understand whether the limitations to the respondent's everyday activities are caused by any of the following types of violence – current partner, former partner or non-partner violence.

Therefore, this variable needs to be filled only when NP_EXPER=1 (respondents who experienced at least one type of non-partner violence) and LIMIT_ACT=1 or 2 (severely limited, or limited but not severely, in everyday activities due to health problems) and variables CP_LIMIT_ACT=2 or missing or FP_LIMIT_ACT=2 or missing (limitation in activities not caused by intimate partner violence). Therefore, if the respondent said that they are limited in their activities due to intimate partner violence, then question M61 will not be asked, and the variable will be missing.

4.3. Description of variables for dataset FORM

For each variable of this section, the following information is presented:

- Identifier and name (label)
- Corresponding question or questions in the EU-GBV questionnaire, and recommended question or set of questions (*where applicable*)
- Reporting unit (the respondent or data producer/interviewer)
- Reference period (in line with the time of data collection)
- Type of variable (number or string, and number of digits or characters)

- Values or response options
- Soft check or filter
- Description and Technical or methodological issues / Good practice (*where applicable*)

4.3.1. Episode form

The dataset FORM contains the information at the level of the respondent and for each perpetrator/group of perpetrators with whom the respondent has had some violent experiences.

4.3.1.1. Main variables

Each observation must contain the following variables: [SURV_YEAR](#) (survey year), [PERS_ID](#) (personal id) and [COUNTRY](#) that will serve as 'key variables' used for merging the data from two datasets: MAIN and FORM. Hence, each of these key variables must be constructed in the same way in both datasets, and must refer to the same respondent (i.e. observation). For the description of variables, see [Section 4.2.1](#).

SURV_YEAR: Year of survey	
Reporting unit	Data producer
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (4-digit)
Values/Response options	Year Year of the survey
Soft check/Filter	SURV_YEAR >2019
PERS_ID: Personal ID	
Reporting unit	Data producer
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (minimum 4 digits)
Values/Response options	<i>ID number</i> Unique identifier
Soft check/Filter	PERS_ID ≠ PERS_ID of any other observation in the dataset for this country, and for this year of data collection in this country (SURV_YEAR); PERS_ID >999
COUNTRY: Country of residence (standardised variable 18)	
Reporting unit	Data producer
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	String (2-character)
Values/Response options	<i>SCL GEO code</i> Defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO
Soft check/Filter	COUNTRY ={SCL GEO code}
TYPE: Type of episode(s) form	
Reporting unit	Data producer
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Episode(s) by earlier violent former partner 2 Episode(s) by violent non-partner
Soft check/Filter	1≤ TYPE ≤2

Description

Variable aims to show whether the violence was experienced by former partner or by non-partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable is auxiliary and should be derived based on the information that has already been collected.

SEX: Sex (standardised variable 1)

Source	Dataset MAIN: SEX (question B5(SV1))
Reporting unit	Data producer/Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Male 2 Female
Soft check/Filter	$1 \leq \text{SEX} \leq 2$

Description

The information about sex of the respondent is needed as a filter for the variables that are applicable only for female respondents.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

This variable should be taken from dataset 'MAIN' using the same definitions and rules.

4.3.1.2. Earlier violent former partners

Earlier violent former partners are all former partners apart from the last violent former partner with whom the respondent experienced *threatening, physical or sexual violence*, meaning that all former partners who were only psychologically violent are left out.

As explained in [Section 4.2.11](#), variables on earlier experiences (questions K1–K4) per each earlier violent former partner (other than the last one) are included in **episode form**.

Questions K1–K4 collect information on experiences with earlier violent former partners (*threatening, physical or sexual violence*).

FPX_EN: Former partner episode form number

Reporting unit	Data producer
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1-n Former partner episode form number 0 Episode(s) form by non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE=1 then $\text{FPX_EN} = \text{number}$; If TYPE=2 then $\text{FPX_EN} = 0$

Description

Variable shows the former partner episode form number.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Episode form number (ranging from 1 to n, where 'n' presents the highest number of episode forms) has to be equal to the suffix [x] in the questionnaire provided after question number (e.g. question K1[x]).

The numbering has to be done for each respondent, meaning that each observation with the same key variables (=respondent) needs to have different numbers (1, ..., n). Each next observation with the same key variables (=respondent) should have a new numbering, starting from number 1.

Therefore, variables [SURV_YEAR](#), [PERS_ID](#), [COUNTRY](#), [TYPE](#) and [FPX_EN](#) will serve as the unique code for each episode form by earlier violent former partners, as in the following example:

SURV_YEAR	PERS_ID	COUNTRY	TYPE	FPX_EN
2020	90012	XX	1	1
2020	90012	XX	1	2
2020	90017	XX	1	1
2020	90021	XX	1	1
2020	90021	XX	1	2

FPX_SEX: Sex of this former partner

Source	K1
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Current
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Male
	2 Female
	. Episode(s) form by non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE =1 then $1 \leq \text{FPX_SEX} \leq 2$; If TYPE =2 then FPX_SEX =missing

Description

Variable refers to the biological and physiological characteristics of respondent's former partners that define a person as either male or female. Many studies have shown that although perpetrators of violence are of both sexes, the majority are men. For more information, see *standardised variable 1*.

FPX_TH_F: Frequency of threatening perpetrated by this former partner**FPX_PH_F: Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by this former partner****FPX_RPAR_F: Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by this former partner****FPX_OS_F: Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by this former partner**

Source	K2
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Once
	2 More than once
	3 Experienced violence by this former partner but not this type of violence
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE =1 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 3$ or <i>variable</i> =8 or 9; If TYPE =2 then <i>variable</i> =missing

Description

Variables show frequency of experienced violence, i.e. whether certain type of violence was repeated or not.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables:

To understand whether the respondent experienced repeated violence at type of violence level, questions [K2_1-K2_4](#) are asked for each violent former partner. It is recommended to show/read only the type of violence that was selected by the respondent under screening questions. However, if type of violence is not shown in the question (as it was not selected in the screening), the variables must still equal '3'.

As the respondent reported the violent acts under the screening, it is recommended to check that all questions [K2_1-K2_4](#) at episode form level are not equal to '3'.

FPX_THPHSV_F: Experienced repeated violence by this former partner	
Source	K2_1-K2_4 and K3
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Lifetime
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 No, was one episode
	2 Yes, more than one episodes
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	. Episode(s) form by non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If $TYPE=1$ then $1 \leq FPX_THPHSV_F \leq 2$ or $FPX_THPHSV_F=9$; If $TYPE=2$ then $FPX_THPHSV_F=missing$

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent experienced repeated violence by this former partner. Previous variables, in contrast, show whether an act of violence was repeated, or it was one episode at type of violence level. However, one physical violence episode and one sexual violence episode could mean both – one episode where both types of violence were experienced or two different episodes perpetrated by the same person.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question [K3](#) is not asked if, based on questions [K2_1-K2_4](#), it can be assessed whether the respondent has experienced violence once or more times. Nevertheless, the variable still has to be derived.

Variable should be derived as follows:

- If all questions [K2_1-K2_4](#) are equal to '1', '3', '8', '9' or are *missing* and only once equal to '1' (the respondent experienced one type of violence and once by this perpetrators), then question [K3](#) does not need to be asked and $FPX_THPHSV_F=1$;
- If all questions [K2_1-K2_4](#) are equal to '1', '3', '8', '9' or are *missing* and at least twice equal to '1' (the respondent experienced more than one type of violence and each of them once by this perpetrators), then question [K3](#) needs to be asked. If question [K3](#) is asked and: $K3=1$, then $FPX_THPHSV_F=1$; or if question $K3=2$, then $FPX_THPHSV_F=2$;
- If all questions [K2_1-K2_4](#) are equal to '2' (the respondent experienced at least one type of violence more than once), then question [K3](#) should not be asked and $FPX_THPHSV_F=2$;
- If question [K2](#) and question [K3](#) are not answered (all REF or DNK), then $FPX_THPHSV_F=9$;
- If $TYPE=2$, then $FPX_THPHSV_F=missing$.

4.3.1.3. Non-partner episode form

As explained in [Section 4.2.12](#), the episode form will be filled in for each perpetrator/group of perpetrators. The information is collected with the questions in the episode form section for non-partner violence.

Variables included in the non-partner episode form are mainly derived from questions from the all episode form and short episode form. However, if the last episode happened within the last 5 years and was one episode by this perpetrator, the variables should be derived from the last episode form (see details in [Section 4.3.1.3.7](#)).

NPX_EN: Non-partner episode form number

Reporting unit	Data producer
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1-n Non-partner episode form number 0 Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE=2 then NPX_EN=number; If TYPE=1 then NPX_EN=0

Description

Variable shows the non-partner episode form number.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The episode form number (ranging from 1 to n, where 'n' presents the highest number of the episode form) has to be equal to suffix [x] in the questionnaire provided after the question number (e.g. question M1[x]).

The numbering should be done for each respondent, meaning that each observation with the same key variables (=respondent) has different numbers (1, ..., n). Each next observation with the same key variables (=respondent) should have a new numbering, starting from number 1.

Therefore, the variables SURV_YEAR, PERS_ID, COUNTRY, TYPE and NPX_EN will serve as a unique code for each episode form by non-partners, like in the following example.

SURV_YEAR	PERS_ID	COUNTRY	TYPE	NPX_EN
2020	90012	XX	2	1
2020	90012	XX	2	2
2020	90017	XX	2	1
2020	90021	XX	2	1
2020	90021	XX	2	2

NP_ALL_PERP: Perpetrators of non-partner violence experienced in adulthood	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NP_PERP (dataset MAIN)
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 One individually acting perpetrator
	2 More than one individually acting perpetrator
	3 One group of perpetrators
	4 More than one group of perpetrators
	5 Individual perpetrator(s) and group(s), last was individual
	6 Individual perpetrator(s) and group(s), last was group
.	Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE=2 then $1 \leq NP_ALL_PERP \leq 6$; If TYPE=1 then $NP_ALL_PERP = missing$

Description

Variable shows whether the perpetrator of non-partner violence was one or more individuals, one group or more groups, or both.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable should be taken from dataset MAIN (variable is the same for all non-partner forms at the respondent level).

NPX_PERP: Perpetrators of this non-partner violence episode(s)	
Source	L6, L7, M1 and M60[x-1]
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 One individually acting perpetrator
	2 Group of perpetrators
	.
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE=2 then $1 \leq NPX_PERP \leq 2$; If TYPE=1 then $NPX_PERP = missing$

Description

Variable shows whether the perpetrator of this non-partner violence was an individual or a group.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

First, the variable needs to be derived from question M1. Second, it has to be crosschecked with questions L6 and L7 (for the first episode form at the respondent level) and with question M60[x-1] (for 2+ episode level), i.e. the variable should be derived as follows:

- If question M1 is asked, then $NPX_PERP=2$ (group);
- If question M1 is not asked, then $NPX_PERP=1$ (individually acting person).

However, to ask question M1, following logic should be applied:

- If this is the first form, then question M1 should be asked if question L6=2 or 3 or question L7=2;

- If this is the first form, then question **M1** should not be asked if question **L5**=1 or question **L6**=1 or question **L7**=1;
- If this is the second form, then question **M1** should be asked if question **L6**=3 or question **M60**[1]=2;
- If this is the second form, then question **M1** should not be asked if question **L6**=1 or question **M60**[1]=1;
- If this is form number 3+, then question **M1** should be asked if question **M60**[x-1]=2 (**M60** in previous episode form);
- If this is form number 3+, then question **M1** should not be asked if question **M60**[x-1]=1 (**M60** in previous episode form).

NPX_NBPERP: Number of non-partner perpetrators involved in this episode(s)

Source	M1 and NPX_PERP
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 One perpetrator
	2 Two to five perpetrators
	3 Six to ten perpetrators
	4 More than ten perpetrators
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE=2 then $1 \leq \text{NPX_NBPERP} \leq 4$ or $\text{NPX_NBPERP} = 8$ or 9 ; If TYPE=1 then $\text{NPX_NBPERP} = \text{missing}$

Description

Variable shows the number of perpetrators involved in the last episode of non-partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question **M1** is asked only if the last perpetrator was a group of perpetrators. In a personal interview, it is not necessary to read out the group sizes for question **M1**. Instead, the interviewer should select the relevant response option according to the response. However, if the respondent is not sure how to respond, response options should be read/shown, except for 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember'. If the respondent does not remember the exact number, the approximate number could be used instead.

The information about the number of perpetrators should be derived at first, from variable **NPX_PERP** and then from question **M1** as follows:

- If **NPX_PERP**=1 (one perpetrator), then **NPX_NBPERP**=1;
- If **NPX_PERP**=2 (a group of perpetrators), then **NPX_NBPERP** will be based on question **M1**:
 - If question **M1**=1 ('5 or less'), then **NPX_NBPERP**=2;
 - If question **M1**=2 ('6 to 10 persons'), then **NPX_NBPERP**=3;
 - If question **M1**=3 ('more than 10 persons'), then **NPX_NBPERP**=4;
 - If the respondent did not provide the answer (question **M1**=8 or 9), then **NPX_NBPERP**=8 or 9.

4.3.1.3.1. Types of perpetrators of the non-partner violent episode form

The following variables refer to the types of perpetrators of non-partner violent episode defined in the same way as in Section 4.2.12.2. Hence, the same definitions should be applied.

NPX_M_REL:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by male relative
NPX_F_REL:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by female relative
NPX_M_FRND:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by male friend
NPX_F_FRND:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by female friend
NPX_M_BOSS:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by male boss or professor
NPX_F_BOSS:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by female boss or professor
NPX_M_AUTH:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by male with authority
NPX_F_AUTH:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by female with authority
NPX_M_OTHKN:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by other male known to respondent
NPX_F_OTHKN:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by other female known to respondent
NPX_M_STRG:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by male stranger
NPX_F_STRG:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by female stranger
NPX_M_OTH:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by other male
NPX_F_OTH:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by other female
NPX_UNKSEX:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by person of unknown sex
NPX_UNDEF:	This non-partner violence perpetrated by undefined perpetrator
Source	M2 (or L2 and L4)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE=2 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If TYPE=1 then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$; If NPX_PERP=1 then NPX_M_REL-NPX_UNDEF can be equal to '1' only once, and all others must be equal to '2'

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables:

The variables are derived from question M2, which allows for multiple responses. In a personal interview, it is not necessary to read out the type of perpetrators, but the interviewer should select the relevant response option or response options according to the response. However, if the respondent is not sure how to respond, response options should be shown/read except 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/Can't remember'.

In question M2, only the type of perpetrators selected in questions L2 or L4 should be shown. However, the non-selected type(s) of perpetrators has to be filled in each variable as '2'. Moreover, if the respondent experienced violence by one person (question L5=1) or one group (question L6=2), only one episode form has to be filled in and question M2 is not asked as the question on type of perpetrator(s) was already responded to either in question L2 or L4. Even if question M2 is not asked, variables still have to be derived based on the responses in questions L2 or L4.

In addition, it is important to compare the information provided under these variables with answers given in questions L2 or L4, i.e. with variables from Section 4.2.12.2 (types of non-partner perpetrators). Therefore, one should check whether all the non-partner perpetrators listed in questions L2 or L4 are mentioned in the non-partner individual forms, i.e. appear among variables NPX_M_REL-NPX_UNDEF.

Furthermore, it is recommended to use the following checks: if it was a person acting individually, only one type of perpetrator could be selected (equal to '1') and all other variables will have to be equal to '2'. If the type of perpetrator in questions L2, L4 or M2 was '98' or '99', then `NPX_UNDEF=1`.

Lastly, if non-partner violence was experienced, then it cannot be that all `NPX_M_REL-NPX_UNDEF` are '2'.

NPX_MALE: This non-partner violence perpetrated by male perpetrator

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>NPX_M_REL</code> , <code>NPX_M_FRND</code> , <code>NPX_M_BOSS</code> , <code>NPX_M_AUTH</code> , <code>NPX_M_OTHKN</code> , <code>NPX_M_STRG</code> and <code>NPX_M_OTH</code>	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Since age 15	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1	Yes
	2	No, or unknown
	.	Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NPX_M_REL=1</code> or ... or <code>NPX_M_OTH=1</code> then <code>NPX_MALE=1</code> ; If <code>NPX_M_REL=2</code> and ... and <code>NPX_M_OTH=2</code> then <code>NPX_MALE=2</code> ; If <code>TYPE=1</code> then <code>NPX_MALE=missing</code>	

Description

Variable shows whether a perpetrator/one of perpetrators of non-partner violent episode is a male.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent reports at least one male perpetrator (at least one of `NPX_M_REL`, `NPX_M_FRND`, `NPX_M_BOSS`, `NPX_M_AUTH`, `NPX_M_OTHKN`, `NPX_M_STRG` or `NPX_M_OTH` equals '1'), then `NPX_MALE=1`. If none of the perpetrators of non-partner violence is male, then `NPX_MALE=2`.

NPX_FEMALE: This non-partner violence perpetrated by female perpetrator

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>NPX_F_REL</code> , <code>NPX_F_FRND</code> , <code>NPX_F_BOSS</code> , <code>NPX_F_AUTH</code> , <code>NPX_F_OTHKN</code> , <code>NPX_F_STRG</code> and <code>NPX_F_OTH</code>	
Reporting unit	Derived	
Reference period	Since age 15	
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1	Yes
	2	No, or unknown
	.	Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NPX_F_REL=1</code> or ... or <code>NPX_F_OTH=1</code> then <code>NPX_FEMALE=1</code> ; If <code>NPX_F_REL=2</code> and ... and <code>NPX_F_OTH=2</code> then <code>NPX_FEMALE=2</code> ; If <code>TYPE=1</code> then <code>NPX_FEMALE=missing</code>	

Description

The variable shows whether a perpetrator/one of perpetrators of non-partner violent episode is a female.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If the respondent reports at least one female perpetrator (at least one of `NPX_F_REL`, `NPX_F_FRND`, `NPX_F_BOSS`, `NPX_F_AUTH`, `NPX_F_OTHKN`, `NPX_F_STRG` or `NPX_F_OTH` equals '1'), then `NPX_FEMALE=1`. If none of the perpetrators of non-partner violence is female, then `NPX_FEMALE=2`.

NPX_PERPINHH: This perpetrator was sharing the same living space with the respondent at the time of the non-partner violence

Source	M3
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 Sometimes yes, sometimes no
	3 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
Soft check/Filter	Episode(s) form by former partner or type of perpetrator only male or female stranger or person of unknown sex If (NPX_M_REL=1 or ... or NPX_F_OTHKN=1 or NPX_M_OTH=1 or NPX_F_OTH=1 or NPX_UNDEF=1) then 1≤NPX_PERPINHH≤3 or NPX_PERPINHH=8 or 9; If TYPE=1 or ((NPX_M_STRG=1 or NPX_F_STRG=1 or NPX_UNKSEX=1) and NPX_M_REL=2 and ... and NPX_F_OTHKN=2 and NPX_M_OTH=2 and NPX_F_OTH=2 and NPX_UNDEF=2) then NPX_PERPINHH= <i>missing</i>

Description

Variable shows whether this perpetrator (if one) or any of these perpetrators (if more of them) lived with the respondent at the time of violence. The aim is to understand whether the relationship with any of the perpetrators was a domestic one. For the definition of *family or domestic unit*, see [Section 1.2](#).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question M3 is not asked if the perpetrator was a stranger or if the respondent did not even know whether the perpetrator was male or female, as such replies would probably not be possible if those persons were sharing the living space with the respondent.

If at least one perpetrator lived in the same household as the respondent during the violent episode (if one) or during any violent episode (if more), then the answer should be 'yes'.

If at least one of the perpetrators lived in the same household during some violent episodes but not during all, then answer should be 'sometimes yes, sometimes no'. Hence, if there was one violent episode (i.e. NPX_D=6), then this answer should not be selected, as only applicable answers are 'yes' and 'no' in case of one episode.

The response option 'no' should be selected if none of the perpetrators lived in the same household as the respondent during this (if one) or any of these (if more) violent episodes.

NPX_DOMEST: This non-partner episode(s) was domestic

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NPX_PERPINHH, NPX_M_REL, NPX_F_REL, NPX_M_FRND, NPX_F_FRND, NPX_M_BOSS, NPX_F_BOSS, NPX_M_AUTH, NPX_F_AUTH, NPX_M_OTHKN, NPX_F_OTHKN, NPX_M_OTH, NPX_F_OTH, NPX_UNDEF
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If NPX_M_REL=1 or NPX_F_REL=1 then NPX_DOMEST=1; If NPX_PERPINHH=1 or 2 then NPX_DOMEST=1; If NPX_M_REL>1 and NPX_F_REL>1 and TYPE=2 and NPX_PERPINHH>2 or <i>missing</i> then NPX_DOMEST=2; If TYPE=1 then NPX_DOMEST= <i>missing</i>

Description

Variable shows whether this episode of non-partner violence was domestic or not.

Domestic violence refers to violence that occurs within a family or domestic unit. Apart from intimate partners and family members, *family or domestic unit* also includes persons living or having lived in the same living space as the victim when the violent event occurred whether or not they were actual family members. However, as this variable focuses on non-partner violence, intimate partners are excluded from the variable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable should be derived in the following way:

- If $NPX_M_REL=1$ (experienced this episode of violence perpetrated by a male relative) or $NPX_F_REL=1$ (experienced this episode of violence by a female relative), then $NPX_DOMEST=1$ (violence perpetrated by family member);
- If any of following variables NPX_M_FRND , NPX_F_FRND , NPX_M_BOSS , NPX_F_BOSS , NPX_M_AUTH , NPX_F_AUTH , NPX_M_OTHKN , NPX_F_OTHKN , NPX_M_OTH , NPX_F_OTH or NPX_UNDEF equals '1' and at the same time $NPX_PERPINHH=1$ or 2 (experienced this episode of violence perpetrated by non-relative who lived in the same living space), then $NPX_DOMEST=1$;
- If $NPX_M_REL>1$ and $NPX_F_REL>1$ and $NPX_PERPINHH>2$ or *missing* (perpetrator was neither relative nor someone else living in the same living space), then $NPX_DOMEST=2$.

One may notice that types of perpetrators such as 'stranger' and 'person of unknown sex' are not taken into consideration when the question regarding living in the same living space is asked. However, these types of perpetrators are considered as non-domestic without this question.

On the other hand, it may happen that the respondent did actually live with someone who she/he perceived as a 'person with authority' or a friend, boss, colleague, schoolmate, etc., or someone for whom the respondent did not want to define the relationship.

4.3.1.3.2. Experienced acts and types of violence perpetrated by this non-partner

The following variables provide the information on the concrete acts that happened during violent episodes by this non-partner.

NPX_THRET: Experienced threatening by this non-partner	
NPX_PUSHED: Experienced pushing by this non-partner	
NPX_SLAPPED: Experienced slapping by this non-partner	
NPX_BEATEN: Experienced beating by this non-partner	
NPX_BURNED: Experienced burning by this non-partner	
NPX_CHOCKED: Experienced strangling by this non-partner	
NPX_WEAPON: Experienced violence with knife or gun by this non-partner	
NPX_OTHPH: Experienced other physical violence by this non-partner	
NPX_RP_VIOLENT: Experienced rape by this non-partner who used violence	
NPX_RP_INTOX: Experienced rape by this non-partner while being intoxicated	
NPX_RP_FEAR: Experienced rape by this non-partner by intimidation	
NPX_RP_OTHPERS: Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else in adulthood as forced by this non-partner	
NPX_AR_EXPER: Experienced attempted rape by this non-partner	
NPX_OS_TOUCH: Experienced unwanted touching of private parts by this non-partner	
NPX_OS_OTH: Experienced other degrading or humiliating sexual acts by this non-partner	
Source	M4 (or L1 and L3)
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE=2 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable}=8$ or 9 ; If TYPE=1 then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The question M4 is asked if the respondent experienced violence by more than one perpetrator/group of perpetrators. However, only acts for which the respondent said 'yes' in question L1 or L3 will be listed in the question M4.

To avoid repeating the question (experienced acts are already known), if the respondent experienced non-partner violence by one perpetrator/by a group of perpetrators (if question L5=1 or L6=2), question M4 is not asked. However, variables still have to be filled.

Therefore, the variables have to be derived as follows:

- If variable NP_ALL_PERP=2, 4, 5 or 6 (the respondent experienced non-partner violence by more than one perpetrator/group of perpetrators), then values are based on question M4. However, if the question on having experienced a specific act of violence is not part of question M4, because a specific act was not selected in screening (questions L1, L3) as 'yes', then the information for relevant variable must be derived from questions L1 and L3;
- If NP_ALL_PERP=1 or 3 (the respondent experienced non-partner violence by one perpetrator/group of perpetrators), then values are based on questions L1 and L3.

NPX_PH_EXPER: Experienced physical violence by this non-partner	
NPX_PHTH_EXPER: Experienced physical violence (including threats) by this non-partner	
NPX_RP_EXPER: Experienced rape by this non-partner	
NPX_RPAR_EXPER: Experienced rape or attempted rape by this non-partner	
NPX_SV_EXPER: Experienced sexual violence by this non-partner	
NPX_PHTHSV_EXPER: Experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by this non-partner	
Source	Auxiliary variables derived from NPX_THRET-NPX_OS_OTH
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE=2 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$; If TYPE=1 then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As variables are auxiliary, no additional question should be asked and variables should be derived as:

- If at least one of NPX_PUSHED-NPX_OTHPH equals '1', then NPX_PH_EXPER=1; if all NPX_PUSHED-NPX_OTHPH equal '2', '8' or '9', then NPX_PH_EXPER=2;
- If at least one of NPX_THRET-NPX_OTHPH equals '1', then NPX_PHTH_EXPER=1; if all NPX_THRET-NPX_OTHPH equal '2', '8' or '9', then NPX_PHTH_EXPER=2;
- If at least one of NPX_RP_VIOLENT-NPX_RP_OTHPERS equals '1', then NPX_RP_EXPER=1; if all NPX_RP_VIOLENT-NPX_RP_OTHPERS equal '2', '8' or '9', then NPX_RP_EXPER=2;
- If at least one of NPX_RP_VIOLENT-NPX_AR_EXPER equals '1', then NPX_RPAR_EXPER=1; if all NPX_RP_VIOLENT-NPX_AR_EXPER equal '2', '8' or '9', then NPX_RPAR_EXPER=2;
- If at least one of NPX_RP_VIOLENT-NPX_OS_OTH equals '1', then NPX_SV_EXPER=1; if all NPX_RP_VIOLENT-NPX_OS_OTH equal '2', '8' or '9', then NPX_SV_EXPER=2;
- If NPX_PHTH_EXPER=1 or NPX_SV_EXPER=1, then NPX_PHTHSV_EXPER=1; if NPX_PHTH_EXPER=2 and NPX_SV_EXPER=2, then NPX_PHTHSV_EXPER=2.

4.3.1.3.3. Occurrence and frequency of non-partner violence

NPX_TH_F: Frequency of threatening perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_PH_F: Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_RPAR_F: Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_OS_F: Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
Source	M5_1–M5_4 and NPX_PHTHSV_EXPER
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Once
	2 More than once
	3 Experienced violence by this non-partner but not this type of violence
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE=2 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 3$ or $\text{variable} = 8$ or 9 ; If TYPE=1 then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The aim of this variable is to show whether the violence perpetrated by the non-partner was repeated or not: one episode ('once'), more episodes ('more than once') or none ('never'). It is recommended to show/read only the type of violence that was selected by the respondent under screening questions. However, a non-selected type of violence should be filled in the variable as '3' (never), although this response option is not shown in the question itself.

The variable should be derived from question M5 as follows:

- If question M5_i is not *missing*, then $\text{variable} = \text{M5}_i$;
- If question M5_i is *missing* and NPX_PHTHSV_EXPER=1, then $\text{variable} = 3$;
- If TYPE=1, then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$.

NPX_OCCUR: Occurrence of (last) episode of violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
Source	M6
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Within the last 12 months
	2 1 to 5 years ago
	3 More than 5 years ago
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE=2 then $1 \leq \text{NPX_OCCUR} \leq 3$ or $\text{NPX_OCCUR} = 8$ or 9 ; If TYPE=1 then $\text{NPX_OCCUR} = \text{missing}$

Description

After providing the information at type-of-violence level, the respondents are asked to think about all experiences related to this non-partner. In case of one episode, the variable shows when this episode happened. Otherwise, it shows when the last occurrence of this non-partner violence took place.

This information is crucial for regular monitoring as it also focuses on recent episodes (last 12 months; 1 to 5 years ago).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Wording of the question should be different depending if the respondent experienced one or more episodes, i.e. 'When did it happen' or 'When was the last time?' Based on the current questionnaire's structure, 'one episode' can be detected if the respondent reported 'once' and one type of violence.

As instead of the exact time, the response options 'within the last 12 months', '1 to 5 years ago', and 'more than 5 years ago' are offered, the same response options must be used in the questionnaire. Nevertheless, in a personal interview, if the respondent reports the exact date of occurrence, the interviewer should select the appropriate response option in line with the respondent's answer. The response options refer to the time of interview, i.e. time of data collection.

In addition, this variable should be crosschecked with the respondent's age as non-partner violence in EU-GBV refers only to experiences that happened since the age of 15. For instance, if the respondent is 18 or 19 years old and she/he reports that the violence happened 'more than 5 years ago', this is an error as the respondent would be less than 15 at the time of occurrence of violence.

Lastly, if the respondent reported that the latest episode of non-partner violence happened '1 to 5 years ago' then experience with other non-partner perpetrators should not happen earlier than this, i.e. if $NPX_EN=1$ and $NPX_OCCUR=2$, then for $NPX_EN>1$, NPX_OCCUR should be '2' or '3' or non-response. Similarly, if $NPX_EN=1$ and $NPX_OCCUR=3$, then for $NPX_EN>1$, NPX_OCCUR should be '3' or non-response. This error usually happens when the respondent reports the 'most serious' instead of the 'most recent' violent episode under $NPX_EN=1$.

NPXNE_LYEAR: Number of episodes of this non-partner violence during last 12 months

Source	M7 and M8	
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived	
Reference period	Last 12 months	
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)	
Values/ Response options	1-10	Exact number of episodes
	11	More than ten episodes
	99	This information could not be retrieved
	.	Episode(s) form by former partner or no violence by this non-partner within last year
Soft check/Filter	If $NPX_OCCUR=1$ then $1 \leq NPXNE_LYEAR \leq 11$ or $NPXNE_LYEAR=99$; If $NPX_OCCUR \neq 1$ then $NPXNE_LYEAR=missing$	

Description

This variable shows the occurrence of non-partner violence that happened during the last 12 months prior to interview or data collection classified in the following way: 'the exact number of episodes' if 10 or less; and 'more than 10 episodes' if number of episodes was more than 10.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The relevant questions are either asked or not depending on the information collected before.

- The question is not asked but $NPXNE_LYEAR$ must be equal to '1' if all NPX_TH_F - NPX_OS_F are only once equal to '1' and $NPX_OCCUR=1$ (experienced non-partner violence once and within last year);

- Other respondents who experienced last episode within last 12 months will have to answer question M7 using one of three offered response options: 'one episode', 'two to ten episodes' or 'more than ten episodes', and question M8 depending on the answer in question M7.

Using the information from questions M7 and M8, the variable should be derived in following way:

- If the respondent experienced one episode (question M7=1), then `NPXNE_YEAR=1`;
- If the respondent experienced two to ten episodes (question M7=2), she/he will be asked question M8 where the exact number of episodes should be reported. If number of episodes is provided, the relevant number (2-10) should be reported for this variable;
- However, if the respondent experienced two to ten episodes (question M7=2) but did not provide the exact number of episodes in question M8 (M8=98 or 99), then the variable will take value '99' and respondent will be asked question M9 about the frequency of this behaviour;
- If the respondent experienced more than ten episodes (question M7=3), variable `NPXNE_YEAR=11`. In addition, this respondent will be asked about the frequency of this behaviour in question M9;
- If the respondent refuses or cannot provide information as to whether the number of episodes was one, two to ten, or more than ten (question M7=8 or 9), response option '99' should be selected. Those who selected 'Don't want to answer' or 'Don't know/Can't remember' for question M7 will be asked question M9 about the frequency of this violence during the last 12 months preceding the interview/data collection.

NPXF_YEAR: Frequency of this non-partner violence during last 12 months	
Source	M8 and M9
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Last 12 months
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
	2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
	3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
	4 More seldom
	5 Only in particular periods (for instance, during a holiday)
	7 The exact number of episodes provided (1-10 episodes)
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If <code>NPX_OCCUR=1</code> then $1 \leq \text{NPXF_YEAR} \leq 5$ or <code>NPXF_YEAR=7, 8</code> or <code>9</code> ; If <code>NPX_OCCUR≠1</code> then <code>NPXF_YEAR=missing</code>

Description

Variable shows frequency of non-partner violence that happened during last 12 months if number of episodes is more than 10, or if the respondent did not precise the exact number of episodes. Response option 'only in particular periods' refers to a case of irregular frequency of non-partner violence such as during a holiday period, visiting relatives, during some kind of sickness periods, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Respondents who experienced more than ten episodes, or who did not provide information on the exact number of episodes of non-partner violence during the last 12 months, will be asked to specify the frequency via question M9. If answer about frequency is provided, variable will take value 1-5. If the respondent did not want or could not provide the answer, variable will take value '8' or '9'.

Lastly, the respondents who provided the exact number of episodes in either question M7 ('one episode') or in question M8, will be recorded under response option '7' ('the exact number of episodes provided').

NPX_D: Duration of violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M5 and M10
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Less than 6 months
	2 From 6 months up to 1 year
	3 From 1 year up to 2 years
	4 From 2 years up to 5 years
	5 More than 5 years
	6 It has happened once
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If TYPE=2 then $1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 6$ or $\text{NPX_D}=8$ or 9; If TYPE=1 then $\text{NPX_D}=\text{missing}$

Description

Variable shows duration of non-partner violence. However, it could be that the respondent has experienced different types of violence with different duration, e.g. violence started with slight physical acts but sexual violence was included recently. In this case, duration should be calculated from the moment when the first violent act was experienced by this non-partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The respondents who experienced one episode based on question M5 (one type and once) are not asked to respond to this question. However, variable NPX_D will be '6' (it has happened once).

NPX_RVF: Frequency of repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M11
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Daily (every day or almost every day)
	2 Weekly (one or more times a week but not every day)
	3 Monthly (one or more times a month but not every week)
	4 Yearly (one or more times a year but not every month)
	5 Less than once a year
	6 Only in particular periods (for instance, during a holiday)
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or one episode by this non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX_D}=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq \text{NPX_RVF} \leq 6$ or $\text{NPX_RVF}=8$ or 9; If $\text{NPX_D}=6$ or TYPE=1 then $\text{NPX_RVF}=\text{missing}$

Description

Variable shows frequency of repeated non-partner violence. However, it could be that the respondent experienced different types of violence with different frequency. In this case, the most frequent behaviour should be taken into account. Response option 'only in particular periods' refers to a case of irregular frequency of non-partner violence such as during a holiday period, visiting relatives, during some kind of sickness periods, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question M11 is not asked if person has experienced one episode. In addition, the next set of questions in this section are not asked if it was one episode (variables with code 'RV' – repeated violence).

Even more, as frequency of violence is asked only if this happened more than once, then if duration of violence was up to one year (NPX_D=1 or 2), the frequency of violence cannot be 'less than once a year'. Therefore, it is recommended to show a warning message during the interview in this situation (i.e. if question M9=1 or 2 and M10=5). Finally, if this type of error is not corrected within data collection, data will have to be corrected during the data processing by having a value '9' for variable NPX_RVF.

4.3.1.3.4. Physical and psychological consequences of repeated violence for this non-partner

An important issue for consideration is the consequences of violence both for the victim and for society. At first, *consequences of violence* can be divided into short and long term. For instance, if victim ended up with small cuts and bruises or with long-standing health problems (e.g. vision or hearing loss), or in the case of female respondents, whether any victim experienced miscarriage or pregnancy as a consequence of this violence.

Secondly, consequences can be also be psychological such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences of experienced violence.

NPX_RVC_BRUISE: Bruises due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner
NPX_RVC_CUTS: Cuts or burns due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner
NPX_RVC_FRACT: Fractures due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner
NPX_RVC_HEADINJ: Brain injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner
NPX_RVC_INTINJ: Internal injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner
NPX_RVC_GENINJ: Genital injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner
NPX_RVC_MISCAR: Miscarriage due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner
NPX_RVC_PREGN: Pregnancy due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner
NPX_RVC_OTHINJ: Other type of injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M12
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.

Soft check/Filter	<p>For NPX_RVC_BRUISE-NPX_RVC_GENINJ and NPX_RVC_OTHINJ: If $(1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX_D}=8$ or $9)$ and $(\text{NPX_PH_EXPER}=1$ or $\text{NPX_RPAR_EXPER}=1)$ then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable}=8$ or 9; If $\text{NPX_D}=6$ or $\text{TYPE}=1$ or $(\text{NPX_PH_EXPER}=2$ and $\text{NPX_RPAR_EXPER}=2)$ then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$</p> <p>For NPX_RVC_MISCAR: If $\text{SEX}=2$ and $(1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX_D}=8$ or $9)$ and $(\text{NPX_PH_EXPER}=1$ or $\text{NPX_RPAR_EXPER}=1)$ then $1 \leq \text{NPX_RVC_MISCAR} \leq 2$ or $\text{NPX_RVC_MISCAR}=8$ or 9; If $\text{SEX}=1$ or $\text{NPX_D}=6$ or $\text{TYPE}=1$ or $(\text{NPX_PH_EXPER}=2$ and $\text{NPX_RPAR_EXPER}=2)$ then $\text{NPX_RVC_MISCAR}=\text{missing}$</p> <p>For NPX_RVC_PREGN: If $\text{SEX}=2$ and $\text{NPX_RP_EXPER}=1$ and $(1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX_D}=8$ or $9)$ then $1 \leq \text{NPX_RVC_PREGN} \leq 2$ or $\text{NPX_RVC_PREGN}=8$ or 9; If $\text{SEX}=1$ or $\text{NPX_RP_EXPER}=2$ or $\text{NPX_D}=6$ or $\text{TYPE}=1$ then $\text{NPX_RVC_PREGN}=\text{missing}$</p>
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Description

This set of variables refers to potential consequences of experienced repeated physical violence, rape or attempted rape by a non-partner.

Physical injuries or physical trauma is damage to the body caused by external force such as falls, hits, weapons, and other causes. Potential physical injuries are listed as separate 'yes/no' questions ranging from minor to more severe physical injuries. *Minor physical injuries* resulting from violence, such as cuts, scratches, bruises or burns, can be managed with little or no disruption to daily activities. In contrast, *serious injuries* such as broken bones or fractures, head, internal or genital injuries, etc. may require hospitalisation or surgery, and usually have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death.

Apart from offered physical injuries, question M12_9 asks about experiencing some 'other' injuries. However, the respondents usually omit the relevant response option and then define an injury with their own words. Thus, countries are advised to reclassify these answers, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

At first, variables are applicable only for respondents for whom $\text{NPX_PH_EXPER}=1$ or $\text{NPX_RPAR_EXPER}=1$ (experienced physical violence, rape or attempted rape by non-partner) and $\text{NPX_D} \neq 6$ (was not one episode). In

addition, question M12_7 should be asked only of female respondents and question M12_8 should only be asked of female respondents who experienced rape by a non-partner.

It may be interesting to compare the information in NPX_RVC_MISCAR and NPX_RVC_PREGN with CP_RVE_PREG and FP_RVE_PREG. However, due to the sensitive nature of the topic, certain inconsistencies may appear in data. For instance, a female respondent may say that a consequence of this non-partner repeated violence was a miscarriage (NPX_RVC_MISCAR=1) or a pregnancy (NPX_RVC_MISCAR=1) but reports under the intimate partner violence that she has never been pregnant (CP_RVE_PREG=7 or FP_RVE_PREG=7).

A reason behind may be a different interpretation of term ‘being pregnant’. For instance, some women may consider themselves as ‘being pregnant’ only if pregnancy was over 3 months, or only if they gave birth. Nevertheless, although these inconsistencies are not seen as data errors, countries are advised to check these cases during the data processing (and not during data collection!) to avoid simple data entry errors (e.g. if PAPI is used).

Lastly, translation of these injuries must be done according to the national or cultural contexts. Hence, if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the meaning should not be changed, at least for distinguishing minor from serious injuries.

NPX_RVC_INJURY: Physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NPX_RVC_BRUISE-NPX_RVC_OTHINJ
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	· Episode(s) form by former partner or one episode by this non-partner or did not experience physical violence/rape/attempted rape
Soft check/Filter	If NPX_RVC_BRUISE=1 or ... or NPX_RVC_OTHINJ=1 then NPX_RVC_INJURY=1; If (NPX_PH_EXPER=1 or NPX_RPAR_EXPER=1) and (1≤NPX_D≤5 or NPX_D=8 or 9) and NPX_RVC_BRUISE≠1 and ... and NPX_RVC_OTHINJ≠1 then NPX_RVC_INJURY=2; If NPX_D=6 or TYPE=1 or (NPX_PH_EXPER=2 and NPX_RPAR_EXPER=2) then NPX_RVC_INJURY=missing

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury due to non-partner repeated violence, regardless if it was minor physical injury or very serious.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If any of variables NPX_RVC_BRUISE-NPX_RVC_OTHINJ equals ‘1’, then NPX_RVC_INJURY=1;
- If (NPX_PH_EXPER=1 or NPX_RPAR_EXPER=1) and NPX_D=1-5, 8 or 9 (experienced repeated physical violence, or rape, or attempted rape by non-partner) and none of NPX_RVC_BRUISE-NPX_RVC_OTHINJ equals ‘1’, then NPX_RVC_INJURY=2.

NPX_RV_INJURY_F: Frequency of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M13
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Once
	2 More than once
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	.
Soft check/Filter	If $NPX_RVC_INJURY=1$ then $1 \leq NPX_RV_INJURY_F \leq 2$ or $NPX_RV_INJURY_F=8$ or 9 ; If $NPX_RVC_INJURY \neq 1$ then $NPX_RV_INJURY_F=missing$

Description

Variable shows a frequency of physical injury (once or more than once) that happened during repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

The question M13 is asked if the respondent reported at least one type of injury in question M12.

NPX_RV_INJURY_OCCUR: Occurrence of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M14
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Within the last 12 months
	2 1 to 5 years ago
	3 More than 5 years ago
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Episode(s) form by former partner or one episode by this non-partner or did not experience physical violence/rape/attempted rape or no injuries due to non-partner violence
Soft check/Filter	If $NPX_RVC_INJURY=1$ then $1 \leq NPX_RV_INJURY_OCCUR \leq 3$ or $NPX_RV_INJURY_OCCUR=8$ or 9 ; If $NPX_RVC_INJURY \neq 1$ then $NPX_RV_INJURY_OCCUR=missing$

Description

Variable shows when the physical injury(s) happened. If the injury happened once, then variable reports when this injury happened. Otherwise, it reports when the last time was that non-partner repeated physical/sexual violence caused the physical injury. This information is crucial for regular monitoring as it also focuses on the recent episodes that caused the physical injury (last 12 months; 1 to 5 years ago).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Wording of the question should be different depending if the respondent experienced the physical injury one or more times, i.e. 'When did you suffer injuries due to these episodes' or 'When was the last time you suffered injuries due to these episodes?'

As instead of the exact time, the response options 'within the last 12 months', '1 to 5 years ago', and 'more than 5 years ago' are offered, the same response options must be used in the questionnaire. Nevertheless, in a personal interview, if the respondent reports the exact date of occurrence, the interviewer should select the appropriate response option in line with the respondent's answer. The response options refer to the time of interview, i.e. time of data collection.

Lastly, this variable should be crosschecked with the information provided in [NPX_OCCUR](#) and [NPX_D](#). For instance, if the respondent reported that the last violent episode happened '1 to 5 years ago', then the (latest) injury cannot happen 'within the last 12 months'. Hence, data will have to be corrected accordingly. However, as one cannot know whether the (latest) injury happened '1 to 5 years ago' or earlier, [NPX_RV_INJURY_OCCUR](#) should take value '9'. Similarly, if the last violent episode happened 'more than 5 years ago', then the (latest) injury cannot happen neither 'within the last 12 months' nor '1 to 5 years ago'. Thus, [NPX_RV_INJURY_OCCUR](#) should take value '3'. Finally, if the last violent episode happened 'within last 12 months' and duration of violence was up to one year ([NPX_D](#)=1 or 2), then the (latest) injury cannot happen 'more than 5 years ago'. If this type of error appears in data, [NPX_RV_INJURY_OCCUR](#) should take value '9'.

NPX_RVC_PSYCH: Psychological consequences of repeated violence, including at least one episode of physical violence, rape or attempted rape perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M15
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	Episode(s) form by former partner or one episode by this non-partner or repeated violence but without physical violence, rape and attempted rape
Soft check/Filter	If $(1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX_D}=8$ or $9)$ and $(\text{NPX_PH_EXPER}=1$ or $\text{NPX_RPAR_EXPER}=1)$ then $1 \leq \text{NPX_RVC_PSYCH} \leq 2$ or $\text{NPX_RVC_PSYCH}=8$ or 9 ; If $\text{NPX_D}=6$ or $\text{TYPE}=1$ or $(\text{NPX_PH_EXPER} \neq 1$ and $\text{NPX_RPAR_EXPER} \neq 1)$ then $\text{NPX_RVC_PSYCH}=\text{missing}$

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent had any mental health issues as a consequence of repeated non-partner physical violence including at least one episode of physical violence, rape or attempted rape, such as depression, panic attacks, sleeping or eating disorders, problems with concentration or other psychological consequences.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Firstly, translation of psychological consequences must be done according to national or cultural contexts hence, if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the overall meaning should not be compromised. Secondly, the formulation needs to emphasise that *any* psychological consequence should be considered regardless of the level of disruption in daily activities that the respondent may have.

Finally, question M15 should be asked only if variable [NPX_D](#)=1-5, 8 or 9 and $(\text{NPX_PH_EXPER}=1$ or $\text{NPX_RPAR_EXPER}=1)$, i.e. if the respondent experienced repeated violence including at least one episode of physical violence, rape or attempted rape perpetrated by non-partner.

4.3.1.3.5. Reporting any of the repeated non-partner violent episodes

Estimating unreported violence is important aspect for defining targeted policies for eradicating violence.

Thus, questions on *reporting* or telling other people are included. In addition, it is not important when the respondent talked about this experience or reported it somewhere (immediately after it happened, several days, or even several years after the event).

NPX_RVR_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_RVR_HLTHSERV: Respondent contacted health service due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_RVR_VSSERV: Respondent contacted victim support organisation due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
Source	M16/ M17/ M18
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or one episode by this non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX_D} = 8$ or 9 then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable} = 8$ or 9 ; If $\text{NPX_D} = 6$ or $\text{TYPE} = 1$ then $\text{variable} = \text{missing}$

Description

The concept of *close person* should be understood in its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members, (relatives)* include intimate partner, blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. When providing an explanation for the respondent, if clearer, it can be explained that it refers to reporting or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker.

Victim support organisation means any organisation or official body providing help to victims of violence, e.g. social services, helplines, shelters, etc.

NPX_RVR_POLICE: Respondent reported repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner to the police

Source	M19
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, but someone else reported
	3 No, no one reported
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or one episode by this non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX_D}=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq \text{NPX_RVR_POLICE} \leq 3$ or $\text{NPX_RVR_POLICE}=8$ or 9 ; If $\text{NPX_D}=6$ or $\text{TYPE}=1$ then $\text{NPX_RVR_POLICE}=\text{missing}$

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent reported to police any episode of this non-partner repeated violence. The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If translation of term 'reporting' can mean different things depending on the national legal/justice system, it must be clear to the respondents that all cases are considered.

Variable should be derived in the following way:

- If it was only the respondent who reported any of these cases to police, then $\text{NPX_RVR_POLICE}=1$;
- If the respondent did not contact police her/himself but someone else did, then $\text{NPX_RVR_POLICE}=2$;
- If both the respondent and someone else reported, then $\text{NPX_RVR_POLICE}=1$ as the focus is on the respondent;
- Finally, if no one reported (neither the respondent nor someone else), then $\text{NPX_RVR_POLICE}=3$.

NPX_RVRE_POLICE: Type of repeated violence by this non-partner that was reported to the police

Source	M20 (optional), NPX_PH_EXPER, NPX_SV_EXPER and NPX_D
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Physical
	2 Sexual
	3 Both physical and sexual
	9 This information could not be retrieved
	97 This information is not collected by the country
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or one episode by this non-partner, or not reported to police by respondent
Soft check/Filter	If $\text{NPX_RVR_POLICE}=1$ then $1 \leq \text{NPX_RVRE_POLICE} \leq 3$ or $\text{NPX_RVRE_POLICE}=9$ or 97 ; If $\text{NPX_RVR_POLICE} \neq 1$ then $\text{NPX_RVRE_POLICE}=\text{missing}$ or 97

Description

Many studies have shown that violence is underreported to the police. Therefore, it is important to analyse which type(s) of non-partner violence are victims more ready to report to the police – physical, sexual or both, and what could be a ‘trigger’ to make such decision.

Hence, the aim of this variable is, together with other relevant information, to try to understand the issue of (under) reporting and the potential reasons behind it. For instance, it could happen that this non-partner was physically violent for years. However, once sexual violence was included, the person decided to report it. Nonetheless, as the person can still decide to report only one type of violence, it could be interesting to analyse how many persons reported only physical or only sexual violence, even though they have experienced both.

It may happen that the respondent who experienced threatening together with physical/sexual violence actually reported to police only the threatening. However, as studies have shown that this case is not very common, a case of reported threatening should be recorded under physical violence (i.e. under response option ‘1’ or ‘3’).

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Question M20 is optional in the questionnaire. Hence, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), variable should be ‘97’. If the question is included, it should be asked only if the respondent experienced both physical and sexual violence and reported itself to the police (question M19=1). Variable has to be filled for all respondents who experienced repeated violence by this non-partner as follows:

- if question M20 is asked and responded (M20=1-3), the same values are taken for NPX_RVRE_POLICE;
- if question M20 is not asked and NPX_RVR_POLICE=1 (the respondent reported violence to police) and NPX_PH_EXPER=1 (experienced physical violence) and NPX_D=1-5, 8 or 9 (repeated violence), then NPX_RVRE_POLICE=1;
- if question M20 is not asked and NPX_RVR_POLICE=1 (the respondent reported violence to police) and NPX_SV_EXPER=1 (the respondent experienced sexual violence) and NPX_D=1-5, 8 or 9 (repeated violence), then NPX_RVRE_POLICE=2;
- if question M20=8 or 9 or NPX_RVR_POLICE=8 or 9 (it is a non-response) or M20 not asked as only threatening was experienced, then NPX_RVRE_POLICE=9.

4.3.1.3.6. Respondent’s perception of experienced repeated non-partner violence

The concept of *severity of violence* is a multidimensional concept encompassing the nature of the acts, fear for life, seriousness of injuries, frequency, consequences, etc. Therefore, following variables are respondent’s self-assessment of the experienced repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner.

NPX_RV_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M21
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don’t want to answer
	9 Don’t know/Can’t remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or one episode by this non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX_D}=8$ or 9 then $1 \leq \text{NPX_RV_LIFDANG} \leq 2$ or $\text{NPX_RV_LIFDANG}=8$ or 9 ; If $\text{NPX_D}=6$ or $\text{TYPE}=1$ then $\text{NPX_RV_LIFDANG}=\text{missing}$

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent felt that her/his life was in danger when any of these episodes perpetrated by non-partner happened.

NPX_RVF_LIFDANG: Frequency of feeling that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M22 (optional)
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (maximum 2-digit)
Values/ Response options	1 Felt that life was in danger once
	2 Felt that life was in danger more than once
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	97 This information is not collected by the country
.	Episode(s) form by former partner or one episode by this non-partner, or did not feel that life was in danger
Soft check/Filter	If NPX_RV_LIFDANG=1 then $1 \leq \text{NPX_RVF_LIFDANG} \leq 2$ or NPX_RVF_LIFDANG=8, 9 or 97; If NPX_RV_LIFDANG≠1 then NPX_RVF_LIFDANG=missing or 97

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent felt that her/his life was in danger more than once during the repeated non-partner violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

Variable is optional. Hence, if this question is not asked (country does not collect this info), variable should be equal to '97'. If it is collected, then it should be derived from question M22.

NPX_RV_CRIME: Repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner perceived as a crime

Source	M23
Reporting unit	Respondent
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
.	Episode(s) form by former partner or one episode by this non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If $1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or NPX_D=8 or 9 then $1 \leq \text{NPX_RV_CRIME} \leq 3$ or NPX_RV_CRIME=8 or 9; If NPX_D=6 or TYPE=1 then NPX_RV_CRIME=missing

Description

Variable aims at understanding respondent's perception of the experienced violence. In combination with e.g. experienced acts, injuries, type and age of perpetrator, etc. one can analyse potential reasons that may influence the response 'it was a crime' or 'it was just something that happened'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice for this set of variables

Variable should be derived directly from question M23.

4.3.1.3.7. Violent episode that happened once perpetrated by this non-partner

As explained in Section 4.2.12, information about experienced non-partner episodes is collected under different sections in the questionnaire, depending on whether that perpetrator/group of perpetrators was the last one, whether it was repeated and when this happened: within the last 5 years or earlier.

In the case of the last perpetrator/group of perpetrators, and if this happened once and within last year, information is collected under questions in the last episode section. However, if this non-repeated episode (i.e. occurring once) happened earlier than 5 years ago or was not committed by the last perpetrator/group of perpetrators, information is collected under the questions included in the short form.

To simplify the calculation of the indicators, the variables always have to be filled out, if relevant. This means that necessary information has to be derived from variables from dataset MAIN if this is the last episode within the last 5 years that happened once (NPX_EN=1 and (NPX_OCCUR=1 or 2) and NPX_D=6).

Physical consequences of one violent episode that was perpetrated by this non-partner

NPX_OEC_BRUISE: Bruises due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_OEC_CUTS: Cuts or burns due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_OEC_FRACT: Fractures due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_OEC_HEADINJ: Brain injury due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_OEC_INTINJ: Internal injury due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_OEC_GENINJ: Genital injury due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_OEC_MISCAR: Miscarriage due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_OEC_PREGN: Pregnancy due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
NPX_OEC_OTHINJ: Other type of injury due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	
Source	M24 (or NP_LEC_BRUISE–NP_LEC_OTHINJ (dataset MAIN))
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or repeated violence by this non-partner or did not experience physical violence/rape/attempted rape or this type of injury not applicable
Soft check/Filter	For NPX_OEC_BRUISE–NPX_OEC_GENINJ and NPX_OEC_OTHINJ: If NPX_D=6 and (NPX_PH_EXPER=1 or NPX_RPAR_EXPER=1) then $1 \leq \text{variable} \leq 2$ or $\text{variable}=8$ or 9 ; If $1 \leq \text{NPX}_D \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX}_D=8$ or 9 or $\text{TYPE}=1$ or (NPX_PH_EXPER=2 and NPX_RPAR_EXPER=2) then $\text{variable}=\text{missing}$ For NPX_OEC_MISCAR: If $\text{SEX}=2$ and $\text{NPX}_D=6$ and (NPX_PH_EXPER=1 or NPX_RPAR_EXPER=1) then $1 \leq \text{NPX}_OEC_MISCAR \leq 2$ or $\text{NPX}_OEC_MISCAR=8$ or 9 ; If $\text{SEX}=1$ or $1 \leq \text{NPX}_D \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX}_D=8$ or 9 or $\text{TYPE}=1$ or (NPX_PH_EXPER=2 and NPX_RPAR_EXPER=2) then $\text{NPX}_OEC_MISCAR=\text{missing}$ For NPX_OEC_PREGN: If $\text{SEX}=2$ and $\text{NPX}_RP_EXPER=1$ and $\text{NPX}_D=6$ then $1 \leq \text{NPX}_OEC_PREGN \leq 2$ or $\text{NPX}_OEC_PREGN=8$ or 9 ; If $\text{SEX}=1$ or $\text{NPX}_RP_EXPER=2$ or $1 \leq \text{NPX}_D \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX}_D=8$ or 9 or $\text{TYPE}=1$ then $\text{NPX}_OEC_PREGN=\text{missing}$

Description

Variables show potential consequences of experienced physical violence, rape or attempted rape by non-partner that happened once. *Physical injuries* or physical trauma is damage to the body caused by external force such as falls, hits, weapons and other causes. Potential physical injuries are listed as separate 'yes/no' questions ranging from minor to more severe physical injuries. *Minor physical injuries* resulting from violence, such as cuts, scratches, bruises or burns, can be managed with little or no disruption to daily activities. In contrast, *serious injuries* such as broken bones or fractures, head, internal or genital injuries, etc. may require hospitalisation or surgery, and usually have the potential to cause prolonged disability or death.

Apart from offered physical injuries, question M24_9 asks about experiencing some 'other' injuries. However, the respondents usually omit the relevant response option and then define an injury with their own words. Thus, countries are advised to reclassify these answers, when applicable.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

At first, variables are applicable only for respondents who experienced one episode by a non-partner, which did not include only threatening/sexual touching/other sexual violence but also physical violence or rape. In addition, question M24_7 should only be asked of female respondents, and question M24_8 should only be asked of female respondents who experienced rape by this non-partner.

They should be derived as:

- If $NPX_D=6$ and $NPX_EN=1$ and ($NPX_OCCUR=1$ or 2) (was one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and this was last episode and happened within last 5 years) and $NPX_PH_EXPER=1$ or $NPX_RPAR_EXPER=1$ (experienced physical violence, rape or attempted rape), then variables should be derived from $NP_LEC_BRUISE-NP_LEC_OTHINJ$ (dataset MAIN);
- If $NPX_D=6$ and ($NPX_EN>1$ or $NPX_OCCUR>2$) (one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and it was not the last episode, or happened more than 5 years ago), then variables should be derived from question M24.

It may be interesting to compare the information under NPX_OEC_MISCAR and NPX_OEC_PREGN with CP_RVE_PREG and FP_RVE_PREG . However, due to the sensitive nature of the topic, certain inconsistencies may appear in data. For instance, a female respondent may say that a consequence of this non-partner violent episode was a miscarriage ($NPX_OEC_MISCAR=1$) or a pregnancy ($NPX_OEC_MISCAR=1$) but reports under the intimate partner violence that her she has never been pregnant ($CP_RVE_PREG=7$ or $FP_RVE_PREG=7$). A reason behind may be a different interpretation of term 'being pregnant'. For instance, some women may consider themselves as 'being pregnant' only if pregnancy was over 3 months, or only if they gave birth. Nevertheless, although these inconsistencies are not seen as data errors, countries are advised to check these cases during the data processing (and not during data collection!) to avoid simple data entry errors (e.g. if PAPI is used).

Translation of these injuries must be done according to the national or cultural contexts. Hence, if other examples work better than those proposed they could be used instead. However, the meaning should not be changed, at least for distinguishing minor from serious injuries.

NPX_OEC_INJURY: Physical injury due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NPX_OEC_BRUISE-NPX_OEC_OTHINJ
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or repeated violence by this non-partner or did not experience physical violence/rape/attempted rape
Soft check/Filter	If NPX_OEC_BRUISE=1 or ... or NPX_OEC_OTHINJ=1 then NPX_OEC_INJURY=1; If (NPX_PH_EXPER=1 or NPX_RPAR_EXPER=1) and NPX_D=6 and NPX_OEC_BRUISE≠1 and ... and NPX_OEC_OTHINJ≠1 then NPX_OEC_INJURY=2; If 1≤NPX_D≤5 or NPX_D=8 or 9 or TYPE=1 or (NPX_PH_EXPER=2 and NPX_RPAR_EXPER=2) then NPX_OEC_INJURY= <i>missing</i>

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury, regardless if it was minor or very serious, due to non-partner physical or sexual violence that happened once and more than 5 years ago.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- if any of variables NPX_OEC_BRUISE-NPX_OEC_OTHINJ equals '1', then NPX_OEC_INJURY=1;
- if (NPX_PH_EXPER=1 or NPX_RPAR_EXPER=1) and NPX_D=6 (the respondent experienced once physical violence, or rape, or attempted rape by non-partner) and none of NPX_OEC_BRUISE-NPX_OEC_OTHINJ equals '1', then NPX_OEC_INJURY=2.

Reporting the violent episode perpetrated by this non-partner

Estimating unreported violence is an important aspect for defining targeted policies for eradicating violence. Thus, questions on *reporting* or telling to other people are included. In addition, it is not important when the respondent talked about this experience or reported it somewhere (immediately after it happened, several days, or even several years after the event).

NPX_OER_CLSPERS: Respondent talked to close person about non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M25 (or NP_LER_CLSPERS (dataset MAIN variable))
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or repeated violence by this non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If NPX_D=6 then 1≤NPX_OER_CLSPERS≤2 or NPX_OER_CLSPERS=8 or 9; If 1≤NPX_D≤5 or NPX_D=8 or 9 or TYPE=1 then NPX_OER_CLSPERS= <i>missing</i>

Description

Variable shows if the respondent talked with a close person about the violent episode that happened with this non-partner.

Concept of *close person* should be understood its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include an intimate partner, blood relatives such as *parents* and *children*, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable is applicable only for respondents who experienced one episode by a non-partner, and it should be derived as follows:

- If $NPX_D=6$ and $NPX_EN=1$ and ($NPX_OCCUR=1$ or 2) (was one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and this was the last episode and happened within last 5 years), then variable should be derived from $NP_LER_CLSPERS$ (dataset MAIN);
- If $NPX_D=6$ and ($NPX_EN>1$ or $NPX_OCCUR>2$) (one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and was not the last episode or happened more than 5 years ago), then variable should be derived from question $M25$.

NPX_OER_HLTHSERV: Respondent contacted health service due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M26 (or $NP_LEC_MEDCARE$ and NP_LER_SOCSEV (dataset MAIN))
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or repeated violence by this non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If $NPX_D=6$ then $1 \leq NPX_OER_HLTHSERV \leq 2$; If $1 \leq NPX_D \leq 5$ or $NPX_D=8$ or 9 or $TYPE=1$ then $NPX_OER_HLTHSERV=missing$

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent has talked to a health service about the violent episode that happened with this non-partner.

A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. When providing an explanation for the respondent, if clearer, it can be explained that it refers to reporting or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable is applicable only for respondents who experienced one episode by a non-partner, and it should be derived as follows:

- If $NPX_D=6$ and $NPX_EN=1$ and ($NPX_OCCUR=1$ or 2) (was one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and this was the last episode and happened within last 5 years), then variable should be derived from $NP_LEC_MEDCARE$ and NP_LER_SOCSEV (dataset MAIN): if $NP_LEC_MEDCARE=1$ or 2 or $NP_LER_SOCSEV=1$; then $NPX_OER_HLTHSERV=1$. If $NP_LEC_MEDCARE>2$ and $NP_LER_SOCSEV>1$ then $NPX_OER_HLTHSERV=2$;
- If $NPX_D=6$ and ($NPX_EN>1$ or $NPX_OCCUR>2$) (was one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and was not the last episode or happened more than 5 years ago), then it should be derived from question $M26$: if $M26=1$, then $NPX_OER_HLTHSERV=1$; if $M26>1$ then, $NPX_OER_HLTHSERV=2$.

NPX_OER_VSSERV: Respondent contacted victim support organisation due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M27 (or NP_LER_SHELTR, NP_LER_HELPSEV and NP_LER_OTH (dataset MAIN))
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or repeated violence by this non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If NPX_D=6 then $1 \leq \text{NPX_OER_VSSERV} \leq 2$; If $1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or NPX_D=8 or 9 or TYPE=1 then NPX_OER_VSSERV=missing

Description

Victim support organisation means any organisation or official body providing help to victims of violence, e.g. social services, helplines, shelters, etc.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable is applicable only for respondents who experienced one episode by non-partner; it should be derived as follows:

- If NPX_D=6 and NPX_EN=1 and (NPX_OCCUR=1 or 2) (it was one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and this was the last episode and happened within the last 5 years), then variable should be derived NP_LER_SHELTR, NP_LER_HELPSEV and NP_LER_OTH (dataset MAIN): if NP_LER_SHELTR=1 or NP_LER_HELPSEV=1 or NP_LER_OTH=1, then NPX_OER_VSSERV=1; if NP_LER_SHELTR>1 and NP_LER_HELPSEV>1 and NP_LER_OTH>1, then NPX_OER_VSSERV=2;
- If NPX_D=6 and (NPX_EN>1 or NPX_OCCUR>2) (it was one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and was not the last episode, or happened more than 5 years ago), then it should be derived from question M27: if M27=1, then NPX_OER_VSSERV=1; if M27>1, then NPX_OER_VSSERV=2.

NPX_OER_POLICE: Respondent reported non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner to the police

Source	M28 (or NP_LER_POLICE (dataset MAIN))
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, but someone else reported
	3 No, no one reported
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or repeated violence by this non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If NPX_D=6 then $1 \leq \text{NPX_OER_POLICE} \leq 3$ or NPX_OER_POLICE=8 or 9; If $1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or NPX_D=8 or 9 or TYPE=1 then NPX_OER_POLICE=missing

Description

Variable reports whether the respondent reported to police the episode of non-partner violence that happened once. The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

If translation of term 'reporting' can mean different things depending on the national legal/justice system, it must be clear to the respondents that all cases are considered.

Variable is applicable only for respondents who experienced one episode by non-partner, and it has to be derived as follows:

- If $NPX_D=6$ and $NPX_EN=1$ and ($NPX_OCCUR=1$ or 2) (was one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and this was the last episode and happened within the last 5 years), then variable should be derived from `NP_LER_POLICE` (dataset MAIN);
- If $NPX_D=6$ and ($NPX_EN>1$ or $NPX_OCCUR>2$) (one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and was not the last episode or happened more than 5 years ago), then variable should be derived from question `M28`.

Respondent's perception of violence that happened once for this non-partner perpetrator

NPX_OE_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	M29 (or <code>NP_LE_LIFDANG</code> (dataset MAIN))
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or repeated violence by this non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If $NPX_D=6$ then $1 \leq NPX_OE_LIFDANG \leq 2$ or $NPX_OE_LIFDANG=8$ or 9 ; If $1 \leq NPX_D \leq 5$ or $NPX_D=8$ or 9 or $TYPE=1$ then $NPX_OE_LIFDANG=missing$

Description

Variable reports whether the respondent felt that her/his life was in danger during this episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable is applicable only for respondents who experienced one episode by non-partner, and it has to be derived as follows:

- If $NPX_D=6$ and $NPX_EN=1$ and ($NPX_OCCUR=1$ or 2) (was one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and this was the last episode and happened within the last 5 years), then variable should be derived from `NP_LE_LIFDANG` (dataset MAIN);
- If $NPX_D=6$ and ($NPX_EN>1$ or $NPX_OCCUR>2$) (one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and was not the last episode or happened more than 5 years ago), then variable should be derived from question `M29`.

NPX_OE_CRIME: Non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner perceived as a crime

Source	M30 (or NP_LE_CRIME (dataset MAIN))
Reporting unit	Respondent/Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or repeated violence by this non-partner
Soft check/Filter	If NPX_D=6 then $1 \leq \text{NPX_OE_CRIME} \leq 3$ or $\text{NPX_OE_CRIME} = 8$ or 9 ; If $1 \leq \text{NPX_D} \leq 5$ or $\text{NPX_D} = 8$ or 9 or $\text{TYPE} = 1$ then $\text{NPX_OE_CRIME} = \text{missing}$

Description

Variable aims at understanding respondent's perception of the violence experienced during this episode. In combination with e.g. experienced acts, injuries, type and age of perpetrator, etc. one can analyse potential reasons that may influence the response 'it was a crime' or 'it was just something that happened'.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

Variable should be derived as follows:

- If $\text{NPX_D} = 6$ and $\text{NPX_EN} = 1$ and ($\text{NPX_OCCUR} = 1$ or 2) (was one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and this was the last episode and happened within the last 5 years), then variable should be derived from NP_LE_CRIME (dataset MAIN);
- If $\text{NPX_D} = 6$ and ($\text{NPX_EN} > 1$ or $\text{NPX_OCCUR} > 2$) (one episode by this perpetrator/group of perpetrators and was not the last episode or it was more than 5 years ago), then values are taken from question M30.

4.3.1.3.8. Experienced violence by this non-partner

The following auxiliary variables include information collected from different sections: all episodes section, short form or last episode section, such as physical injury, talking about violence, etc. Thus, for detailed definitions, see the original variables from which the auxiliary is derived.

NPX_C_INJURY: Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NPX_RVC_INJURY and NPX_OEC_INJURY
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner or did not experience physical violence/rape/attempted rape
Soft check/Filter	If $\text{TYPE} = 2$ and ($\text{NPX_RVC_INJURY} = 1$ or $\text{NPX_OEC_INJURY} = 1$) then $\text{NPX_C_INJURY} = 1$; If $\text{TYPE} = 2$ and ($\text{NPX_RVC_INJURY} = 2$ or $\text{NPX_OEC_INJURY} = 2$) then $\text{NPX_C_INJURY} = 2$; If $\text{NPX_RVC_INJURY} = \text{missing}$ and $\text{NPX_OEC_INJURY} = \text{missing}$ then $\text{NPX_C_INJURY} = \text{missing}$

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent experienced any physical injury due to this non-partner violent episode that included physical or sexual violent acts.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If $NPX_RVC_INJURY=1$ or $NPX_OEC_INJURY=1$ (violence caused physical injury), then $NPX_C_INJURY=1$;
- If $NPX_RVC_INJURY=2$ or $NPX_OEC_INJURY=2$ (no physical injuries), then $NPX_C_INJURY=2$;
- If $NPX_RVC_INJURY=missing$ and $NPX_OEC_INJURY=missing$, then $NPX_C_INJURY=missing$.

NPX_R_CLSPERS: Talked to close person about violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from $NPX_RVR_CLSPERS$ and $NPX_OER_CLSPERS$
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $TYPE=2$ then $1 \leq NPX_R_CLSPERS \leq 2$; If $TYPE=1$ then $NPX_R_CLSPERS=missing$

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent talked about these non-partner episodes to close people.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If $NPX_RVR_CLSPERS=1$ or $NPX_OER_CLSPERS=1$ (talked with close people), then $NPX_R_CLSPERS=1$;
- If $NPX_RVR_CLSPERS>1$ or $NPX_OER_CLSPERS>1$ (did not talk), then $NPX_R_CLSPERS=2$;
- If $NPX_RVR_CLSPERS=missing$ and $NPX_OER_CLSPERS=missing$, then $NPX_R_CLSPERS=missing$.

NPX_R_HLTHSERV: Contacted health or social service due to violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from $NPX_RVR_HLTHSERV$ and $NPX_OER_HLTHSERV$
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $TYPE=2$ then $1 \leq NPX_R_HLTHSERV \leq 2$; If $TYPE=1$ then $NPX_R_HLTHSERV=missing$

Description

Variable shows if person was in contact with anyone from health or social services regarding the violence.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked.

Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If variables `NPX_RVR_HLTHSERV=1` or `NPX_OER_HLTHSERV=1` (talked with health or social service), then `NPX_R_HLTHSERV=1`;
- If variable `NPX_RVR_HLTHSERV>1` or `NPX_OER_HLTHSERV>1` (did not talk with health or social service), then `NPX_R_HLTHSERV=2`;
- If `NPX_RVR_HLTHSERV=missing` and `NPX_OER_HLTHSERV=missing`, then `NPX_R_HLTHSERV=missing`.

NPX_R_VSSERV: Contacted support service due to violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>NPX_RVR_VSSERV</code> and <code>NPX_OER_VSSERV</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>TYPE=2</code> then $1 \leq \text{NPX_R_VSSERV} \leq 2$; If <code>TYPE=1</code> then <code>NPX_R_VSSERV=missing</code>

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent contacted any victim support service due to these non-partner violent episodes.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If variables `NPX_RVR_VSSERV=1` or `NPX_OER_VSSERV=1` (talked with health or social service) then `NPX_R_VSSERV=1`;
- If variable `NPX_RVR_VSSERV>1` or `NPX_OER_VSSERV>1` (did not talk with health or social service), then `NPX_R_VSSERV=2`;
- If `NPX_RVR_VSSERV=missing` and `NPX_OER_VSSERV=missing`, then `NPX_R_VSSERV=missing`.

NPX_R_POLICE: Respondent reported this non-partner violence to the police

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from <code>NPX_RVR_POLICE</code> and <code>NPX_OER_POLICE</code>
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If <code>TYPE=2</code> then $1 \leq \text{NPX_R_POLICE} \leq 2$; If <code>TYPE=1</code> then <code>NPX_R_POLICE=missing</code>

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent reported this non-partner violence episode to police.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked.

Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If $NPX_RVR_POLICE=1$ or $NPX_OER_POLICE=1$ (the respondent reported), then $NPX_R_POLICE=1$;
- If $NPX_RVR_POLICE>1$ or $NPX_OER_POLICE>1$ (the respondent did not report), then $NPX_R_POLICE=2$;
- If $NPX_RVR_POLICE=missing$ and $NPX_OER_POLICE=missing$, then variable $NPX_R_POLICE =missing$.

NPX_LIFDANG: Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by this non-partner

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from $NPX_RV_LIFDANG$ and $NPX_OE_LIFDANG$
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 Yes
	2 No, or unknown
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $TYPE=2$ then $1 \leq NPX_LIFDANG \leq 2$; If $TYPE=1$ then $NPX_LIFDANG=missing$

Description

Variable shows whether the respondent felt that her/his life was in danger during this non-partner violent episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If $NPX_RV_LIFDANG=1$ or $NPX_OE_LIFDANG=1$ (felt that life was in danger), then $NPX_LIFDANG=1$;
- If $NPX_RV_LIFDANG>1$ or $NPX_OE_LIFDANG>1$ (no feeling that life was in danger), then $NPX_LIFDANG=2$;
- If $NPX_RV_LIFDANG=missing$ and $NPX_OE_LIFDANG=missing$, then $NPX_LIFDANG=missing$.

NPX_CRIME: Respondent perceived this non-partner violence as a crime

Source	Auxiliary variable derived from NPX_RV_CRIME and NPX_OE_CRIME
Reporting unit	Derived
Reference period	Since age 15
Type of variable	Number (1-digit)
Values/Response options	1 It was a crime
	2 It was wrong, but not a crime
	3 It was just something that happened
	8 Don't want to answer
	9 Don't know/Can't remember
	. Episode(s) form by former partner
Soft check/Filter	If $TYPE=2$ then $1 \leq NPX_CRIME \leq 3$ or $NPX_CRIME=8$ or 9 ; If $TYPE=1$ then $NPX_CRIME=missing$

Description

Variable shows respondent's perception of the violence experienced in this non-partner violent episode.

Technical or methodological issues / Good practice

As variable is auxiliary, no additional question needs to be asked. Instead, it should be derived as follows:

- If `NPX_RV_CRIME` is not *missing*, then `NPX_CRIME=NPX_RV_CRIME`;
- If `NPX_OE_CRIME` is not *missing*, then `NPX_CRIME=NPX_OE_CRIME`;
- If `NPX_RV_CRIME=missing` and `NPX_OE_CRIME=missing`, then `NPX_CRIME=missing`.

4.4. Data validation and processing

4.4.1. Contextual checks

Before transmitting microdata to Eurostat, one must ensure that all variables described in [Chapter 4](#) appear in the datasets MAIN and FORM and in the order provided in that chapter.

If certain or all optional variables are not collected, they still need to appear in the dataset, but with the values that will indicate this situation (usually '97' or '997'). In contrast, if any additional variable is collected that does not belong to the list of EU-GBV variables, but countries would still like to share this data with Eurostat, it is necessary to contact Eurostat before transmitting the data. This rule does not apply for the intermediate variables created purely for the purpose of calculating the indicators, as they must not appear in either two datasets.

Similar applies for the values – only values listed and described in [Chapter 4](#) can appear in data. For instance, if a country collects more detailed data than required e.g. more response options, then these response options need to be reclassified in order to correspond to the EU-GBV response options. Moreover, any discrepancy between data required by Eurostat and data collected at country level needs to be described as part of the quality reporting, while transmission of these data might need to be discussed and agreed with Eurostat beforehand.

A full list of variables for each dataset and their corresponding values are provided in [Annex A2.2](#) and [Annex A2.3](#) of this document.

4.4.2. Logical checks

The reliability of results depends on the quality of data collected. Quality depends on many factors: while some of these cannot be controlled, the logic links between variables can. Therefore, to avoid any mistakes countries are requested to check their data before transmission.

[Chapter 4](#) of this document provides a full list of checks that will be performed by Eurostat on data once they are received. These checks are provided for each EU-GBV variable under the 'Soft checks/Filters' cell or under 'Technical or methodological issues / Good practice'.

4.4.3. Assessment of the quality during the data collection

Eurostat also emphasizes the importance of monitoring and assessing the data quality during the collection of data. To assess the quality of interviews and of the data collected, continuous monitoring is needed, especially in the early stages of fieldwork, as such monitoring enables immediate identification of any problems and discussion of potential solutions. These issues are explained in details in Sections [2.6.1](#) and [2.6.2](#).

4.4.4. Management of the systematic errors discovered in national questionnaires

Despite all the efforts, it may happen that during the adaptation of the national questionnaire, the countries introduce systematic errors (e.g. mistakes in routing or missed response options) discovered only after the end of data collection or in the late stage of survey implementation.

As such mistakes could lead to unanswered questions or even incorrect responses, the first instinct in this situation might be the imputation. However, it is important to emphasize that the EU-GBV survey does not allow the imputation of missing data except from data that can be obtained from administrative sources (see [Section 2.1.3.7](#) for more information).

Therefore, if these errors occur, the following advices should be taken into consideration. Before making any decision, it is important to assess the impact of these errors on data and its quality. For instance, which share of respondents are impacted with this error and whether missing data could be obtained from administrative sources. In line with that, one may even decide to exclude some respondents from the dataset. In case of such decision, the countries need to make sure that this approach is not causing any bias. In contrast, if decision made means that these respondents will remain in dataset, the countries are expected to put response option 'do not know' (i.e. value '9' or '99'), if variable allows such responses. If not, and in case of more complex examples, the countries are advised to contact Eurostat and discuss the issue bilaterally.

As it could be very important, for research purposes, to analyse what types of questions remain unanswered and which ones are empty due to systematic error in the questionnaire or the application, the countries are expected to describe the situation in Metadata Handler tool under 'Processing error' (SIMS: [S.13.3.4](#)) and report in the same section the actions they took to deal with this errors (see [Section 6.1.13.3.4](#) for more information).

5

Indicators, validation and dissemination

5.1. Indicators published by Eurostat

Data analysis, calculation of indicators and dissemination of the main results are the steps involved in communicating to data users and stakeholders in governments, international organisations, universities, non-governmental organisations, service providers, media and the general public. Therefore, once the survey has been conducted, the survey data need to be properly analysed, and the indicators calculated and disseminated.

The aim of this chapter is to provide guidelines for dissemination of the data of the EU-GBV survey. For further details on possible dissemination strategies at national level, see the document prepared by ISTAT, available in CIRCABC⁽³³⁾.

The indicators for monitoring prevalence of gender-based violence were discussed during several Task Force on GBV (TF) meetings⁽³⁴⁾, in particular during the first TF meeting held in February 2017 and the fourth TF meeting held in May 2018. The discussion on indicators to be covered was part of the first TF meeting, which agreed on the scope of the survey. Further discussions were held in order to reach agreement on the list of exploratory indicators to be calculated based on pilot survey data to test the calculation process and relevance of indicators. It was agreed that indicators based on pilot survey should cover general prevalence rates as well as the indicators on frequency, intensity and severity of violence. The indicators were analysed following the pilot surveys, while the indicators for the main survey were selected based on: (a) agreed international indicators; and (b) the conclusion of the consultation of the European directors of social statistics (DSS) for the target population of the survey. A decision for the final list of EU-GBV indicators was made during the TF meeting of 15 October 2020.

5.1.1. Rationale for the selection of indicators

The Istanbul Convention introduced an obligation to conduct population-based surveys to collect disaggregated statistical data on all forms of violence covered by the scope of the Convention. The main aim was to study such violence's root causes and effects, incidences and conviction rates, as well as the efficacy of measures taken to implement the Convention, where the indicators of the extent of gender-based violence would be the first step for monitoring and combating this violence.

The Istanbul Convention in Articles 33-40 identified eight forms of violence against women. However, considering that not all these forms are easy to investigate and that not all these forms are present in all countries, *physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence, together with stalking, sexual harassment at work and violence in childhood* were identified as areas to be addressed through indicators that measure the *scope, prevalence, frequency, intensity and severity of violence*.

⁽³³⁾ More information available at https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/1e7c57c2-6506-4a22-8707-1d4d00ebf14b/Point%2010_1c%20Methodology%20-%20dissemination%20strategies.pdf.

⁽³⁴⁾ More information available at <https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/c899e115-549f-418b-9ea6-ef5544f95ce0/Agenda%20points%2010%2012%2014%20indicators%20and%20topics%20coveredNEW.pdf> and [https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/d633e5f5-1da3-4fc5-90a1-4a11601d7a18/Point%2015%20Pilot%20survey%20results%20indicators\(0\).pdf](https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/d633e5f5-1da3-4fc5-90a1-4a11601d7a18/Point%2015%20Pilot%20survey%20results%20indicators(0).pdf).

In 2007, indicators aimed at studying the prevalence and incidence of violence began to be developed by an expert group composed of the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the United Nations Statistical Division and experts from various countries.

In 2008, the group of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission on Statistical Indicators on Violence against Women was constituted, with the aim of defining and recommending indicators on violence against women, to be developed at UN level.

Furthermore, the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the 2030 Agenda set up goals and targets and recommended the development of comparable indicators across countries – the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (SDG indicators).

In November 2010, the Conference of European Statisticians established the Task Force on Indicators of Gender Equality, and tasked it with improving the monitoring of gender equality in the UNECE region by consolidating and systematising the existing proliferation of gender-relevant statistical indicators. The indicators of gender equality (UNECE, 2015) are the result of that task force's work. The proposals are based on the consideration of policy needs, existing indicator frameworks, relevance to the measurement of gender equality and international availability.

In addition, EIGE, in the second edition of the Gender Equality Index 2015, presented a first attempt at populating the satellite domain of violence by constructing a composite indicator of direct violence against women. In 2016, EIGE further developed the satellite domain of the Gender Equality Index of violence against women. In that context, the existing international indicators were reviewed and discussed during various TF on GBV meetings to draw up the most appropriate list of the EU-GBV indicators.

Indicators concerning the aforementioned types of violence consider separately the reference periods of the last 12 months, last 5 years and within the person's lifetime so far (or since age 15 in the case of non-partner violence). From the perspective of a regularly updated EU survey (every 5 years, for example), this time frame would make it possible to compare prevalence between two consecutive data collections.

An important topic included under EU-GBV indicators concerns the avenues that victims take to obtain help or gain protection when they encounter violence. Moreover, the estimation of unreported violence is an important part of estimating the overall prevalence of violence. Therefore, the indicators include acts of reporting violence to the criminal justice or legal authorities, seeking help from health agencies and telling others in the family and the local community.

The indicators are also articulated in terms of the relationship to the perpetrator, as well as severity and frequency. In that sense, the classification of relationships to the perpetrator should capture the gender of the aggressor and the power relationship that exists between aggressor and victim.

Looking at data on the relationship between perpetrator and victim, it is important to observe these data as the violence suffered, its frequency and severity, varies very much according to the perpetrator typology. In a survey on violence against women, information on the relationship of victim to perpetrator must be sufficiently detailed to identify and cover violence occurring in a wide range of settings and time periods.

This survey has a larger scope, one that goes beyond gender-based violence against women: it also covers other forms of inter-personal violence: violence against women that is not gender-based and, if a country so chooses, violence experienced by men. Therefore, it is important that any presentation of 'gender-based violence' includes relevant indicators on violence against women only (see list below). Results covering male victims should be presented as violence experienced by men and not as gender-based violence.

More importantly, as a simple comparison of prevalence rates does not reflect the differing dynamics and consequences of violence, Eurostat plans to calculate and publish a wide range of indicators, i.e. indicators presented in this document based on microdata files that will be shared by countries. However, the final list of indicators to be published by Eurostat might be modified based on in-depth analyses of received data from the main survey. The quality of the indicators will be assessed, and only statistically significant data will be published, although other relevant indicators might be added.

Countries are expected to transmit a short list of indicators for data validation purposes to Eurostat; this list is presented in [Section 5.2.1.1](#). Although the indicators will be published by Eurostat, countries are advised to calculate and publish all the indicators from this document (and not only those which will be shared with Eurostat for data validation purposes) at national level when presenting the survey results. This will avoid any misinterpretation of prevalence experienced by women and by men.

When defining and disseminating the indicators, it is also important to take into account the concept and definition of gender-based violence. As explained in this document, the definition of gender-based violence refers to violence experienced by women because they are women. Furthermore, the results for women and men should be published in separate tables and should include a comment about the risk of misinterpretation when comparing the prevalence rates by sex of victim.

The EU-GBV indicators cover the following topics (a full list of indicators is provided in [Annex A3.1](#) of this document):

- indicators on type of violence
- indicators on frequency, severity, seriousness and reporting of partner and non-partner violence
- indicators on sexual harassment at work (prevalence, frequency, reporting, opinion)
- indicators on violence in childhood
- indicators on knowledge of support services and general opinion.

5.1.2. Indicators on types of violence

Violence takes many forms, ranging from the physical and sexual violence that are most strongly associated with this term, to neglect, insults, threats, harassment and other psychological abuse.

Society and policy makers are usually interested to know what the true nature of violence is, where and when it occurs, who the perpetrators are, and how frequent the violence is. Most importantly, they want to know who is affected by violence, either directly or indirectly, and what are the short- and long-term consequences on the individuals and on society as whole.

Therefore, the following set of the EU-GBV indicators focuses first on the types of violence⁽²⁵⁾ experienced during last 12 months, during the last 5 years, and during the lifetime to date or since the age of 15 for non-partner violence. The types of violence covered with these indicators are *psychological*, *sexual* and *physical* violence (including *threatening*), *stalking* and *sexual harassment at work*.

Secondly, the EU-GBV indicators also provide information on the type of perpetrators (e.g. intimate partner, non-partner, domestic perpetrator). Lastly, they are focused on women as victims of these types of violence, although the same indicators are also calculated for men (if countries collect these data). They are further focused on the total reference population (18-74) and on victims by different age groups (18-74; 18-29; 30-44; 45-64; 65-74), serving as the main input for answering the aforementioned questions on violence.

5.1.2.1. Indicators on violence against women by types of violence

Studies on violence have underlined that both women and men suffer from violence (Statistics Canada, 2005 Home Office, 2011). However, while prevalence rates are indeed not so different between men and women, data on the incidence and consequences show a diverse picture, as studies have pointed out. The percentage of women and girls of all ages and backgrounds suffering injuries and serious injuries as a consequence of violence, who felt their life in danger because of violence, who took time off from their everyday activities because of the violence, is much higher than it is for men.

Moreover, as aforementioned, intersectionality acknowledges that women are not a heterogeneous group and may face intersectional discrimination based on personal characteristics. Hence, the intersection of gender with other personal characteristics creates unique experiences of oppression.

Therefore, the following set of indicators focuses on women as victims of violence such as psychological, sexual and physical violence (including threatening), stalking and sexual harassment at work. These indicators are presented for the total reference population (women aged 18-74), and by age groups, where relevant.

⁽²⁵⁾ For more information about the concepts of violence by type, see [Section 1.1](#) of this document.

Lastly, certain intersectional aspects, such as a disability and migrant status, education, activity status, economic independence and degree of urbanisation of the area where the person has its usual residence, are used to break down data in a way that may provide better a understanding of gender-based violence.

5.1.2.1.1. Intimate partner violence against women

Women and girls everywhere must have equal rights and opportunities, and be able to live free of violence and discrimination. Therefore, by 2030, the United Nations requires urgent action to be taken to eliminate the many root causes of discrimination that still curtail women's rights in the private and public spheres. For the UN, the elimination of gender-based violence is a priority, given that this is one of the most pervasive human rights violations in the world today.

For women who have been in a partnership, violence has tended to happen or has increased after the separation, while for men this is a rare situation. This confirms the idea that it is quite important to focus on indicators of severity and frequency in order to better measure intimate partner violence for both men and women.

However, data on the prevalence of violence against women and girls are often lacking. This is especially true for women and girls with disabilities, ethnic minorities, migrant workers and older women. Even where data exists, comparability across and within countries is a considerable challenge for global monitoring. Therefore, as women's equality and empowerment is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, while also being integral to all dimensions of inclusive and sustainable development, the following set of EU-GBV indicators focuses on Sustainable Development Goal 5.2.1. SDG 5.2.1 refers to the proportion of ever-partnered women and girls, aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.

However, the EU-GBV indicators cover slightly different dimensions: proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who experienced psychological, physical or sexual violence by intimate partner, during the last 12 months, the last 5 years and during their lifetime to date, by type of violence, by age: 18-74; 18-29; 30-44; 45-64; 65-74, and by certain intersectional aspects.

Intimate partner violence is a type of domestic violence perpetrated by a current or former spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner. It occurs in intimate relationships, and it may occur in heterosexual or homosexual couples, with victims being of either sex, and does not require sexual intimacy between partners. This type of violence covers *psychological*, *sexual* and *physical violence* (including *threatening*) experienced in the course of a person's life.

However, it is important to highlight that former partner violence happened within the *last 12 months* or the *last 5 years* is based on the experiences with the *last violent former partner*. For example, if the last violent former partner used physical violence for the last time 3 years ago and the violent former partner last used sexual violence 4 years ago, the respondent is counted under *physical and not sexual violence that happened within last 5 years*. However, *lifetime* experience includes all violent cases with previous partners. For that reason, the indicators observing the intimate partner violence *by type of violence* are split into those covering *the last 12 months* and *last 5 years* (by the time of occurrence) and *lifetime* experiences.

For detailed information about types of behaviour that are covered under each type of violence, see [Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables](#).

W_IPV_TYPE: Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of violence

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Type of violence	Formula
Psychological	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) and not sexual	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{IP_SV_EXPER} \neq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Sexual violence	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Psychological, physical (including threatening) or sexual	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who have experienced following types of violence by intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) during their lifetime:

- psychological violence (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3$);
- physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence (physical within certain timeslot by current or former partner but none of them was sexually violent during this time), including cases when reference time is unknown ($\text{IP_PHTH_EXPER}=1$ and $\text{IP_SV_EXPER} \neq 1$);
- sexual violence (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($\text{IP_SV_EXPER}=1$);
- physical (including threatening) or sexual violence (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$);
- psychological, physical (including threatening) or sexual violence (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3$ or $1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$);

out of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who have ever had an intimate partner ($1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3$).

W_IPV_PSV_OCCUR: Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced psychological violence by an intimate partner, by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Type of violence	Psychological violence

Dimensions

Occurrence	Formula
Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PS_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PS_OCCUR} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Lifetime	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who have experienced psychological violence by intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) within the last 12 months (CP_PS_OCCUR=1 or FP_PS_OCCUR=1), last 5 years (1≤CP_PS_OCCUR≤2 or 1≤FP_PS_OCCUR≤2) or during their lifetime (including cases when reference time is unknown) (1≤IP_PS_EXPER≤3), out of all women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74) who have ever had an intimate partner (1≤IP_EXIST≤3).

W_IPV_TYPE_OCCUR: Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Current or last violent former partner

Dimensions

Type of violence	Occurrence	Formula
Physical (including threatening) and not sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_LY} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_LY} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_SV_LY} = 0 \text{ and } \text{FP_SV_LY} = 0}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_5Y} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_5Y} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_SV_5Y} = 0 \text{ and } \text{FP_SV_5Y} = 0}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

To include cases when the respondent experienced physical violence, but did not experience sexual violence during a certain time (last 12 months or last 5 years) perpetrated by the current partner or by the last violent former partner, **new variables** could be calculated for dataset MAIN:

- CP_PH_LY=1 if CP_SV_EXPER≠1 and CP_OCCUR=1; otherwise CP_PH_LY=0;
- CP_PH_5Y=1 if CP_SV_EXPER≠1 and 1≤CP_OCCUR≤2; otherwise CP_PH_5Y=0;
- CP_SV_LY=1 if CP_SV_EXPER=1 and CP_OCCUR=1; otherwise CP_SV_LY=0;

- CP_SV_5Y=1 if CP_SV_EXPER=1 and $1 \leq CP_OCCUR \leq 2$; otherwise CP_SV_5Y=0;
- FP_PH_LY=1 if FP_SV_EXPER=1 and FP_OCCUR=1; otherwise FP_PH_LY=0;
- FP_PH_5Y=1 if FP_SV_EXPER=1 and $1 \leq FP_OCCUR \leq 2$; otherwise FP_PH_5Y=0;
- FP_SV_LY=1 if FP_SV_EXPER=1 and FP_OCCUR=1; otherwise FP_SV_LY=0;
- FP_SV_5Y=1 if FP_SV_EXPER=1 and $1 \leq FP_OCCUR \leq 2$; otherwise FP_SV_5Y=0.

Nevertheless, the presented way of calculating the indicators is only a recommendation. Therefore, countries are free to choose different way of calculating the indicators and, more importantly, if used for the calculation, **these new variables must not be transmitted with the EU-GBV dataset**. The same applies for any other new variable presented in this section with the same purpose.

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$) who experienced the following types of violence by current or by last violent former partner:

- physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence (physical within certain timeslot by current or last violent former partner, but none of them was sexually violent during this time):
 - last 12 months ((CP_PH_LY=1 or FP_PH_LY=1) and CP_SV_LY=0 and FP_SV_LY=0);
 - last 5 years ((CP_PH_5Y=1 or FP_PH_5Y=1) and CP_SV_5Y=0 and FP_SV_5Y=0);
- physical (including threatening) or sexual violence within last 12 months (CP_OCCUR=1 or FP_OCCUR=1), last 5 years ($1 \leq CP_OCCUR \leq 2$ or $1 \leq FP_OCCUR \leq 2$);

out of women (SEX=2) of this age ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$) who have ever had an intimate partner ($1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3$).

W_IPV_TYPE_AGE: Proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of violence and age group

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Type of violence	Age	Formula
Psychological	18-29	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_PS_EXPER \leq 3}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_PS_EXPER \leq 3}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_PS_EXPER \leq 3}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_PS_EXPER \leq 3}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_PS_EXPER \leq 3}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$

Type of violence	Age	Formula
Physical (including threatening)	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Sexual	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } \text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } \text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } \text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Psychological, physical (including threatening) or sexual	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 29 (18≤AGE≤29); 30 to 44 (30≤AGE≤44); 45 to 64 (45≤AGE≤64); 65 to 74 (65≤AGE≤74) or 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced:

- psychological violence by any intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) (1≤IP_PS_EXPER≤3);

- physical violence (including threatening) by any intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) ($IP_PHTH_EXPER=1$);
- sexual violence by any intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) ($IP_SV_EXPER=1$);
- physical violence (including threatening) or sexual violence by any intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) ($1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3$);
- psychological, physical (including threatening) or sexual violence by any intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) ($1 \leq IP_PS_EXPER \leq 3$ or $1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3$);

during their lifetime, out of all women ($SEX=2$) of relevant age group who have ever had an intimate partner ($1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3$).

W_IPV_AGE_OCCUR: Proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Type of violence	Psychological/physical (including threatening)/sexual violence

Dimensions

Age	Occurrence	Formula
18-29	Last 12 months	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } (CP_PS_OCCUR = 1 \text{ or } FP_PS_OCCUR = 1 \text{ or } CP_OCCUR = 1 \text{ or } FP_OCCUR = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } (1 \leq CP_PS_OCCUR \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq FP_PS_OCCUR \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq CP_OCCUR \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq FP_OCCUR \leq 2)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
	Lifetime	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } (1 \leq IP_PS_EXPER \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
30-44	Last 12 months	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } (CP_PS_OCCUR = 1 \text{ or } FP_PS_OCCUR = 1 \text{ or } CP_OCCUR = 1 \text{ or } FP_OCCUR = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } (1 \leq CP_PS_OCCUR \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq FP_PS_OCCUR \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq CP_OCCUR \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq FP_OCCUR \leq 2)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
	Lifetime	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } (1 \leq IP_PS_EXPER \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
45-64	Last 12 months	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } (CP_PS_OCCUR = 1 \text{ or } FP_PS_OCCUR = 1 \text{ or } CP_OCCUR = 1 \text{ or } FP_OCCUR = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } (1 \leq CP_PS_OCCUR \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq FP_PS_OCCUR \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq CP_OCCUR \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq FP_OCCUR \leq 2)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$
	Lifetime	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } (1 \leq IP_PS_EXPER \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq IP_EXIST \leq 3} * 100$

Age	Occurrence	Formula
65-74	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PS_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PS_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Lifetime	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
18-74	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PS_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PS_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Lifetime	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 29 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29$); 30 to 44 ($30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44$); 45 to 64 ($45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64$); 65 to 74 ($65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) or 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced psychological, sexual or physical violence (including threatening) by any intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both), by the occurrence of the last episode:

- during the last 12 months ($\text{CP_PS_OCCUR}=1$ or $\text{FP_PS_OCCUR}=1$ or $\text{CP_OCCUR}=1$ or $\text{FP_OCCUR}=1$);
- during the last 5 years ($1 \leq \text{CP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2$ or $1 \leq \text{FP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2$ or $1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2$ or $1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2$);
- during their lifetime (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3$ or $1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$);

out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of relevant age group who have ever had an intimate partner ($1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3$).

W_IPV_PERSCH: Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by certain personal characteristics

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Type of violence	Psychological, physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Personal characteristics	Formula
Disability status: severely limited	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{LIMIT_ACT} = 1 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{LIMIT_ACT} = 1} * 100$
Disability status: limited but not severely or not limited at all	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 2 \leq \text{LIMIT_ACT} \leq 3 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3 \text{ and } 2 \leq \text{LIMIT_ACT} \leq 3} * 100$
Lower secondary, primary or no education (ISCED 0, 1 and 2)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 0 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 2 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3 \text{ and } 0 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 2} * 100$
Upper secondary, post-secondary and short-cycle tertiary education (ISCED 3, 4 and 5)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 3 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 5 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3 \text{ and } 3 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 5} * 100$
Bachelor's, master's, doctoral or equivalent level of education (ISCED 6, 7 and 8)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 6 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 8 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3 \text{ and } 6 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 8} * 100$
Degree of urbanisation: Cities	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 1 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 1} * 100$
Degree of urbanisation: Town and suburbs	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 2 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 2} * 100$
Degree of urbanisation: Rural areas	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 3 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 3} * 100$
Native-born (born in reporting country)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 1 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 1} * 100$
Foreign-born in EU country	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 2 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 2} * 100$
Foreign-born in non-EU country or country of birth unknown	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 3 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced psychological, physical (including threatening) or sexual violence by intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) during their lifetime ($1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3$ or $1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$), out of all women of this age who have ever had an intimate partner ($1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3$) and by:

- disability status (**LIMIT_ACT**): There are different statistical and operational definitions of disability. However, in the EU-GBV, *disability* is measured through a concept of *general activity limitation* (limitation in activities people usually do because of health problems for at least the past 6 months). The indicator is based on data collected by the Global Activity Limitation Instrument (GALI) with two dimensions: *severely limited*; and *limited but not severely or not limited at all*. For more information, see variable **LIMIT_ACT**. In addition, note that for the purpose of indicators, the disability status is observed in less detailed level than provided in the variable **LIMIT_ACT** itself, i.e. *severely limited* (**LIMIT_ACT**=1), and *limited but not severely or not limited at all* (**LIMIT_ACT**=2 or 3);
- educational attainment level (**EDU_LEVEL**): The *educational attainment level* refers to the highest level in the international standard classification of education (ISCED) which an individual has successfully completed. 'Successful completion of an education programme' denotes a situation in which a pupil/student

has attended courses or classes and obtained the final diploma associated with the formal education programme concerned. For more information, see variable [EDU_LEVEL](#). In addition, note that for the purpose of indicators, the education level is observed in a less detailed level than provided in the variable [EDU_LEVEL](#) itself, i.e. *Lower secondary, primary or no education* (ISCED 0, 1 and 2), *Upper secondary, post-secondary and short-cycle tertiary education* (ISCED 3, 4 and 5), and *Bachelor's, master's, doctoral or equivalent level of education* (ISCED 6, 7 and 8);

- degree of urbanisation ([DEGR_URB](#)): The indicator takes into account the *degree of urbanisation* of the area where a person has their usual residence is classified in local administrative units at level 2 as cities, towns and suburbs, or rural areas, based on the share of local population living in urban clusters and in urban centres.
- country of birth ([CNTR_BRTH](#)): The *country of birth* is defined as the country of usual residence of the respondent's mother at the time of the respondent's birth, according to the current national boundaries and not to the boundaries in place at the time of birth. Moreover, although this information is taken from variable [CNTR_BRTH](#), for the purpose of indicators, a new variable could be created – CB with following response options: a) 1 – *native-born* (born in reporting country); b) 2 – *foreign-born in EU country*; and c) 3 – *foreign-born in non-EU country or country of birth unknown*. Nevertheless, the presented way of calculating the indicators in the table above is only a recommendation. Therefore, countries are free to choose different ways of calculating the indicators and, more importantly, if used for the calculation, variable CB must not be transmitted with the EU-GBV dataset. The same applies for any other new variable presented in this section with the same purpose.

W_IPV_THPHSV_SEXP_AGE: Proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by sex of perpetrator and age group

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Sex of perpetrator	Age	Formula
Male	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 1) \text{ or } (\text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 3))}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 1) \text{ or } (\text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 3))}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 1) \text{ or } (\text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 3))}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 1) \text{ or } (\text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 3))}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 1) \text{ or } (\text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 3))}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Sex of perpetrator	Age	Formula
Female	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 2) \text{ or } (\text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 3))}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 2) \text{ or } (\text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 3))}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 2) \text{ or } (\text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 3))}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 2) \text{ or } (\text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 3))}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 2) \text{ or } (\text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_SEX} = 3))}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 29 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29$); 30 to 44 ($30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44$); 45 to 64 ($45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64$); 65 to 74 ($65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) or 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced physical (including threatening) or sexual violence during their lifetime:

- by current male partner ($\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER}=1$ and $\text{CP_SEX}=1$) or any former violent partner was male ($\text{FP_ALL_SEX}=1$ or 3);
- by current female partner ($\text{CP_PHTHSV_EXPER}=1$ and $\text{CP_SEX}=2$) or any former violent partner was female ($\text{FP_ALL_SEX}=2$ or 3)

out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of relevant age group who have ever had an intimate partner ($1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3$).

W_IPV_SV_TYPEP: Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of intimate partner

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of violence	Sexual violence
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Type of perpetrator	Formula
Current partner	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{CP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Former partner	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{FP_EXIST} = 1} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who have experienced sexual violence during their lifetime by current partner (CP_SV_EXPER=1) out of all women (SEX=2) who have a current partner (1≤CP_EXIST≤3), or by any former partner (FP_RPAR_ALL_F=1, 2 or FP_OS_ALL_F=1, 2), out of all women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74) who have ever had any partner in the past (FP_EXIST=1).

W_IPV_ECV_AGE: Proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced economic violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by age group

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Type of violence	Economic violence

Dimensions

Age	Formula
18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PS_WORK} = 1 \text{ or } \text{IP_PS_FINCONTROL} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PS_WORK} = 1 \text{ or } \text{IP_PS_FINCONTROL} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PS_WORK} = 1 \text{ or } \text{IP_PS_FINCONTROL} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PS_WORK} = 1 \text{ or } \text{IP_PS_FINCONTROL} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PS_WORK} = 1 \text{ or } \text{IP_PS_FINCONTROL} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) who experienced economic violence by any intimate partner (IP_PS_WORK=1 or IP_PS_FINCONTROL=1) aged 18 to 29 (18≤AGE≤29); 30 to 44 (30≤AGE≤44); 45 to 64 (45≤AGE≤64); 65 to 74 (65≤AGE≤74) or 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) out of all women (SEX=2) of relevant age group who have ever had an intimate partner (1≤IP_EXIST≤3).

For this survey, *economic violence* is defined as violence that occurs when an intimate partner denies or limits access to financial resources or to the labour market. In the EU-GBV survey, economic violence is included under *psychological violence*, as some studies suggest that a lack of economic resources may indirectly harm person's physical and mental health (e.g. inadequate food, low housing condition, income instability may lead to depression, anxiety, chronic health problems, and poor general health⁽³⁶⁾). In particular, this type of violence covers acts 7 and 8 from the psychological violence screening.

5.1.2.1.2. Domestic violence against women

Apart from intimate partners and family members, *family or domestic unit* also includes persons living or having lived in the same household as the victim when the violent event occurred⁽³⁷⁾. Therefore, *adulthood* indicates a

⁽³⁶⁾ Adams, E. A., Sullivan, M. C., Bybee, D., Greeson, R. M., *Development of the Scale of Economic Abuse*, Sage publication 2008, Violence Against Women Volume 14 Number 5, pages 563-588 (available at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5444856_Development_of_the_Scale_of_Economic_Abuse).

⁽³⁷⁾ For more information about the concepts of violence by type, see Section 1.1 of this document.

period of the respondent's life when they experienced violence: since the age of 15 for non-partner violence and lifetime for intimate partner violence.

In addition, there are also three main reference periods: *last 12 months*, *last 5 years* and *since age 15*. For detailed information on types of behaviour covered under each type of violence, see [Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables](#).

W_DV_TYPE: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a domestic perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Domestic (intimate partners, family members or co-residents)
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15; for intimate partner lifetime)

Dimensions

Type of violence	Formula
Physical (including threatening) and not sexual	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{PH_D_15} \geq 1) \text{ and } \text{IP_SV_EXPER} \neq 1 \text{ and } \text{SV_D_15} = 0}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Sexual	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SV_D_15} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALL_DOMEST} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

To include experiences perpetrated by an intimate partner and by a domestic non-partner perpetrator, both datasets (MAIN and FORM) must be used. Therefore, **new variables** could be calculated in dataset FORM, aggregated at the respondent level, and added to dataset MAIN, in the following way:

- Compute new variables in dataset FORM:
 - PH_D_15=1 if NPX_DOMEST=1 and NPX_PHTH_EXPER=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER≠1; otherwise PH_D_15=0
 - SV_D_15=1 if NPX_DOMEST=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER=1; otherwise SV_D_15=0.
- Aggregate these new variables at the respondent level as SUM of *variable* (keep same name) and add *variables* in dataset MAIN.

Nevertheless, the presented way of calculating the indicators is only a recommendation. Therefore, countries are free to choose a different way of calculating the indicators and, more importantly, if used for the calculation, **these new variables must not be transmitted with the EU-GBV dataset**. The same applies for any other new variable presented in this section with the same purpose.

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced during their adulthood by current partner, former partner or domestic non-partner perpetrator:

- physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence (physical violence or threatening happened during adulthood but none of the aforementioned perpetrators was sexually violent) (including cases when reference time is unknown) (IP_PHTH_EXPER=1 or PH_D_15≥1) and IP_SV_EXPER≠1 and SV_D_15=0;
- sexual violence (including cases when reference time is unknown) (IP_SV_EXPER=1 or SV_D_15=1);
- physical violence (including threatening) or sexual violence (one or another as explained above);

out of total women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74).

W_DV_TYPE_OCCUR: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner, last violent former partner or any non-partner domestic perpetrator, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Current partner, last violent former partner or non-partner domestic perpetrator (family members or co-residents)

Dimensions

Type of violence	Occurrence	Formula
Physical (including threatening) and not sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_LY} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_LY} = 1 \text{ or } \text{PH_D_LY} \geq 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_SV_LY} = 0 \text{ and } \text{FP_SV_LY} = 0 \text{ and } \text{SV_D_LY} = 0}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_5Y} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_5Y} = 1 \text{ or } \text{PH_D_5Y} \geq 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_SV_5Y} = 0 \text{ and } \text{FP_SV_5Y} = 0 \text{ and } \text{SV_D_5Y} = 0}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{PH_D_LY} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{SV_D_LY} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } \text{PH_D_5Y} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{SV_D_5Y} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

To include experiences perpetrated by intimate partner and by domestic non-partner perpetrator, both datasets (MAIN and FORM) must be used. Therefore, **new variables** could be calculated in dataset FORM, aggregated at the respondent level, and added to dataset MAIN, in the following way:

- Compute new variables in dataset FORM:
 - PH_D_LY=1 if NPX_DOMEST=1 and NPX_PHTH_EXPER=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER≠1 and NPX_OCCUR=1; otherwise PH_D_LY=0;
 - PH_D_5Y=1 if NPX_DOMEST=1 and NPX_PHTH_EXPER=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER≠1 and 1≤NPX_OCCUR≤2; otherwise PH_D_5Y=0;
 - SV_D_LY=1 if NPX_DOMEST=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER=1 and NPX_OCCUR=1; otherwise SV_D_LY=0;
 - SV_D_5Y=1 if NPX_DOMEST=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER=1 and 1≤NPX_OCCUR≤2; otherwise SV_D_5Y=0;
- Aggregate these new variables at the respondent level as SUM of *variable* (keep same name) and add *variables* in dataset MAIN.

To include cases when the respondent experienced physical but did not experience sexual violence by intimate partner at certain time, variables calculated for indicator **W_IPV_TYPE_OCCUR** (CP_PH_LY, CP_PH_5Y, FP_PH_LY, FP_SV_5Y) could be used. Nevertheless, the presented way of calculating the indicators is only a recommendation. Therefore, countries are free to choose a different way of calculating the indicators and, more importantly, if used for the calculation, **these new variables must not be transmitted with the EU-GBV dataset**. The same applies for any other new variable presented in this section with the same purpose.

The indicators show a proportion of women ($SEX=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$) who experienced, by current partner, last violent former partner or domestic non-partner perpetrator:

- physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence (physical violence or threatening within certain timeslot by current or last violent former partner or domestic non-partner perpetrator but none of them was sexually violent during this time):
 - last 12 months ($CP_PH_LY=1$ or $FP_PH_LY=1$ or $PH_D_LY \geq 1$) and $CP_SV_LY=0$ and $FP_SV_LY=0$ and $SV_D_LY=0$;
 - last 5 years ($CP_PH_5Y=1$ or $FP_PH_5Y=1$ or $PH_D_5Y \geq 1$) and $CP_SV_5Y=0$ and $FP_SV_5Y=0$ and $SV_D_5Y=0$;
- physical violence (including threatening) or sexual violence last 12 months by current or last violent former partner or any domestic non-partner perpetrator within last 12 months ($CP_OCCUR=1$ or $FP_OCCUR=1$ or $PH_D_LY \geq 1$ or $SV_D_LY \geq 1$); within last 5 years ($1 \leq CP_OCCUR \leq 2$ or $1 \leq FP_OCCUR \leq 2$ or $PH_D_5Y \geq 1$ or $SV_D_5Y \geq 1$);

out of total women ($SEX=2$) of this age ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$).

W_DV_PERSCH: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a domestic perpetrator during adulthood, by certain personal characteristics

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Domestic (intimate partners, family members or co-residents)
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15; for intimate partner lifetime)

Dimensions

Personal characteristics	Formula
Disability status: severely limited	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } LIMIT_ACT = 1 \text{ and } (1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3 \text{ or } NP_ALL_DOMEST = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } LIMIT_ACT = 1} * 100$
Disability status: limited but not severely or not limited at all	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 2 \leq LIMIT_ACT \leq 3 \text{ and } (1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3 \text{ or } NP_ALL_DOMEST = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 2 \leq LIMIT_ACT \leq 3} * 100$
Lower secondary, primary or no education (ISCED 0, 1 and 2)	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 0 \leq EDU_LEVEL \leq 2 \text{ and } (1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3 \text{ or } NP_ALL_DOMEST = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 0 \leq EDU_LEVEL \leq 2} * 100$
Upper secondary, post-secondary and short-cycle tertiary education (ISCED 3, 4 and 5)	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 3 \leq EDU_LEVEL \leq 5 \text{ and } (1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3 \text{ or } NP_ALL_DOMEST = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 3 \leq EDU_LEVEL \leq 5} * 100$
Bachelor's, master's, doctoral or equivalent level of education (ISCED 6, 7 and 8)	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 6 \leq EDU_LEVEL \leq 8 \text{ and } (1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3 \text{ or } NP_ALL_DOMEST = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } 6 \leq EDU_LEVEL \leq 8} * 100$
Degree of urbanisation: Cities	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } DEGR_URB = 1 \text{ and } (1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3 \text{ or } NP_ALL_DOMEST = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } DEGR_URB = 1} * 100$
Degree of urbanisation: Town and suburbs	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } DEGR_URB = 2 \text{ and } (1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3 \text{ or } NP_ALL_DOMEST = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } DEGR_URB = 2} * 100$

Personal characteristics	Formula
Degree of urbanisation: Rural areas	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 3 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALL_DOMEST} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 3} * 100$
Native-born (born in reporting country)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 1 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALL_DOMEST} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 1} * 100$
Foreign-born in EU country	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 2 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALL_DOMEST} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 2} * 100$
Foreign-born in non-EU country or country of birth unknown	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 3 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALL_DOMEST} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced physical violence (including threatening) or sexual violence, by domestic perpetrator during adulthood ($1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$ or $\text{NP_ALL_DOMEST}=1$), by disability status, educational attainment level, by degree of urbanisation and country of birth out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) (for further details on personal characteristics see indicator [W_IPV_PERSCH](#)).

5.1.2.1.3. Violence against women perpetrated by non-partner

Violence happens both in intimate relationships and outside of them. Threatening, physical or sexual violence perpetrated by someone such as a stranger, acquaintance, friend, colleague, teacher, neighbour, or family member and which has happened since the age of 15 is referred to as *non-partner violence*. Irrespective of whether the intimate partner perpetrates the violence or whether it is committed by a person who does not have an intimate relationship with the victim, the experience is usually very traumatic. Nevertheless, a pattern to the violence, its degree of severity and its effects might differ depending on the type of relationship between perpetrator and victim.

Therefore, the following set of indicators focuses on violence such as sexual and physical violence (including threatening) perpetrated by a *non-partner* i.e. a perpetrator who does not have an intimate relationship with the victim, i.e. any male or female apart from the intimate partner (current or former). For detailed information on types of behaviour covered under each type of violence, see [Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables](#).

In contrast to the intimate partner violence, which covers lifetime experiences of violence, or childhood violence before the age of 15, non-partner violence covers only experiences since age 15.

W_NPV_TYPE_OCCUR: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner

Dimensions

Type of violence	Occurrence	Formula
Physical (including threatening) and not sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{PH_LY} \geq 1 \text{ and } \text{SV_LY} = 0}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{PH_5Y} \geq 1 \text{ and } \text{SV_5Y} = 0}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Since age 15	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{NP_SV_EXPER} \neq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_LASTE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Since age 15	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

To include experiences of violence perpetrated by non-partner, both datasets (MAIN and FORM) have to be used. Therefore, **new variables** could be calculated in dataset FORM, aggregated at the respondent level and added to dataset MAIN:

- Compute variables in dataset FORM:
 - PH_LY=1 if NPX_PHTH_EXPER=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER≠1 and NPX_OCCUR=1; otherwise PH_LY=0;
 - PH_5Y=1 if NPX_PHTH_EXPER=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER≠1 and 1≤NPX_OCCUR≤2; otherwise PH_5Y=0;
 - SV_LY=1 if NPX_SV_EXPER=1 and NPX_OCCUR=1; otherwise SV_LY=0;
 - SV_5Y=1 if NPX_SV_EXPER=1 and 1≤NPX_OCCUR≤2; otherwise SV_5Y=0;
- Aggregate these new variables at the respondent level as SUM of *variable* (keep same name) and add *variables* in dataset MAIN.

Nevertheless, the presented way of calculating the indicators is only a recommendation. Therefore, countries are free to choose different way of calculating the indicators and, more importantly, if used for the calculation, **these new variables must not be transmitted with the EU-GBV dataset**. The same applies for any other new variable presented in this section with the same purpose.

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced:

- physical violence (including threatening) but not sexual violence within last 12 months by any non-partner (NPX_PHTH_EXPER=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER≠1 and NPX_OCCUR=1); within last 5 years by any non-partner (NPX_PHTH_EXPER=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER≠1 and 1≤NPX_OCCUR≤2); since age 15 (including cases when reference time is unknown) (NP_PHTH_EXPER=1 and NP_SV_EXPER≠1);
- physical violence (including threatening) or sexual violence within last 12 months by any non-partner (NP_LASTE=1); within last 5 years by any non-partner (1≤NP_LASTE≤2); since age 15 (including cases when reference time is unknown) (NP_EXPER=1);

out of total women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74).

W_NPV_TYPE_AGE: Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by type of violence and age group

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner
Reference period	Since age 15

Dimensions

Type of violence	Age	Formula
Physical (including threatening)	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Sexual	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and NP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and NP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and NP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 29 (18≤AGE≤29); 30 to 44 (30≤AGE≤44); 45 to 64 (45≤AGE≤64); 65 to 74 (65≤AGE≤74) or 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced:

- physical violence (including threatening) by any non-partner since age 15 (NP_PHTH_EXPER=1);
- sexual violence by any non-partner since age 15 (NP_SV_EXPER=1);

- physical (including threatening) or sexual violence by any non-partner since age 15 (NP_EXPER=1);

out of all women (SEX=2) of relevant age group.

W_NPV_AGE_OCCUR: Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence

Dimensions

Age	Occurrence	Formula
18-29	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and NP_LASTE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
	Since age 15	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
30-44	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and NP_LASTE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	Since age 15	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
45-64	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and NP_LASTE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	Since age 15	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
65-74	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_LASTE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Since age 15	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
18-74	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_LASTE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Since age 15	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) who experienced physical (including threatening) or sexual violence by non-partner, aged 18 to 29 (18≤AGE≤29); 30 to 44 (30≤AGE≤44); 45 to 64 (45≤AGE≤64); 65 to 74 (65≤AGE≤74) or 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) and last episode happened:

- during last 12 months (NP_LASTE=1);
- last 5 years (1≤NP_LASTE≤2);
- since age 15 (including cases when reference time is unknown) (NP_EXPER=1);

out of all women (SEX=2) of relevant age group.

W_NPV_PERSCH: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by certain personal characteristics

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Since age 15

Dimensions

Personal characteristics	Formula
Disability status: severely limited	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{LIMIT_ACT} = 1 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{LIMIT_ACT} = 1} * 100$
Disability status: limited but not severely or not limited at all	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 2 \leq \text{LIMIT_ACT} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 2 \leq \text{LIMIT_ACT} \leq 3} * 100$
Lower secondary, primary or no education (ISCED 0, 1 and 2)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 0 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 0 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 2} * 100$
Upper secondary, post-secondary and short-cycle tertiary education (ISCED 3, 4 and 5)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 3 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 5 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 3 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 5} * 100$
Bachelor's, master's, doctoral or equivalent level of education (ISCED 6, 7 and 8)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 6 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 8 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 6 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 8} * 100$
Degree of urbanisation: Cities	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 1 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 1} * 100$
Degree of urbanisation: Town and suburbs	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 2} * 100$
Degree of urbanisation: Rural areas	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 3 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 3} * 100$
Native-born (born in reporting country)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 1 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 1} * 100$
Foreign-born in EU country	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 2} * 100$
Foreign-born in non-EU country or country of birth unknown	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 3 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($SEX=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$) who experienced physical (including threatening) or sexual violence by non-partner since age 15 ($NP_EXPER=1$), by disability status, educational attainment level, by degree of urbanisation and by country of birth out of all women ($SEX=2$) of this age ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$) (further details for personal characteristics under indicator W_IPV_PERSCH).

W_NPV_SEXP_TYPE_AGE: Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by sex of perpetrator, type of violence and age group

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner
Reference period	Since age 15

Dimensions

Sex of perpetrator	Type of violence	Age	Formula
Male	Physical (including threatening)	18-29	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } NP_M_PH \geq 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29} * 100$
		30-44	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } NP_M_PH \geq 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44} * 100$
		45-64	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } NP_M_PH \geq 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64} * 100$
		65-74	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_M_PH \geq 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
		18-74	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_M_PH \geq 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
	Sexual	18-29	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } NP_M_SV \geq 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29} * 100$
		30-44	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } NP_M_SV \geq 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44} * 100$
		45-64	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } NP_M_SV \geq 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64} * 100$
		65-74	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_M_SV \geq 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
		18-74	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_M_SV \geq 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
	Physical (including threatening) or sexual	18-29	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } NP_MALE = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29} * 100$
		30-44	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } NP_MALE = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44} * 100$
		45-64	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } NP_MALE = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64} * 100$
		65-74	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_MALE = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
18-74		$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_MALE = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$	

Sex of perpetrator	Type of violence	Age	Formula
Female	Physical (including threatening)	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } \text{NP_F_PH} \geq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
		30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } \text{NP_F_PH} \geq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
		45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } \text{NP_F_PH} \geq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
		65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_F_PH} \geq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
		18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_F_PH} \geq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Sexual	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } \text{NP_F_SV} \geq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
		30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } \text{NP_F_SV} \geq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
		45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } \text{NP_F_SV} \geq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
		65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_F_SV} \geq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
		18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_F_SV} \geq 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } \text{NP_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$	
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } \text{NP_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$	
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } \text{NP_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$	
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$	
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$	

Description and technical issues

To include cases when the respondent experienced non-partner violence by male or by female perpetrator by type of violence, both datasets (MAIN and FORM) have to be used. Therefore, **new variables** could be calculated in dataset FORM, aggregated at the respondent level and added to dataset MAIN, in the following way:

- Compute new variables in dataset FORM:
 - NP_M_PH=1 if NPX_MALE=1 and NPX_PHTH_EXPER=1; otherwise NP_M_PH=0;
 - NP_M_SV=1 if NPX_MALE=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER=1; otherwise NP_M_SV=0;
 - NP_F_PH=1 if NPX_FEMALE=1 and NPX_PHTH_EXPER=1; otherwise NP_F_PH=0;
 - NP_F_SV=1 if NPX_FEMALE=1 and NPX_SV_EXPER=1; otherwise NP_F_SV=0;
- Aggregate these new variables at the respondent level as SUM of *variable* (keep same name) and add *variables* in dataset MAIN.

Nevertheless, the presented way of calculating the indicators is only a recommendation. Therefore, countries are free to choose a different way of calculating the indicators and, more importantly, if used for the calculation, **these new variables must not be transmitted with the EU-GBV dataset**. The same applies for any other new variable presented in this section with the same purpose.

The indicators show a proportion of women ($SEX=2$) aged 18 to 29 ($18 \leq AGE \leq 29$); 30 to 44 ($30 \leq AGE \leq 44$); 45 to 64 ($45 \leq AGE \leq 64$); 65 to 74 ($65 \leq AGE \leq 74$) or 18 to 74 ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$) who experienced since age 15:

- by any *male non-partner*:
 - physical violence (including threatening) ($NP_M_PH \geq 1$);
 - sexual violence ($NP_M_SV \geq 1$);
 - physical (including threatening) or sexual violence ($NP_MALE = 1$);
- or by any *female non-partner*:
 - physical violence (including threatening) ($NP_F_PH \geq 1$);
 - sexual violence ($NP_F_SV \geq 1$);
 - physical (including threatening) or sexual violence ($NP_FEMALE = 1$);

out of all women ($SEX=2$) of relevant age group.

5.1.2.1.4. Violence against women perpetrated by any perpetrator

Any perpetrator includes intimate partner violence (happened within lifetime) and non-partner violence (observed since age 15). Therefore, *adulthood* indicates a period of the respondent's life when they experienced violence: since the age of 15 for non-partner violence and lifetime for intimate partner violence. In addition, there are also three main reference periods: *last 12 months*, *last 5 years* and *since age 15*.

For detailed information on types of behaviour covered under each type of violence, see [Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables](#).

W_IPNPV_TYPE: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Any
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15; for intimate partner lifetime)

Dimensions

Type of violence	Formula
Physical (including threatening) and not sexual	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } (IP_PHTH_EXPER = 1 \text{ or } NP_PHTH_EXPER = 1) \text{ and } IP_SV_EXPER \neq 1 \text{ and } NP_SV_EXPER \neq 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
Sexual	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } (IP_SV_EXPER = 1 \text{ or } NP_SV_EXPER = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq IP_PHTHSV_EXPER \leq 3 \text{ or } NP_EXPER = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced the following types of violence during their adulthood:

- physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence (physical violence or threatening was perpetrated by current or former partner or non-partner but none of them was sexually violent) (including cases when reference time is unknown) (IP_PHTH_EXPER=1 or NP_PHTH_EXPER=1) and IP_SV_EXPER≠1 and NP_SV_EXPER≠1;
- sexual (including cases when reference time is unknown) (IP_SV_EXPER=1 or NP_SV_EXPER=1);
- physical violence (including threatening) or sexual violence (one or another as explained above);

out of all women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74).

W_IPNPV_TYPE_OCCUR: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner, last violent former partner or a non-partner, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Current partner, last violent former partner or non-partner

Dimensions

Type of violence	Occurrence	Formula
Physical (including threatening) and not sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_LY} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_LY} = 1 \text{ or } \text{PH_LY} \geq 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_SV_LY} = 0 \text{ and } \text{FP_SV_LY} = 0 \text{ and } \text{SV_LY} = 0}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_5Y} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_5Y} = 1 \text{ or } \text{PH_5Y} \geq 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_SV_5Y} = 0 \text{ and } \text{FP_SV_5Y} = 0 \text{ and } \text{SV_5Y} = 0}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_LASTE} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

To include experiences by any perpetrator, both datasets (MAIN and FORM) have to be used. Same **new variables** calculated for indicator **W_IPV_TYPE_OCCUR** (CP_PH_LY, CP_PH_5Y, FP_PH_LY and FP_SV_5Y) and **W_NPV_TYPE_OCCUR** (PH_LY, PH_5Y, SV_LY and SV_5Y) could be used.

Nevertheless, the presented way of calculating the indicators is only a recommendation. Therefore, countries are free to choose a different way of calculating the indicators and, more importantly, if used for the calculation, **these new variables must not be transmitted with the EU-GBV dataset**. The same applies for any other new variable presented in this section with the same purpose.

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced:

- physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence neither by current partner nor by last violent former partner nor by non-partner (physical violence or threatening happened within certain timeslot but none of aforementioned perpetrators was sexually violent during this time) within last 12 months (CP_PH_LY=1 or

FP_PH_LY=1 or PH_LY≥1) and CP_SV_LY=0 and FP_SV_LY=0 and SV_LY=0; within last 5 years (CP_PH_5Y=1 or FP_PH_5Y=1 or PH_5Y≥1) and CP_SV_5Y=0 and FP_SV_5Y=0 and SV_5Y=0;

- physical violence (including threatening) or sexual violence by current or last violent former partner or any non-partner within last 12 months (CP_OCCUR=1 or FP_OCCUR=1 or NP_LASTE=1); within last 5 years (1≤CP_OCCUR≤2 or 1≤FP_OCCUR≤2 or 1≤NP_LASTE≤2);

out of all women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74).

W_IPNPV_TYPE_AGE: Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence and age group

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Type of perpetrator	Any
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15; for intimate partner lifetime)

Dimensions

Type of violence	Age	Formula
Physical (including threatening)	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Sexual	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } (\text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_SV_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } (\text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_SV_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } (\text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_SV_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_SV_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_SV_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Type of violence	Age	Formula
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 29 (18≤AGE≤29); 30 to 44 (30≤AGE≤44); 45 to 64 (45≤AGE≤64); 65 to 74 (65≤AGE≤74) or 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced:

- physical violence (including threatening) by any intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) (IP_PHTH_EXPER=1) during lifetime or by any non-partner since age 15 (NP_PHTH_EXPER=1);
- sexual violence by any intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) (IP_SV_EXPER=1) during lifetime or by any non-partner since age 15 (NP_SV_EXPER=1);
- physical (including threatening) or sexual violence by any intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) (1≤IP_PHTHSV_EXPER≤3) during lifetime or by any non-partner since age 15 (NP_EXPER=1);

out of all women (SEX=2) of relevant age group.

W_IPNPV_AGE_OCCUR: Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Type of perpetrator	Any
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence

Dimensions

Age	Occurrence	Formula
18-29	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } (\text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_LASTE} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
Adulthood		$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$

Age	Occurrence	Formula
	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } (\text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_LASTE} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
30-44	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	Adulthood	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } (\text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_LASTE} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
45-64	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	Adulthood	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_LASTE} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
65-74	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Adulthood	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_LASTE} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
18-74	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Adulthood	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 29 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29$); 30 to 44 ($30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44$); 45 to 64 ($45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64$); 65 to 74 ($65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) or 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced physical (including threatening) or sexual violence by any perpetrator (intimate partner or non-partner) and last episode happened during:

- last 12 months ($\text{CP_OCCUR}=1$ or $\text{FP_OCCUR}=1$ or $\text{NP_LASTE}=1$);
- last 5 years ($1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2$ or $1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2$ or $1 \leq \text{NP_LASTE} \leq 2$);
- lifetime by intimate partner or since age 15 by non-partner (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$ or $\text{NP_EXPER}=1$);

out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of relevant age group.

W_IPNPV_PERSCH: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by certain personal characteristics

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Any
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15; for intimate partner lifetime)

Dimensions

Personal characteristics	Formula
Disability status: severely limited	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{LIMIT_ACT} = 1 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{LIMIT_ACT} = 1} * 100$
Disability status: limited but not severely or not limited at all	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 2 \leq \text{LIMIT_ACT} \leq 3 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 2 \leq \text{LIMIT_ACT} \leq 3} * 100$
Lower secondary, primary or no education (ISCED 0, 1 and 2)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 0 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 2 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 0 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 2} * 100$
Upper secondary, post-secondary and short-cycle tertiary education (ISCED 3, 4 and 5)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 3 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 5 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 3 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 5} * 100$
Bachelor's, master's, doctoral or equivalent level of education (ISCED 6, 7 and 8)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 6 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 8 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 6 \leq \text{EDU_LEVEL} \leq 8} * 100$
Degree of urbanisation: Cities	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 1 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 1} * 100$
Degree of urbanisation: Town and suburbs	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 2 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 2} * 100$
Degree of urbanisation: Rural areas	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 3 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{DEGR_URB} = 3} * 100$
Native-born (born in reporting country)	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 1 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 1} * 100$
Foreign-born in EU country	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 2 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 2} * 100$
Foreign-born in non-EU country or country of birth unknown	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 3 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CB} = 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced physical (including threatening) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood (1≤IP_PHTHSV_EXPER≤3 or NP_EXPER=1) by disability status, educational attainment level, by degree of urbanisation and country of birth out

of women (SEX=2) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) (see further details for personal characteristics under indicator [W_IPV_PERSCH](#)).

W_IPNPV_SEXP_AGE: Proportion of women who have experienced physical violence (including threats) by any perpetrator during adulthood, by sex of perpetrator and age group

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Type of perpetrator	Any
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening)
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15; for intimate partner lifetime)

Dimensions

Sex of perpetrator	Age	Formula
Male	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 1) \text{ or } (\text{FP_SEX} = 1 \text{ and } \text{FP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ or } \text{FP_M_PH} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_M_PH} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29}} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 1) \text{ or } (\text{FP_SEX} = 1 \text{ and } \text{FP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ or } \text{FP_M_PH} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_M_PH} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44}} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 1) \text{ or } (\text{FP_SEX} = 1 \text{ and } \text{FP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ or } \text{FP_M_PH} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_M_PH} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64}} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 1) \text{ or } (\text{FP_SEX} = 1 \text{ and } \text{FP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ or } \text{FP_M_PH} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_M_PH} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74}} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 1) \text{ or } (\text{FP_SEX} = 1 \text{ and } \text{FP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ or } \text{FP_M_PH} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_M_PH} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74}} * 100$
Female	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 2) \text{ or } (\text{FP_SEX} = 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ or } \text{FP_F_PH} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_F_PH} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29}} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 2) \text{ or } (\text{FP_SEX} = 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ or } \text{FP_F_PH} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_F_PH} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44}} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 2) \text{ or } (\text{FP_SEX} = 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ or } \text{FP_F_PH} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_F_PH} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64}} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 2) \text{ or } (\text{FP_SEX} = 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ or } \text{FP_F_PH} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_F_PH} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74}} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{CP_SEX} = 2) \text{ or } (\text{FP_SEX} = 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ or } \text{FP_F_PH} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_F_PH} \geq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74}} * 100$

Description and technical issues

To include physical violence by sex of any perpetrator, both datasets (MAIN and FORM) have to be used. Same variables calculated for indicator [W_NPV_SEXP_TYPE_AGE](#) (NP_M_PH, NP_F_PH) could be used.

New variables could be calculated in dataset FORM, aggregated at the respondent level and added to dataset MAIN.

- Computed variables in dataset FORM:
 - FP_M_PH=1 if FPX_SEX=1 and (1≤FPX_TH_F≤2 or 1≤FPX_PH_F≤2); otherwise FP_M_PH=0;
 - FP_F_PH=1 if FPX_SEX=2 and (1≤FPX_TH_F≤2 or 1≤FPX_PH_F≤2); otherwise FP_F_PH=0;
- Aggregated at the respondent level as SUM of variable (keep name same) and added in dataset MAIN.

Nevertheless, the presented way of calculating the indicators is only a recommendation. Therefore, countries are free to choose a different way of calculating the indicators and, more importantly, if used for the calculation, **these new variables must not be transmitted with the EU-GBV dataset**. The same applies for any other new variable presented in this section with the same purpose.

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 29 (18≤AGE≤29); 30 to 44 (30≤AGE≤44); 45 to 64 (45≤AGE≤64); 65 to 74 (65≤AGE≤74) or 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced:

- physical violence (including threatening) by male current partner within lifetime (CP_PHTH_EXPER=1 and CP_SEX=1) or male former partner within lifetime ((FP_SEX=1 and FP_PHTH_EXPER=1) or FP_M_PH≥1) or male non-partner since age 15 (NP_M_PH≥1);
- physical violence (including threatening) by female current partner within lifetime (CP_PHTH_EXPER=1 and CP_SEX=2) or female former partner within lifetime ((FP_SEX=2 and FP_PHTH_EXPER=1) or FP_F_PH≥1) or female non-partner since age 15 (NP_F_PH≥1);

out of all women (SEX=2) of relevant age group.

5.1.2.1.5. Stalking experienced by women

Stalking is frequently repeated behaviour that involves harassing someone, causing fear or concern for that person's safety. It usually refers to harassment through a series of aggressive, often threatening acts that are collectively illegal, though each individual act might be legal (see Section 1.1 for more information about the concept of stalking).

The studies have shown that most stalking victims are stalked by someone they know. Even more, many victims are stalked by a current or former intimate partner, or by an acquaintance⁽³⁸⁾. Furthermore, women are significantly more likely to be stalked than men, and female victims of stalking are significantly more likely to be stalked by a male rather than a female stalker⁽³⁹⁾.

For detailed information about types of behaviour covered under this type of violence, see Chapter 4: *Description of datasets and variables* (i.e. variables ST_GIFTS-ST_PUBLISH).

Women stalked by their intimate partner

The studies have shown a significant connection between stalking and intimate partner violence. As mentioned before, stalking by an intimate partner is one the largest response options of all stalking cases, with many abusers using stalking to intimidate and control their victims⁽⁴⁰⁾.

Based on research, stalking does not only occur when a person leaves the relationship; on the contrary, victims are stalked while still in the relationship with a controlling partner, making separation difficult.

⁽³⁸⁾ Catalano, S., Smith, E., Snyder, H. & Rand, M., *Female victims of violence*, U.S. Department of Justice 2009 (available at <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fvv.pdf>).

⁽³⁹⁾ Baum, K., Catalano, S., Rand, M., *Stalking Victims in the United States – Revised*, U.S. Department of Justice 2012 (available at https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/svus_rev.pdf).

⁽⁴⁰⁾ Mohandie, K., Meloy, J., McGowan, M., Williams, J., *The RECON typology of stalking: Reliability and validity based upon a large sample of north American stalkers*, Journal of Forensic Science, 2006 (available at <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1556-4029.2005.00030.x>) and Roberts, A., Dziegielewska, S., *Changing stalking patterns and prosecutorial decisions: Bridging the present to future*, Victims and Offenders, 2006, 1, 47-60 and Tjaden, P., Thoennes, N., *Stalking in America: Findings from the national violence against women survey*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S.) and National Institute of Justice (U.S.), 1998.

Furthermore, stalking after separation may increase the risk of violence⁽⁴¹⁾. This is because an abuser may continue to try to exert power and control over the victim when a survivor leaves a violent relationship and is trying to break free from violence.

W_ST_IP_OCCUR: Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced stalking by an intimate partner, by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Type of violence	Stalking

Dimensions

Occurrence	Formula
Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{STO_M_CP} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_F_CP} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_M_FP} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_F_FP} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{STO_M_CP} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_F_CP} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_M_FP} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_F_FP} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Lifetime	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{ST_IP} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced stalking by intimate partner within:

- last 12 months ($\text{STO_M_CP}=1$ or $\text{STO_F_CP}=1$ or $\text{STO_M_FP}=1$ or $\text{STO_F_FP}=1$);
- last 5 years ($1 \leq \text{STO_M_CP} \leq 2$ or $1 \leq \text{STO_F_CP} \leq 2$ or $1 \leq \text{STO_M_FP} \leq 2$ or $1 \leq \text{STO_F_FP} \leq 2$);
- lifetime ($\text{ST_IP}=1$);

out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who have ever been in an intimate relationship ($1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3$).

W_ST_IP_AGE: Proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by age group

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Type of violence	Stalking
Reference period	Lifetime

⁽⁴¹⁾ Logan, T., Walker, R., Jordan, C., Campbell, J., *An Integrative Review of Separation in the Context of Victimization: Consequences and Implications for Women, Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 2004, volume 5, pages 143-193 and Logan, T., Walker, R., Shannon, L., Cole, J., *Factors associated with separation and ongoing violence among women with civil protective orders*, 2008, *Journal of Family Violence* 23, pages 377-385 (available at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-008-9164-9>) and Mechanic, M., Uhlmansiek, M., Weaver, T., Resick, P., *The impact of severe stalking experienced by acutely battered women: An examination of violence, psychological symptoms and strategic responding*, *Violence and Victims* 2000, 15(4), pages 443-458.

Dimensions

Age	Formula
18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } \text{ST_IP} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } \text{ST_IP} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } \text{ST_IP} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{ST_IP} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{ST_IP} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 29 (18≤AGE≤29); 30 to 44 (30≤AGE≤44); 45 to 64 (45≤AGE≤64); 65 to 74 (65≤AGE≤74) or 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced stalking by intimate partner (ST_IP=1) out of women (SEX=2) of relevant age group who have ever been in intimate relationship (1≤IP_EXIST≤3).

Women stalked by non-partner

As mentioned before, most stalking victims are stalked by someone they know, including friends and family members. However, some victims are stalked by complete strangers. Although studies have shown that stalking perpetrated by intimate partner may be more dangerous, the fact of a perpetrator not being known to the victim may cause great fear as the victim does not know what the perpetrator looks like and if this person is around them. It is also more difficult to report it to police as victims cannot describe their perpetrator.

W_ST_NP_OCCUR: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced stalking by a non-partner, by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner
Type of violence	Stalking

Dimensions

Occurrence	Formula
Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{STO_M_REL} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_F_REL} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_M_FRND} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_F_FRND} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_M_BOSS} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_F_BOSS} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_M_AUTH} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_F_AUTH} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_M_OTHKN} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_F_OTHKN} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_M_STRG} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_F_STRG} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_M_OTH} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_F_OTH} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_UNKSEX} = 1 \text{ or } \text{STO_UNDEF} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{STO_M_REL} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_F_REL} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_M_FRND} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_F_FRND} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_M_BOSS} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_F_BOSS} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_M_AUTH} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_F_AUTH} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_M_OTHKN} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_F_OTHKN} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_M_STRG} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_F_STRG} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_M_OTH} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_F_OTH} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_UNKSEX} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{STO_UNDEF} \leq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Lifetime	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{ST_NP} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($SEX=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$) who experienced stalking by non-partner:

- within last 12 months ($STO_M_REL=1$ or $STO_F_REL=1$ or $STO_M_FRND=1$ or $STO_F_FRND=1$ or $STO_M_BOSS=1$ or $STO_F_BOSS=1$ or $STO_M_AUTH=1$ or $STO_F_AUTH=1$ or $STO_M_OTHKN=1$ or $STO_F_OTHKN=1$ or $STO_M_STRG=1$ or $STO_F_STRG=1$ or $STO_M_OTH=1$ or $STO_F_OTH=1$ or $STO_UNKSEX=1$ or $STO_UNDEF=1$);
- within the last 5 years ($1 \leq STO_M_REL \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_F_REL \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_M_FRND \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_F_FRND \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_M_BOSS \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_F_BOSS \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_M_AUTH \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_F_AUTH \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_M_OTHKN \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_F_OTHKN \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_M_STRG \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_F_STRG \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_M_OTH \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_F_OTH \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_UNKSEX \leq 2$ or $1 \leq STO_UNDEF \leq 2$);
- in their lifetime (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($ST_NP=1$);

out of all women ($SEX=2$) of this age ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$).

W_ST_NP_AGE: Proportion of women who have experienced stalking by a non-partner during their lifetime, by age group

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner
Type of violence	Stalking
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Age	Formula
18-29	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29 \text{ and } ST_NP = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 29} * 100$
30-44	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44 \text{ and } ST_NP = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq AGE \leq 44} * 100$
45-64	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64 \text{ and } ST_NP = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq AGE \leq 64} * 100$
65-74	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } ST_NP = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
18-74	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } ST_NP = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($SEX=2$) aged 18 to 29 ($18 \leq AGE \leq 29$); 30 to 44 ($30 \leq AGE \leq 44$); 45 to 64 ($45 \leq AGE \leq 64$); 65 to 74 ($65 \leq AGE \leq 74$) or 18 to 74 ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$) who experienced stalking by non-partner ($ST_NP=1$) out of all women ($SEX=2$) of relevant age group.

Women stalked by any perpetrator

As previously mentioned, is frequently repeated behaviour that involves harassing someone, causing fear or concern for that person's safety. It usually refers to harassment through a series of aggressive, often threatening acts that are collectively illegal, though each individual act might be legal. The studies have shown that women are significantly more likely to be stalked than men, and female victims of stalking are significantly more likely to be stalked by a male rather than a female stalker.

W_ST_SEXP_AGE: Proportion of women who have experienced stalking during their lifetime, by sex of perpetrator and age group

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Type of perpetrator	Any
Type of violence	Stalking
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Sex of perpetrator	Age	Formula
Male	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } \text{ST_MALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } \text{ST_MALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } \text{ST_MALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{ST_MALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{ST_MALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Female	18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } \text{ST_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
	30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } \text{ST_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
	45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } \text{ST_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
	65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{ST_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{ST_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 29 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29$); 30 to 44 ($30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44$); 45 to 64 ($45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64$); 65 to 74 ($65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) or 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced stalking by male perpetrator (ST_MALE) or by female perpetrator (ST_FEMALE) out of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of relevant age group.

5.1.2.1.6. Rape experienced by women perpetrated by a non-partner

For detailed information on types of behaviour that are covered under this type of violence, see [Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables](#) (i.e. $\text{NP_RP_VIOLENT-NP_RP_OTHPERS}$).

W_RP_NP_AGE: Proportion of women who have experienced rape by a non-partner since the age of 15, by age group

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner
Type of violence	Rape (as part of sexual violence)
Reference period	Since age 15

Dimensions

Age	Formula
18-29	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and NP_RP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
30-44	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and NP_RP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44} * 100$
45-64	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and NP_RP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64} * 100$
65-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_RP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
18-74	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_RP_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 29 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29$); 30 to 44 ($30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44$); 45 to 64 ($45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64$); 65 to 74 ($65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) or 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced rape by non-partner (NP_RP_EXPER) out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of relevant age group.

5.1.2.1.7. Disability status and physical or sexual violence, or sexual harassment at work experienced by women

The goal of the UN in this field is to provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities, by 2030. In that respect, SDG 11.7.2 observes the proportion of persons who are victims of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.

Based on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the experience of physical and sexual harassment can have far-reaching negative impacts on the victims. Besides the emotional and psychological harm suffered, harassment can have negative consequences on the ability of its victims to fully participate in public life and to share in and contribute to the development of their communities. For example, the widespread occurrence of sexual harassment in the workplace can lead to a lower participation of women in the workforce, especially in male-dominated occupations, and lower their income-generating capacity.

For detailed information on types of behaviour covered under each type of violence, see [Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables](#).

W_THPHSVSH_LY_DIS: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence or sexual harassment at work within the last 12 months, by disability status

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Any
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening), sexual violence or sexual harassment at work
Reference period	Last 12 months

Dimensions

Disability status	Formula
Severely limited	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{LIMIT_ACT} = 1 \text{ and } (\text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_LASTE} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SH_OCCUR} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{LIMIT_ACT} = 1} * 100$
Limited but not severely or not limited at all	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 2 \leq \text{LIMIT_ACT} \leq 3 \text{ and } (\text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_LASTE} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SH_OCCUR} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 2 \leq \text{LIMIT_ACT} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced during last 12 months physical (including threatening) or sexual violence by current partner ($\text{CP_OCCUR}=1$) or by former partner ($\text{FP_OCCUR}=1$) or by non-partner ($\text{NP_LASTE}=1$) or sexual harassment at work ($\text{SH_OCCUR}=1$) out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) and by disability status (LIMIT_ACT).

There are different statistical and operational definitions of disability. However, in the EU-GBV, *disability* is measured through a concept of general activity limitation (limitation in activities people usually do because of health problems for at least the past six months).

The indicator is based on data collected by the Global Activity Limitation Instrument (GALI) with two dimensions: *severely limited* and *limited but not severely or not limited at all*. For more information, see variable LIMIT_ACT .

5.1.2.1.8. Perception of women on commonness of violence perpetrated by intimate partners

The following set of indicators observes the attitudes toward intimate partner violence from the perspective of victims and non-victims of such violence, and depending on the sex of the intimate partner.

For in-depth analysis, one can analyse whether the respondent’s perception was influenced by their own sex, by the victim’s decision to return to an abusive relationship, or by the relationship status of the victim (e.g. dating or married to, or separated from the perpetrator).

For this set of indicators, *intimate partner violence* refers to sexual and physical violence (including threatening) perpetrated by any intimate partner, i.e. either by a current or former intimate partner.

Together with in-depth analysis, the indicators may provide a set of tools to assess the violence-related beliefs, behaviours and influences, and to evaluate programmes to prevent such violence.

W_IPV_COMMON_FP: Perception of women (18-74) as victims/non-victims of intimate partner violence on commonness of violence perpetrated by intimate partners towards their female partners
Characteristics

Sex of respondent	Women
Age of respondent	18-74

Dimensions

Experienced violence	Commonness	Formula
Yes	Very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_WOM} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
	Fairly common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_WOM} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
	Not very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_WOM} = 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
	Not common at all	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_WOM} = 4}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
No	Very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_WOM} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4} * 100$
	Fairly common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_WOM} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4} * 100$
	Not very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_WOM} = 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4} * 100$
	Not common at all	

Description and technical issues

The indicators illustrate a perception of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) as victims ($1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$) or non-victims ($\text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER}=4$) of physical (including threatening) or sexual intimate partner violence on the commonness of violence perpetrated by intimate partners towards their female partners (PV_COMMON_WOM) out of all female ($\text{SEX}=2$) victims ($1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$) or non-victims (but ever had any intimate partner) ($\text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER}=4$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$).

W_IPV_COMMON_MP: Perception of women (18-74) as victims/non-victims of intimate partner violence on commonness of violence perpetrated by intimate partners towards their male partners
Characteristics

Sex of respondent	Women
Age of respondent	18-74

Dimensions

Experienced violence	Commonness	Formula
Yes	Very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_MEN} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
	Fairly common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_MEN} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
	Not very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_MEN} = 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
	Not common at all	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_MEN} = 4}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
No	Very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_MEN} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4} * 100$
	Fairly common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_MEN} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4} * 100$
	Not very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_MEN} = 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4} * 100$
	Not common at all	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ and } \text{PV_COMMON_MEN} = 4}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicator illustrates a perception of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) as victims (1≤IP_PHTHSV_EXPER≤3) or non-victims (IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=4) of physical (including threatening) or sexual intimate partner violence on the commonness of violence perpetrated by intimate partners towards their male partners (PV_COMMON_MEN) out of all female (SEX=2) victims (1≤IP_PHTHSV_EXPER≤3) or non-victims (IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=4) of this age (18≤AGE≤74).

5.1.2.2. Indicators on violence experienced by men by types of violence

Violence can take on many shapes and forms. While women have been found to be the victims in most cases, men also experience violence, although not as often as women and not with such frequency or severity.

The indicators can be calculated only for the countries that included men as part of the target population. Please note that methodological and technical aspects (i.e. definitions, concepts and formulas) of the indicators for men are the same as for women, hence one can use the information provided for women. The only difference in formulas is that instead of having SEX=2 (women), it will be '1' for men.

5.1.2.3. Indicators on violence experienced by total population by types of violence

5.1.2.3.1. Violence experienced by total population

Advances in ending violence, promoting the rule of law, strengthening institutions and increasing access to justice are uneven and continue to deprive millions of their security, rights and opportunities, and undermine the delivery of public services and broader economic development. Attacks on civil society are also holding back development progress.

Therefore, the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 16 refers to promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provision of access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Specifically, SDG 16.1.3 indicator should show the proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

Adulthood indicates a period of the respondent's life when they experienced violence: since the age of 15 for non-partner violence and lifetime for intimate partner violence.

For detailed information on types of behaviour covered under each type of violence, see [Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables](#).

T_IPV_TYPE: Proportion of ever-partnered population (18-74) who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of violence

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Both sexes
Age of victim	18-74
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Type of violence	Formula
Psychological	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) and not sexual	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and } \text{IP_SV_EXPER} \neq 1}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Sexual	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Psychological, physical (including threatening) or sexual	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3)}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of the population aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced the following types of violence by intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) during their lifetime:

- psychological violence (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3$);
- physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence (physical violence or threatening was perpetrated by current or former partner but none of them was sexually violent during this time) (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($\text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1$ and $\text{IP_SV_EXPER} \neq 1$);
- sexual violence (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($\text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1$);
- physical (including threatening) or sexual violence (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$);
- psychological, physical (including threatening) or sexual violence (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3$ or $1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$)

out of the total population of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who have ever had an intimate partner ($1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3$).

T_IPV_PSV_OCCUR: Proportion of ever-partnered population (18-74) who have experienced psychological violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Both sexes
Age of victim	18-74
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Type of violence	Psychological violence

Dimensions

Occurrence	Formula
Last 12 months	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PS_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PS_OCCUR} = 1)}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Last 5 years	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2)}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Lifetime	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of the population aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who have experienced psychological violence by intimate partner (current partner, former partner or both) within the last 12 months ($\text{CP_PS_OCCUR}=1$ or $\text{FP_PS_OCCUR}=1$), last 5 years ($1 \leq \text{CP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2$ or $1 \leq \text{FP_PS_OCCUR} \leq 2$) or during their lifetime (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($1 \leq \text{IP_PS_EXPER} \leq 3$) out of the population of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who have ever had an intimate partner ($1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3$).

T_IPV_TYPE_OCCUR: Proportion of ever-partnered population (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Both sexes
Age of victim	18-74
Partnership of victim	Ever-partnered
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Current partner or last violent former partner

Dimensions

Type of violence	Occurrence	Formula
Physical (including threatening) and not sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_LY} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_LY} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_SV_LY} = 0 \text{ and } \text{FP_SV_LY} = 0}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_5Y} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_5Y} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_SV_5Y} = 0 \text{ and } \text{FP_SV_5Y} = 0}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Type of violence	Occurrence	Formula
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_OCCUR} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OCCUR} = 1)}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2)}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

To include cases when the respondent experienced physical and did not experience sexual violence during certain time, **new variables** calculated for dataset MAIN for indicator **W_IPV_TYPE_OCCUR** (CP_PH_LY, CP_PH_5Y, FP_PH_LY and FP_SV_5Y) could be used.

Nevertheless, the presented way of calculating the indicators is only a recommendation. Therefore, countries are free to choose a different way of calculating the indicators and, more importantly, if used for the calculation, **these new variables must not be transmitted with the EU-GBV dataset**. The same applies for any other new variable presented in this section with the same purpose.

The indicator shows a proportion of population aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced following types of violence by current partner or last violent former partner:

- physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence (physical violence or threatening happened within certain timeslot by current or last violent former partner but none of them was sexually violent during this time): last 12 months ((CP_PH_LY=1 or FP_PH_LY=1) and CP_SV_LY=0 and FP_SV_LY=0); last 5 years ((CP_PH_5Y=1 or FP_PH_5Y=1) and CP_SV_5Y=0 and FP_SV_5Y=0);
- physical (including threatening) or sexual violence happened within last 12 months (CP_OCCUR=1 or FP_OCCUR=1), last 5 years ($1 \leq \text{CP_OCCUR} \leq 2$ or $1 \leq \text{FP_OCCUR} \leq 2$);

out of total population of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who have ever had an intimate partner ($1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3$).

T_IPNP_TYPE: Proportion of the population (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Both sexes
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Any
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15; for intimate partner lifetime)

Dimensions

Type	Formula
Physical (including threatening) and not sexual	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_PHTH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ and } \text{IP_SV_EXPER} \neq 1 \text{ and } \text{NP_SV_EXPER} \neq 1}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Sexual	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_SV_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_SV_EXPER} = 1)}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	$\frac{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of total population aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced the following types of violence during adulthood:

- physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence (physical violence or threatening was perpetrated by current or former partner or non-partner but none of them was sexually violent) (including cases when reference time is unknown) ($IP_PHTH_EXPER=1$ or $NP_PHTH_EXPER=1$) and $IP_SV_EXPER \neq 1$ and $NP_SV_EXPER \neq 1$;
- sexual violence (also cases when reference period is unknown) ($IP_SV_EXPER=1$ or $NP_SV_EXPER=1$);
- physical (including threatening) or sexual violence (one or another as explained above);

out of total population of this age ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$).

T_IPNP_TYPE_OCCUR: Proportion of the population (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner, last violent former partner or any non-partner perpetrator, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Both sexes
Age of victim	18-74
Type of perpetrator	Any
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes

Dimensions

Type of violence	Occurrence	Formula
Physical (including threatening) and not sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } (CP_PH_LY = 1 \text{ or } FP_PH_LY = 1 \text{ or } PH_LY \geq 1) \text{ and } CP_SV_LY = 0 \text{ and } FP_SV_LY = 0 \text{ and } SV_LY = 0}{18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } (CP_PH_5Y = 1 \text{ or } FP_PH_5Y = 1 \text{ or } PH_5Y \geq 1) \text{ and } CP_SV_5Y = 0 \text{ and } FP_SV_5Y = 0 \text{ and } SV_5Y = 0}{18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Last 12 months	$\frac{18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } (CP_OCCUR = 1 \text{ or } FP_OCCUR = 1 \text{ or } NP_LASTE = 1)}{18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq CP_OCCUR \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq FP_OCCUR \leq 2 \text{ or } 1 \leq NP_LASTE \leq 2)}{18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

To include experiences by intimate partner and by non-partner, both datasets (MAIN and FORM) must be used. Therefore, **new variables** calculated for indicators $W_IPV_TYPE_OCCUR$ (CP_PH_LY , CP_PH_5Y , FP_PH_LY and FP_SV_5Y) and $W_NPV_TYPE_OCCUR$ (PH_LY , PH_5Y , SV_LY and SV_5Y) could be used here.

Nevertheless, the presented way of calculating the indicators is only a recommendation. Therefore, countries are free to choose different way of calculating the indicators and, more importantly, if used for the calculation, **these new variables must not be transmitted with the EU-GBV dataset**. The same applies for any other new variable presented in this section with the same purpose.

The indicators show a proportion of total population aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$) who experienced:

- physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence neither by current partner nor by last violent former partner nor by non-partner (physical violence or threatening happened within certain timeslot but none of aforementioned perpetrators was sexually violent during this time): last 12 months ($CP_PH_LY=1$ or $FP_PH_LY=1$ or $PH_LY \geq 1$) and $CP_SV_LY=0$ and $FP_SV_LY=0$ and $SV_LY=0$; last 5 years ($CP_PH_5Y=1$ or $FP_PH_5Y=1$ or $PH_5Y \geq 1$) and $CP_SV_5Y=0$ and $FP_SV_5Y=0$ and $SV_5Y=0$;
- physical violence (including threatening) or sexual violence by current or last violent former partner or any non-partner within last 12 months ($CP_OCCUR=1$ or $FP_OCCUR=1$ or $NP_LASTE=1$); within last 5 years ($1 \leq CP_OCCUR \leq 2$ or $1 \leq FP_OCCUR \leq 2$ or $1 \leq NP_LASTE \leq 2$);

out of total population of this age ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$).

5.1.2.3.2. Victims of physical (including threatening) or sexual violence

For detailed information on types of behaviour covered under each type of violence, see [Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables](#).

T_TP_SEX: Share of victims (18-74) of physical (including threats) or sexual violence during adulthood, by sex of victim

Characteristics

Age of victim	18-74
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15/for intimate partner lifetime)

Dimensions

Type of perpetrator	Sex of victim	Formula
Intimate partner	Female	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
	Male	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 1 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
Domestic perpetrator	Female	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALL_DOMEST} = 1)}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALL_DOMEST} = 1)} * 100$
	Male	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 1 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALL_DOMEST} = 1)}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALL_DOMEST} = 1)} * 100$
Non-partner	Female	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1} * 100$
	Male	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 1 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1} * 100$
Any perpetrator	Female	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)} * 100$
	Male	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 1 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)}{18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1)} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a share of male ($\text{SEX}=1$) or female ($\text{SEX}=2$) victims aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) of physical (including threatening) or sexual violence perpetrated by:

- intimate partner during lifetime ($1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$);
- intimate partner during lifetime ($1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$) or non-partner domestic perpetrator ($\text{NP_ALL_DOMEST}=1$) since age 15 (non-partner);
- non-partner since age 15 ($\text{NP_EXPER}=1$);
- any perpetrator (intimate partner during lifetime ($1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$) or non-partner since age 15 ($\text{NP_EXPER}=1$));

out of all victims of the aforementioned types of violence.

5.1.3. Indicators on frequency, severity, seriousness and reporting of partner and non-partner violence

In addition to the indicators measuring experiences of different types of violence, it is important to assess the details of these events, such as their severity and frequency, impacts and consequences, and the actions taken by victims.

Repeated violence (series of episodes) refers to similar violent episodes repeated by the same person(s), during which similar thing(s) are done under the same circumstances more than once. For instance, a woman was beaten by her intimate partner several times per month for more than 3 years.

An important issue for consideration are *consequences of violence* both for the victim and for society. First, consequences of violence can be divided into the short and long term. For instance, if the victim ended up with small cuts and bruises, or if she had a miscarriage or long-standing health problems. Secondly, the consequences can be both physical and economical. For instance, if injuries were severe, the victim might have had to take medical leave or to change job(s), or even to remove her/himself from the labour market.

The concept of *severity of violence* is a multidimensional concept encompassing the nature of the acts, fear for life, seriousness of injuries, frequency, consequences, etc. In combination, such findings can be used to develop prevention programmes and as inputs in the training programmes of agencies seeking to provide appropriate responses and interventions.

Estimating unreported violence is an important aspect when designing targeted policies for eradicating violence. Therefore, the EU-GBV set of indicators includes indicators on *reporting* and on the reasons for non-reporting to criminal justice or legal authorities, and on seeking assistance from health agencies and telling others in the family or local community. In addition, it is not important when the respondent talked about these experiences or reported it somewhere (immediately after it happened, several days or even several years after the event).

Adulthood indicates a period of the respondent's life when they experienced violence: since the age of 15 for non-partner violence and lifetime for intimate partner violence. For detailed information on the types of behaviour covered under each type of violence, see [Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables](#).

5.1.3.1. Indicators on frequency, severity, seriousness and reporting of violence against women

Frequency of physical and sexual violence against women

W_IPV_TYPE_F: Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced threats, physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type and frequency of violence

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Intimate partner
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Type of violence	Frequency	Formula
Threatening	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_TH_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_TH_ALL_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_TH_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_TH_ALL_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_TH_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_TH_ALL_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Type of violence	Frequency	Formula
Physical	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PH_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_PH_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Sexual	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_RPAR_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{CP_OS_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_RPAR_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CP_OS_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_RPAR_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{CP_OS_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Physical or sexual	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{CP_RPAR_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{CP_OS_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PH_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CP_RPAR_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CP_OS_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_PH_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{CP_RPAR_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{CP_OS_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_RVF} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_THPHSV_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_D} = 6 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_THPHSV_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_RVF} = \text{EMPTY} \text{ and } \text{P_ALL_THPHSV_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced threatening, physical or sexual violence during their lifetime by any intimate partner: at least once repeatedly (more than once by the same person(s)); all experiences (or this experience) happened once; out of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who have ever had an intimate partner ($1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3$).

W_NPV_TYPE_F: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced threats, physical or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by type and frequency of violence

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner
Reference period	Since age 15

Dimensions

Type of violence	Frequency	Formula
Threatening	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_TH_ALL_F} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_TH_ALL_F} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Type of violence	Frequency	Formula
Physical	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_PH_ALL_F} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_PH_ALL_F} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Sexual	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical or sexual	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{NP_PH_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{NP_PH_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{NP_PH_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_ALL_THPHSV_F} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_ALL_THPHSV_F} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced threatening, physical or sexual violence by non-partner since age 15 at least once repeatedly (more than once by the same person(s)) or all experiences (or this experience) happened once, out of all women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74).

W_IPNPV_TYPE_F: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced threats, physical or sexual violence during adulthood, by type and frequency of violence

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Any (intimate partner or non-partner)
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15; for intimate partner lifetime)

Dimensions

Type of violence	Frequency	Formula
Threatening	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_TH_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_TH_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{NP_TH_ALL_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_TH_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_TH_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_TH_ALL_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_TH_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_TH_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_TH_ALL_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{NP_PH_ALL_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PH_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_PH_ALL_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_PH_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_PH_ALL_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Type of violence	Frequency	Formula
Sexual	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_RPAR_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{CP_OS_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_RPAR_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CP_OS_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_RPAR_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{CP_OS_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical or sexual	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_PH_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{CP_RPAR_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{CP_OS_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{NP_PH_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_PH_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CP_RPAR_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CP_OS_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_PH_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_PH_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{CP_RPAR_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{CP_OS_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_PH_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_RPAR_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{FP_OS_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_PH_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_RPAR_ALL_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_OS_ALL_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_RVF} \geq 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_THPHSV_F} = 2 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALL_THPHSV_F} = 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
	Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } ((\text{CP_D} = 6 \text{ or } \text{FP_ALL_THPHSV_F} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALL_THPHSV_F} = 1) \text{ and } \text{CP_RVF} = \text{EMPTY} \text{ and } \text{FP_ALL_THPHSV_F} \neq 2 \text{ and } \text{NP_ALL_THPHSV_F} \neq 2)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced threatening, physical or sexual violence since age 15 (non-partner) or during lifetime (intimate partner) at least once repeatedly (more than once by the same person(s)) or all experiences (or this experience) happened once, out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$).

W_IPV_INJ: Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner during their lifetime

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Current partner or last violent former partner
Type of violence	Physical or sexual violence
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Formula	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_C_INJURY} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_C_INJURY} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
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Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence perpetrated by the current or last violent former partner during their lifetime

(CP_C_INJURY=1 or FP_C_INJURY=1) out of all women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74) who have ever had an intimate partner (1≤IP_EXIST≤3).

W_IPRV_PSC: Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced psychological consequences due to repeated physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current or last violent former partner during their lifetime

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Current partner or last violent former partner
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Formula	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_RVC_PSYCH} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_RVC_PSYCH} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
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Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced during their lifetime psychological consequences due to repeated physical (including threatening) or sexual violence perpetrated by current partner (CP_RVC_PSYCH=1) or last violent former partner (FP_RVC_PSYCH=1), out of all women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74) who have ever had an intimate partner (1≤IP_EXIST≤3).

W_NPV_INJ: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner
Type of violence	Physical or sexual violence
Reference period	Since age 15

Dimensions

Formula	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{NP_ALLC_INJURY} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
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Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence perpetrated by non-partner since age 15 (NP_ALLC_INJURY=1) out of all women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74).

W_IPNPV_INJ: Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence during adulthood**Characteristics**

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Current partner, last violent former partner or non-partner
Type of violence	Physical or sexual violence
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15; for intimate partner lifetime)

Dimensions

Formula	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_C_INJURY} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_C_INJURY} = 1 \text{ or } \text{NP_ALLC_INJURY} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
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Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence that happened during their lifetime (for current partner or last violent former partner violence) ($\text{CP_C_INJURY}=1$ or $\text{FP_C_INJURY}=1$) or since age 15 (in case of non-partner violence) ($\text{NP_ALLC_INJURY}=1$) out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$).

W_IPV_LIFDANG: Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner during their lifetime**Characteristics**

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Current partner or last violent former partner
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Formula	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_LIFDANG} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_LIFDANG} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3} * 100$
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Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threatening) or sexual violence perpetrated by current partner or last violent former partner during their lifetime ($\text{CP_LIFDANG}=1$ or $\text{FP_LIFDANG}=1$) out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who have ever had an intimate partner ($1 \leq \text{IP_EXIST} \leq 3$).

W_NPV_LIFDANG: Proportion of women (18-74) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15**Characteristics**

Sex of victim	Women
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Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Since age 15

Dimensions

Formula	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and NP_ALL_LIFDANG} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
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Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threatening) or sexual violence perpetrated by non-partner since age 15 ($\text{NP_ALL_LIFDANG}=1$) out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$).

W_IPNPV_LIFDANG: Proportion of women (18-74) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threats) or sexual violence during adulthood

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Current partner, last violent former partner or non-partner
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15; for intimate partner lifetime)

Dimensions

Formula	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_LIFDANG} = 1 \text{ or FP_LIFDANG} = 1 \text{ or NP_ALL_LIFDANG} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
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Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threatening) or sexual violence that happened since age 15 (non-partner) ($\text{NP_ALL_LIFDANG}=1$) or during their lifetime (current partner or last violent former partner) ($\text{CP_LIFDANG}=1$ or $\text{FP_LIFDANG}=1$) out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$).

W_IPV_REPORT: Proportion of women (18-74) who talked about or reported physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner during their lifetime, by person they talked to or institution to which they reported the violence

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Current partner or last violent former partner
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Lifetime

Dimensions

Talked with / Reported to	Formula
Close person	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_R_CLSPERS} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_R_CLSPERS} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
Health or social service	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_R_HLTHSERV} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_R_HLTHSERV} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
Support service	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_R_VSSERV} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_R_VSSERV} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
Police	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_R_POLICE} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_R_POLICE} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$
Any person or organisation	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CP_R_CLSPERS} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CP_R_HLTHSERV} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CP_R_VSSERV} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CP_R_POLICE} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_R_CLSPERS} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_R_HLTHSERV} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_R_VSSERV} = 1 \text{ or } \text{FP_R_POLICE} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who talked about or reported physical (including threatening) or sexual violence perpetrated by current partner or last violent former partner, out of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced intimate partner violence ($1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$), observed by person they talked to or institution where they reported the violence.

Concept of *close person* should be understood its widest meaning, including both family and friends. *Family members (relatives)* include an intimate partner, blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. When providing an explanation for the respondent, if clearer, it can be explained that it refers to reporting or talking to any doctor or nurse, or any other health/medical worker.

Victim support organisation means any organisation or official body providing help to victims of violence, e.g. social services, helplines, shelters, etc.

The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

W_NPV_REPORT: Proportion of women (18-74) who talked about or reported physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by person they talked to or institution to which they reported the violence

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Non-partner
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Since age 15

Dimensions

Talked with / Reported to	Formula
Close person	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_ALLR_CLSPERS = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_EXPER = 1} * 100$
Health or social service	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_ALLR_HLTHSERV = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_EXPER = 1} * 100$
Support service	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_ALLR_VSSERV = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_EXPER = 1} * 100$
Police	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_ALLR_POLICE = 1}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_EXPER = 1} * 100$
Any person or organisation	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } (NP_ALLR_CLSPERS = 1 \text{ or } NP_ALLR_HLTHSERV = 1 \text{ or } NP_ALLR_VSSERV = 1 \text{ or } NP_ALLR_POLICE = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } NP_EXPER = 1} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who talked about or reported sexual or physical violence (including threatening) perpetrated by non-partner since age 15 out of women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74) who have ever experienced non-partner violence (NP_EXPER=1), observed by person they talked to or institution where they reported the violence (further details about concepts of persons/organisation under indicator W_IPV_REPORT).

W_IPNPV_LIMIT: Proportion of women (18-74) having limitations to their everyday activities as a consequence of physical (including threats) or sexual violence during adulthood

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Any
Type of violence	Physical (including threatening) or sexual violence
Reference period	Adulthood (for non-partner since age 15 for intimate partner; lifetime)

Dimensions

Formula	$\frac{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74 \text{ and } (CP_LIMIT_ACT = 1 \text{ or } FP_LIMIT_ACT = 1 \text{ or } NP_LIMIT_ACT = 1)}{SEX = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq AGE \leq 74} * 100$
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Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women ($SEX=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$) who have limitations in everyday activities that are a consequence of physical (including threatening) or sexual violence ($CP_LIMIT_ACT=1$ or $FP_LIMIT_ACT=1$ or $NP_LIMIT_ACT=1$) that happened since age 15 (non-partner) or during their lifetime (intimate partner) out of all women of this age ($18 \leq AGE \leq 74$).

5.1.3.2. Indicators on frequency, severity, seriousness and reporting of the violence experienced by men

Violence can take many shapes and forms. While women have been found to be the victims in most cases, men also experience violence, although not as often as women and not with such frequency or severity.

The indicators can be calculated only for the countries that included men as part of the target population. Please note that methodological and technical aspects (i.e. definitions, concepts and formulas) of the indicators for men are the same as for women, hence one can use the information provided for women. The only difference in formulas is that instead of having $SEX=2$ (women), variable SEX will be equal '1' for men.

5.1.4. Indicators on sexual harassment at work (prevalence, frequency, reporting, opinion)

The following set of indicators aims to collect information about sexual harassment at work⁽⁴²⁾ by defining the victims' risk pattern, the victim-perpetrator relationship and the dynamic of this phenomenon.

For detailed information on types of behaviour covered under this type of violence, see [Chapter 4: Description of datasets and variables](#), i.e. for $SH_STARING-SH_OTH$. Only unwanted behaviours regarding a person's work are included, as are experiences with people with whom they had a professional relationship at the time of the event. Thus, instead of *lifetime*, indicators from this section refer to *working life*.

5.1.4.1. Indicators on sexual harassment at work against women (prevalence, frequency, reporting, opinion)

Harassment at work for women dates back to women's first foray into the workforce, as early as colonial times. The most common form of workplace harassment that women face is sexual harassment, in particular, unwanted and unavoidable sexual attention from co-workers⁽⁴³⁾. Moreover, although both men and women are victims of workplace harassment, women experience more sexual harassment at work than men do⁽⁴⁴⁾.

For further (in-depth) analysis of the sexual harassment at work experienced at the current job, one can use the following variables, including full-time or part-time main job ($FULL_PART_JOB$), permanency of main job ($TEMP_JOB$), economic activity of local unit for main job ($NACE_D2$) or occupation in main job ($ISCO_D2$). The corresponding definitions of these variables are provided in [Chapter 4](#).

W_SHW_AGE_OCCUR: Proportion of ever-working women who have experienced sexual harassment at work, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Work context
Type of violence	Sexual harassment at work

⁽⁴²⁾ For more information about the concepts of sexual violence, see [Section 1.1](#) of this document.

⁽⁴³⁾ Fitzgerald, L. F., *Sexual harassment: violence against women in the workplace*, *American Psychologist* 1993, 48 (10): pages 1070–1076.

⁽⁴⁴⁾ Warchol, G., *Workplace Violence, 1992-96*, U.S. Department of Justice 1998 (available at <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/wv96.pdf>).

Dimensions

Age	When	Formula
18-29	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and SH_OCCUR} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{SH_OCCUR} \leq 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Working life	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
30-44	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and SH_OCCUR} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{SH_OCCUR} \leq 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Working life	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 30 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 44 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
45-64	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and SH_OCCUR} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{SH_OCCUR} \leq 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Working life	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 45 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 64 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
65-74	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_OCCUR} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{SH_OCCUR} \leq 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Working life	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 65 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
18-74	Last 12 months	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_OCCUR} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Last 5 years	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } 1 \leq \text{SH_OCCUR} \leq 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Working life	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 29 (18≤AGE≤29); 30 to 44 (30≤AGE≤44); 45 to 64 (45≤AGE≤64); 65 to 74 (65≤AGE≤74) or 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced sexual harassment at work during the last 12 months (SH_OCCUR=1); the last 5 years (1≤SH_OCCUR≤2); during their working life (including cases when reference time is unknown) (SH_EXPER=1) out of all women (SEX=2) of the relevant age group who have ever had a job (ACT_STAT=1 or EVER_WORK=1).

W_SHW_TYPEP: Proportion of ever-working women (18-74) who have experienced sexual harassment at work during their working life, by type of perpetrator
Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Type of violence	Sexual harassment at work
Reference period	Working life

Dimensions

Sex of perpetrator	Type of perpetrator	Formula
Male	Co-worker	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_M_COLL} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Boss	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_M_BOSS} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Client	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_M_NEMP} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Any perpetrator	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_MALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
Female	Co-worker	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_F_COLL} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Boss	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_F_BOSS} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Client	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_F_NEMP} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
	Any perpetrator	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced sexual harassment at work during their working life, by type of perpetrator, out of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who have ever had a job ($\text{ACT_STAT}=1$ or $\text{EVER_WORK}=1$).

A perpetrator of sexual harassment at work can be any individual who is connected to the respondent's work environment. This could be a supervisor, manager, co-worker, or even a non-employee like a customer, patient, passenger, student, supplier, contractor, or vendor, as long as their relationship is professional. Hence, the type of perpetrator should be in line with the relationship at work and not with the personal relationship with the perpetrator. Moreover, the respondents chose a type of relationship that she/he had with a perpetrator at the time when the (latest) event happened. For instance, the perpetrator was the respondent's colleague at the time when sexual harassment happened, but is now her/his boss. Furthermore, the types of perpetrators are defined according to type of relationship and authority/power that one may have over the other and use it in a certain way: colleague/co-worker; boss/supervisor; non-employee (e.g. client, student, etc.); someone else.

A *co-worker*, also known as colleague, or fellow worker, is a person with whom one works, typically someone in a similar role or at a similar level within an organisation. A *boss*, also known as a supervisor, overseer, facilitator, monitor or area coordinator, is the job title of a management position that is primarily based on authority over a worker or being in charge of a workplace. A *non-employee* is someone with whom the respondent has a professional relationship but who does not work in the same workplace as the respondent (e.g. client, customer, patient, student, passenger, etc.).

Any male perpetrator and any female perpetrator also includes cases when the exact professional relationship is not known as the respondent only responded that it was perpetrated by a male or female perpetrator.

W_SHW_F: Proportion of ever-worked women (18-74) who have experienced repeated sexual harassment at work during their working life

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Work context
Type of violence	Sexual harassment at work
Reference period	Working life

Dimensions

Frequency	Formula
Repeated	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{SH_REPEAT} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$
Once	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{SH_REPEAT} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{ACT_STAT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 1)} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) who experienced sexual harassment at work repeatedly (SH_REPEAT=1) or once (SH_REPEAT=2) out of women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74) who have ever had a job (ACT_STAT=1 or EVER_WORK=1).

W_SHW_REPORT: Proportion of ever-worked women (18-74) who talked about/reported sexual harassment at work within the last 12 months, by person they talked to or institution to which they reported the sexual harassment

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Work context
Type of violence	Sexual harassment at work
Reference period	Working life

Dimensions

Talked with / Reported to	Formula
Someone at work	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{SHR_COUNS} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SHR_BOSS} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SHR_COLL} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{SH_OCCUR} = 1} * 100$
Police	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{SHR_POLICE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{SH_OCCUR} = 1} * 100$
Official body or health or support service	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{SHR_OFFIC} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SHR_SOCSEV} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SHR_VICSEV} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{SH_OCCUR} = 1} * 100$

Talked with / Reported to	Formula
Friend, family member or someone else	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{SHR_CLSPERS} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SHR_OTH} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{SH_OCCUR} = 1} * 100$
Any person or organisation	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{SH_REPORT} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{SH_OCCUR} = 1} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who talked during last 12 months about or reported the sexual harassment at work, out of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who have experienced sexual harassment at work during the last 12 months ($\text{SH_OCCUR}=1$).

Someone at work includes talking to a counsellor (SHR_COUNS), boss or manager (SHR_BOSS), colleague or another employee (SHR_COLL). A *counsellor* is a person trained to give guidance on matters such as work-related issues, including sexual harassment at work. Apart from a counsellor, any other person at the respondent's workplace who deals with these issues can be considered to have the same status.

The concept of *reporting to police* covers all sorts of different scenarios, ranging from ringing the police or going to a police station to filing an official complaint.

The concept of *official body* (SHR_OFFIC) includes any official body other than police, such as an equality body. A *health service* is a service such as a hospital or ambulance providing medical treatment and care to the public or to a particular group. The *social services* are a range of public services provided by the government, private, profit and non-profit organisations. Their aim is to promote social welfare, using trained professionals. Social work often involves advocacy on behalf of and aid to people who are poor, elderly, homeless, unemployed, etc. (SHR_SOCSEV). *Victim support organisation* means any organisation or official body providing help to victims of violence, e.g. social services, helplines, shelters, etc. (SHR_VICSEV).

Friend, family member or someone else includes talking with a close person (SHR_CLSPERS) or someone else (SHR_OTH). Concept of *close person* should be understood its widest meaning, including both family and friends.

Family members (relatives) include an intimate partner, blood relatives such as parents and children, and other blood relatives who may be living at the same address or non-cohabiting, as well as other household members or relatives by marriage or adoption, such as siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, relatives by marriage (in-laws), etc. *Friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

It is important to highlight that the indicator also includes cases when the respondent during the last 12 months talked about or reported the earlier experience of sexual harassment at work (experienced earlier than last 12 months).

W_SHW_COMMON: How common is sexual harassment at work according to women who have experienced this type of violence vs women who have not

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Work context
Type of violence	Sexual harassment at work
Reference period	Working life

Dimensions

Experienced sexual harassment at work	Commonness	Formula
Yes	Very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and SH_COMMON} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1} * 100$
	Fairly common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and SH_COMMON} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1} * 100$
	Not very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and SH_COMMON} = 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1} * 100$
	Not common at all	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1 \text{ and SH_COMMON} = 4}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 1} * 100$
No	Very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and SH_COMMON} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 2} * 100$
	Fairly common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and SH_COMMON} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 2} * 100$
	Not very common	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and SH_COMMON} = 3}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 2} * 100$
	Not common at all	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and SH_COMMON} = 4}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and SH_EXPER} = 2} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators illustrate a perception of all women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) as victims ($\text{SH_EXPER}=1$) or non-victims ($\text{SH_EXPER}=2$) of sexual harassment at work on the commonness of such violence (SH_COMMON) out of all female victims ($\text{SEX}=2$ and $\text{SH_EXPER}=1$) or female non-victims (but ever-worked) ($\text{SEX}=2$ and $\text{SH_EXPER}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$).

The indicators observe the attitudes toward sexual harassment from the perspective of a victim and non-victim of such violence. For in-depth analysis, one can analyse whether the respondent's perception was influenced by their own sex, age, type of job, etc. Together with in-depth analysis, this may provide a set of tools to assess the violence-related beliefs, behaviours, and influences, and to evaluate programmes to prevent such violence.

5.1.4.2. Indicators on sexual harassment at work experienced by men (prevalence, frequency, reporting, opinion)

Violence can take on many shapes and forms. While women have been found to be the victims in most cases, men also experience violence, although not as often as women and not with such frequency or severity.

The indicators can be calculated only for the countries that included men as part of the target population. Please note that methodological and technical aspects (i.e. definitions, concepts and formulas) of the indicators for men are the same as for women, hence one can use the information provided for women. The only difference in formulas is that instead of having $\text{SEX}=2$ (women), variable SEX will be equal '1' for men.

5.1.5. Indicators on violence in childhood

Violence against children concerns physical, sexual or emotional abuse. It occurs in many settings, including a child's home, school, community or the internet. The perpetrator of this type of violence can be any person, a family

member (relative), teacher, family friend, neighbour, stranger or other children. This violence may play a tremendous role on the well-being and developmental growth of children, and may inflict harm, pain or humiliation on them⁽⁴⁵⁾.

The concept of *childhood* used in this section refers to a period in respondent's life before the age of 15.

5.1.5.1. Indicators on sexual violence against women experienced in childhood

Violence against girls happens on every continent, in every social and economic class, and in every kind of familial or communal structure. Girls around the world face various forms of violence including rape, female genital mutilation, physical violence (including threatening) and child marriage. Violence can stop girls from going to school, stop their physical or emotional development, and even lead to death. With a focus on sexual violence, the following set of indicators observes violence experienced by women in their childhood.

Sexual violence experienced by women in childhood

Research shows that about 90 % of children who are victims of sexual abuse know their abuser. People that the family trusts are the sexual abusers in approximately 60 % of cases, and in 30 % of cases are family members. The younger the victim, the more likely it is that the abuser is a family member. Of those molesting a child under six, 50 % were family members⁽⁴⁶⁾.

The sexual abuser can also be the intimate partner. However, as intimate partner violence is covered under a separate set of indicators, the sexual violence perpetrated by intimate partner before the age of 15 is not included.

W_CH_SV_TYPEP: Proportion of women (18-74) who experienced sexual violence in their childhood, by type of perpetrator

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-74
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of violence	Childhood violence
Reference period	Before the age of 15

Dimensions

Type of perpetrator	Formula
Father	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CH_OS_FATH} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_FATH} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Mother	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CH_OS_MOTH} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_MOTH} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Brother	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CH_OS_BROT} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_BROT} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Sister	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CH_OS_SIST} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_SIST} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Other relative	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CH_OS_M_OTHREL} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_OS_F_OTHREL} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_M_OTHREL} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_F_OTHREL} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

⁽⁴⁵⁾ For more information about the concepts of violence experienced in childhood, see Section 1.1 of this document.

⁽⁴⁶⁾ Finkelhor, D., Scattuck, A., *Characteristics of crimes against juveniles*, University of New Hampshire, Crimes against Children Research Center, 2012 (available at https://www.academia.edu/9728770/Characteristics_of_crimes_against_juveniles) and and Whealin, J., *Child Sexual Abuse*, National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, US Department of Veterans Affairs, 2007.

Type of perpetrator	Formula
Friend	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CH_OS_M_FRND} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_OS_F_FRND} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_M_FRND} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_F_FRND} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Professional	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CH_OS_M_PROF} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_OS_F_PROF} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_M_PROF} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_F_PROF} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Other person known to them	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CH_OS_M_OTHKN} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_OS_F_OTHKN} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_M_OTHKN} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_F_OTHKN} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Stranger	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CH_OS_M_STRG} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_OS_F_STRG} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_M_STRG} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_F_STRG} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Other or undefined perpetrator	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{CH_OS_OTH} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_OS_UNDEF} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_OTH} = 1 \text{ or } \text{CH_RP_UNDEF} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Any male perpetrator	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CH_SV_MALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Any female perpetrator	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CH_SV_FEMALE} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Any perpetrator known to them	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CH_SV_KNOW} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$
Any perpetrator	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } \text{CH_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicators show a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who experienced sexual violence before the age of 15 ($\text{CH_SV_EXPER}=1$) out of all women of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) by type of perpetrator.

A *father* usually refers to biological father. However, any other male person such as a stepfather, foster father, or grandfather can be considered as a ‘father figure’ if the respondent did not have a biological father. As the sex of perpetrator is of extreme importance, in the case of a person with same-sex parents, ‘father’ must be always a male person. A *mother* usually refers to biological mother. However, any other female person such as a stepmother, foster mother, or grandmother can be considered as a ‘mother figure’ if the respondent did not have a biological mother. As the sex of perpetrator is of extreme importance, in the case of a person with same-sex parents, ‘mother’ must be always a female person.

A *brother* should be understood in its widest sense to include biological brothers, half-brothers, foster brothers and stepbrothers. A *sister* should be understood in its broadest sense, including a biological sisters, half-sisters, foster sisters and stepsisters.

Other relative is any male or female relative apart from *father*, *mother*, *brother* or *sister*, such as a child, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt, cousin, nephew, niece, in-laws, etc.

A *friend* refers to several concepts such as friend, family friend, or schoolmate. All these concepts should be understood in their widest meaning. For instance, *friends* are people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom they share private concerns and issues.

A *professional* should be understood in its broadest sense (teachers, professors, medical staff (doctors, nurses, etc.), religious leaders, etc.).

Any *other person known to the respondent* covers all other people who are known to the respondent but are not mentioned in other response options. For instance, a neighbour, a parent of a child’s schoolmate, etc. As this was the case with some of the previous response options, this one should also be understood in its widest meaning.

A *stranger* is someone completely unknown to the respondent. However, the respondent would know the sex of this person, which might not be the case for *other person*.

Other person is person with whom the respondent had a relationship at the time of violence different than any of the previously listed, i.e. apart from relatives, friends, strangers, etc. *Undefined perpetrator* is a person whose sex the respondent was unable or unwilling to reveal, the same applying to the nature of the relationship between perpetrator and respondent.

Young women who experienced sexual violence in childhood

Experiences of sexual violence in childhood hinder all aspects of development: physical, psychological (emotional) and social. Apart from the physical injuries that can result, research has consistently showed that the sexual abuse of children is associated with a wide array of mental health consequences and adverse behavioural outcomes in adulthood.

For that reason, the SDG 16.2.3 indicator observes young women (and men) aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by the age of 18. However, as the EU-GBV considers childhood before the age of 15, the following indicator observes young women (18-29) who experienced sexual violence before the age of 15. The same indicator is observed for young men in the next sub-section.

W_CH_SV_1829: Proportion of young women (18-29) who experienced sexual violence in their childhood

Characteristics

Sex of victim	Women
Age of victim	18-29
Sex of perpetrator	Both sexes
Type of perpetrator	Any
Type of violence	Childhood violence
Reference period	Before the age of 15

Dimensions

Formula	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29 \text{ and } \text{CH_SV_EXPER} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29} * 100$
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Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 29 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29$) who experienced sexual violence before the age of 15 ($\text{CH_SV_EXPER}=1$) out of women of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 29$).

5.1.5.2. Indicators on sexual violence experienced in childhood by men

Sexual violence against children is a global issue that happens to both girls and boys. Exposure to violence is associated with many health issues such as depression, HIV, and may even lead to suicide.

Like girls, also boys may lose their reproductive capability due to sexual abuse that often includes physical violence, or as a psychological consequence of such violence. Moreover, they may face rejection by their families or communities.

The indicators can be calculated only for the countries that included men as part of the target population. Please note that methodological and technical aspects (i.e. definitions, concepts and formulas) of the indicators for men are the same as for women, hence one can use the information provided for women. The only difference in formulas is that instead of having $\text{SEX}=2$ (women), variable SEX will be equal '1' for men.

5.1.6. Indicators on awareness of support services and free legal aid

The following set of indicators shows whether the respondent is aware of specific helplines or shelters observed separately for victims and non-victims of violence, i.e. for persons who experienced sexual or physical violence (including threatening) by intimate partner (during their lifetime) or by non-partner (since age 15), or who have experienced stalking or sexual harassment at work (during their lifetime).

A *support service* refers to a wide range of services available for persons who are victims of diverse forms of violence, whether they are run by central and local public authorities or by non-profit organisations.

A *helpline* in this case is a special telephone service that is a 24-hour reachable and free of charge, which people can call for advice about violence. Furthermore, it is not usually necessary for the caller to report a crime in order to receive help or advice. *Other helpline* is a helpline that is not free of charge or a 24-hour reachable.

Specific shelters are institutions that offer free-of-charge accommodation for victims of domestic violence and accept children, while *other shelters* offer such services not only to victims of this violence, but also to a wider population^(*).

5.1.6.1. Indicators on women’s awareness of support services

Women’s awareness of support services

Indicators report on whether the respondent is aware of specific support services. Hence, indicators aim to measure whether a country has this kind of service. If it does, the indicators then measure the population awareness. See the metadata for more information about existence of specific shelters in the relevant country of interest.

W_KA_VICSERV: Proportion of women (18-74) as victims of intimate or non-partner violence, stalking or sexual harassment at work or non-victims who are aware of support services

Characteristics

Sex of respondent	Women
Age of respondent	18-74

Dimensions

Experienced violence	Awareness	Formula
Yes	Are aware of support services	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or NP_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or ST_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or SH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ and } (\text{KA_HELPLINE} = 1 \text{ or KA_OTHHELPLINE} = 1 \text{ or KA_SHELTER} = 1 \text{ or KA_OTHSHELTER} = 1 \text{ or KA_OTHSUPSERV} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or NP_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or ST_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or SH_EXPER} = 1)} * 100$
	Are not aware of support services	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or NP_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or ST_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or SH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ and } (\text{KA_HELPLINE} = 2 \text{ or KA_OTHHELPLINE} = 2 \text{ or KA_SHELTER} = 2 \text{ or KA_OTHSHELTER} = 2 \text{ or KA_OTHSUPSERV} = 2) \text{ and } (\text{KA_HELPLINE} \neq 1 \text{ and KA_OTHHELPLINE} \neq 1 \text{ and KA_SHELTER} \neq 1 \text{ and KA_OTHSHELTER} \neq 1 \text{ and KA_OTHSUPSERV} \neq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or NP_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or ST_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or SH_EXPER} = 1)} * 100$

^(*) For more information, see Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2012 (available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0029>).

Experienced violence	Awareness	Formula
	Are aware of support services	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ or } \text{IP_EXIST} = 4) \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } \text{ST_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } (\text{SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 2) \text{ and } (\text{KA_HELPLINE} = 1 \text{ or } \text{KA_OTHHHELPLINE} = 1 \text{ or } \text{KA_SHELTER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{KA_OTHSHELTER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{KA_OTHSUPSERV} = 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ or } \text{IP_EXIST} = 4) \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } \text{ST_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } (\text{SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 2)} * 100$
No	Are not aware of support services	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ or } \text{IP_EXIST} = 4) \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } \text{ST_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } (\text{SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 2) \text{ and } (\text{KA_HELPLINE} = 2 \text{ or } \text{KA_OTHHHELPLINE} = 2 \text{ or } \text{KA_SHELTER} = 2 \text{ or } \text{KA_OTHSHELTER} = 2 \text{ or } \text{KA_OTHSUPSERV} = 2) \text{ and } (\text{KA_HELPLINE} \neq 1 \text{ and } \text{KA_OTHHHELPLINE} \neq 1 \text{ and } \text{KA_SHELTER} \neq 1 \text{ and } \text{KA_OTHSHELTER} \neq 1 \text{ and } \text{KA_OTHSUPSERV} \neq 1)}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ or } \text{IP_EXIST} = 4) \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } \text{ST_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } (\text{SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 2)} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) aged 18 to 74 ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) as

- victims of sexual or physical violence (including threatening) perpetrated by intimate partner (during lifetime) ($1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3$) or by non-partner (since age 15) ($\text{NP_EXPER}=1$), or of stalking ($\text{ST_EXPER}=1$) or of sexual harassment at work ($\text{SH_EXPER}=1$);
- persons who neither experienced sexual nor physical violence (including threatening) by intimate partner (during lifetime) nor ever had intimate partner ($\text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER}=4$ or $\text{IP_EXIST}=4$) nor experienced non-partner violence (since age 15) ($\text{NP_EXPER}=2$), nor stalking ($\text{ST_EXPER}=2$) nor sexual harassment at work, nor person ever worked ($\text{SH_EXPER}=2$ or $\text{EVER_WORK}=2$);

who are aware or not of support services, out of women ($\text{SEX}=2$) of this age ($18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$) who are victims or not of aforementioned types of violence.

Women's knowledge of free legal aid

Indicators report on whether the respondent is aware of specific assistance intended for victims of violence as for instance, people who are victims of sexual abuse are sometimes entitled to a free legal aid. Hence, these indicators aim to measure whether a country has this kind of service. If it does, the indicators then measure the population awareness. See the metadata for more information about the existence of free legal aid in the relevant country of interest.

W_KA_LEGALSERV: Proportion of women (18-74) as victims of intimate or non-partner violence, stalking or sexual harassment at work or non-victims who are aware of free legal aid

Characteristics

Sex of respondent	Women
Age of respondent	18-74

Dimensions

Experienced violence	Awareness	Formula
Yes	Are aware of free legal aid	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{ST_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ and } \text{KA_LEGALSERV} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{ST_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SH_EXPER} = 1)} * 100$
	Are not aware of free legal aid	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{ST_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SH_EXPER} = 1) \text{ and } \text{KA_LEGALSERV} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (1 \leq \text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} \leq 3 \text{ or } \text{NP_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{ST_EXPER} = 1 \text{ or } \text{SH_EXPER} = 1)} * 100$
No	Are aware of free legal aid	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ or } \text{IP_EXIST} = 4) \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } \text{ST_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } (\text{SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 2) \text{ and } \text{KA_LEGALSERV} = 1}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ or } \text{IP_EXIST} = 4) \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } \text{ST_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } (\text{SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 2)} * 100$
	Are not aware of free legal aid	$\frac{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ or } \text{IP_EXIST} = 4) \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } \text{ST_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } (\text{SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 2) \text{ and } \text{KA_LEGALSERV} = 2}{\text{SEX} = 2 \text{ and } 18 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74 \text{ and } (\text{IP_PHTHSV_EXPER} = 4 \text{ or } \text{IP_EXIST} = 4) \text{ and } \text{NP_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } \text{ST_EXPER} = 2 \text{ and } (\text{SH_EXPER} = 2 \text{ or } \text{EVER_WORK} = 2)} * 100$

Description and technical issues

The indicator shows a proportion of women (SEX=2) aged 18 to 74 (18≤AGE≤74) as

- victims of sexual or physical violence (including threatening) perpetrated by intimate partner (during lifetime) (1≤IP_PHTHSV_EXPER≤3) or by non-partner (since age 15) (NP_EXPER=1), or of stalking (ST_EXPER=1) or of sexual harassment at work (SH_EXPER=1);
- persons who neither experienced sexual nor physical violence (including threatening) by intimate partner (during lifetime) nor ever had intimate partner (IP_PHTHSV_EXPER=4 or IP_EXIST=4) nor experienced non-partner violence (since age 15) (NP_EXPER=2), nor stalking (ST_EXPER=2) nor sexual harassment at work, nor person ever worked (SH_EXPER=2 or EVER_WORK=2);

who are aware or not of free legal aid, out of women (SEX=2) of this age (18≤AGE≤74) who are victims or not of aforementioned types of violence.

5.1.6.2. Indicators on men’s awareness of support services

The indicators can be calculated only for the countries that included men as part of the target population. Please note that methodological and technical aspects (i.e. definitions, concepts and formulas) of the indicators for men are the same as for women, hence one can use the information provided for women. The only difference in formulas is that instead of having SEX=2 (women), variable SEX will be equal ‘1’ for men.

5.2. Validation before dissemination

5.2.1. Validation of indicators

Before publishing the results, it is important to analyse and interpret the results properly. The validation process should be done in two main phases. Firstly, Eurostat requires countries to transfer the defined indicators (set out in [Section 5.2.1.1](#)) for technical validation. Secondly, national experts should analyse the results in terms of how realistic they are at taking into account the overall knowledge of occurrence of gender-based violence against women and inter-personal violence and their characteristics (general knowledge, data from other surveys and administrative data).

5.2.1.1. Indicators to be transmitted to Eurostat for validation purposes

For validation purposes, countries are requested to provide a certain number of indicators to Eurostat. Based on transmitted micro data (datasets MAIN and FORM), Eurostat will calculate the same indicators and compare the values. A reason for this type of validation is purely for technical purposes – Eurostat wants to be sure that there were no errors during data transmission, and hence that Eurostat and countries are analysing the same micro files. To avoid mistakes when publishing the indicators, at a country's request, the results calculated by Eurostat could be shared with the country for comparison.

A list of indicators to be transmitted is listed below. For more information about description and technical details for these indicators, see [Sections 5.1.2-5.1.6](#). Only countries who included men in their target population should provide the indicators from the second table.

Indicators on violence against women by types of violence

W_IPV_TYPE_AGE: Proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of violence and age group

W_NPV_TYPE_AGE: Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by type of violence and age group

W_IPNPV_TYPE_AGE: Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence and age group

Indicators on violence experienced by men by types of violence

M_IPV_TYPE_AGE: Proportion of ever-partnered men who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of violence and age group

M_NPV_TYPE_AGE: Proportion of men who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by type of violence and age group

M_IPNPV_TYPE_AGE: Proportion of men who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence and age group

5.2.1.2. Analysis and interpretation of results

As explained in [Section 2.1.1](#), the involvement of VAW experts and other relevant stakeholders is of extreme importance as their knowledge and expertise are essential for data analysis and interpretation of results. Firstly, the experts must ensure that the results of the survey are realistic, i.e. that they correspond to reality. This could be done based on general knowledge of gender-based violence against women and other inter-personal violence in the country of interest, based on results from similar surveys or when compared with the available administrative data.

Secondly, the cross-sectional analysis of the results must make sense. For instance, it cannot happen that the prevalence rates of violence are higher for the last 12 months than for violence that happened during a lifetime.

Finally, the experts need to analyse the statistical significance of results, i.e. whether certain indicators or breakdowns cannot be published, and explain the reasons why.

5.2.1.2.1. Comparison of results with other available sources and data

General knowledge on GBV

General prevalence rates are similar as violence can be experienced by anybody: women, men or children, in all their diversity. However, violence experienced by women and men differs qualitatively. Several studies have shown that both women and men are more likely to experience violence perpetrated by men⁽⁴⁸⁾. Violence against women is rooted in the uneven balance of power between women and men and is both a cause and an outcome of gender inequalities⁽⁴⁹⁾.

Moreover, gender differences in prevalence rates of violence are visible as soon as the type of perpetrator is included: prevalence of domestic and partner violence is much higher for women than for men. When one includes other issues such as frequency or severity of violence, gender differences appear. Firstly, many more women than men in the pilot study had experienced repeated violence, either by a partner or by a non-partner. Secondly, the share of women who experienced physical or sexual violence and felt that their life was in danger was much higher when compared with men. This was even more prominent for the experience of violence perpetrated by partners. Finally, significantly more women than men experienced physical or sexual violence that caused physical injury, and the difference between women and men was even bigger when only partner violence was taken into account.

Therefore, the causes of violence experienced by women and men, motivations for this violence as well as the consequences of the violence are different for women and men (ISTAT, working paper for the TF on GBV meeting in April 2019). In other words, women and men suffer different types of violence: men are more likely to experience violence by other men in public places, and women are more likely to experience violence from men they know, often in the home (e.g. Australian study).

Comparison of results with other similar surveys

The review of national surveys that deal with the topic⁽⁵⁰⁾ (GBV, VAW, IPV, etc.) showed that almost all Member States have conducted at least one national survey during the last 20 years. However, only a half of national surveys were a dedicated survey on this topic. This database could help countries to learn about the current state of the art of surveys on these topics. Even more, countries could compare the results and methodology when interpreting and validating the survey results.

Comparison of results with administrative data

Another critical issue in publishing the survey data is the comparability with administrative data, mainly police and court statistics. Based on earlier studies, prevalence based on survey data might be higher than police statistics show⁽⁵¹⁾.

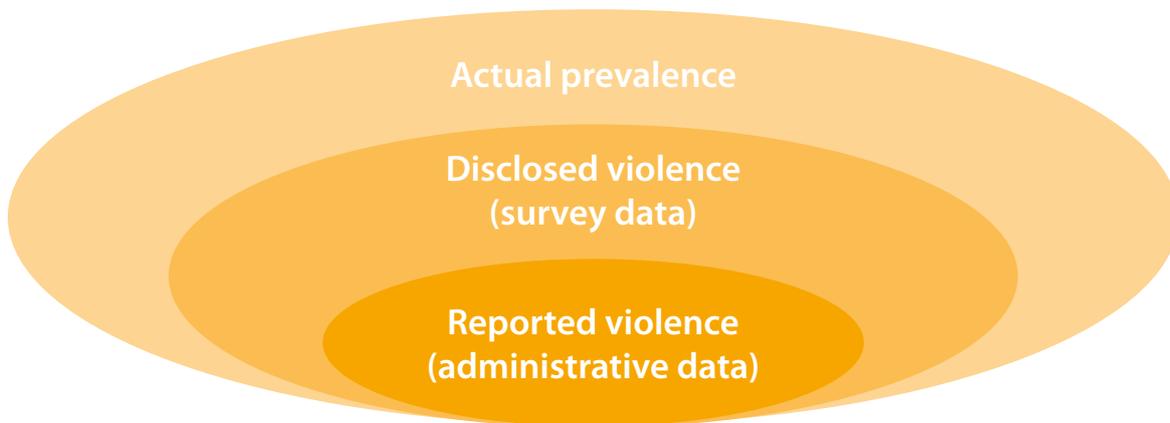
However, it is important to point out that survey data itself might be only a close proxy to real prevalence, as survey data depend on the willingness of the respondent to disclose any violence experienced. To understand the real prevalence and disclosure rate, it is important to take into account the extent to which violence is tolerated in the wider community.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ Ministry of Health, Social services and Equality. Government Office against Gender based Violence. *Survey on violence against women. Main results*, Madrid, 2015 (available at https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/gl/violenciaEnCifras/macroencuesta2015/pdf/SPAIN_SURVEY_ON_VAW_2015.pdf) and Our Watch, *Quick facts. Key statistics on violence against women in Australia*. (available at <https://www.ourwatch.org.au/quick-facts/>) and Swan, S. C., Gambone, L. J., Caldwell, J. E., Sullivan, T. P., Snow, D. L., *A review of research on women's use of violence with male intimate partners*, 2008 (available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2968709>).

⁽⁴⁹⁾ European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), *Gender Equality Index 2017. Measurement framework of violence against women. Report*, EIGE, 2017 (available at <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/gender-equality-index-2017-measurement-framework-of-violence-against-women>).

⁽⁵⁰⁾ More information available at [https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/f9da6d85-72b0-4203-a591-2e6ec70b4638/Database on national surveys.xlsx](https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/f9da6d85-72b0-4203-a591-2e6ec70b4638/Database%20on%20national%20surveys.xlsx).

⁽⁵¹⁾ EIGE, *Gender Equality Index 2015. Measuring gender equality in the European Union 2005-2012. Report.*, European Institute for Gender Equality, 2015, p. 121 (available at <https://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/mh0415169enn.pdf>).

Figure 1. Differences in data due to data sources

Source: EIGE, *Gender Equality Index 2015. Measuring gender equality in the European Union 2005-2012. Report*, European Institute for Gender Equality, 2015, p. 121 (available at <https://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/mh0415169enn.pdf>)

Additionally, survey data and administrative data serve different purposes and answer different questions. On the one hand, survey data can shed light on the level of severity and frequency as well as on socio-economic and cultural factors. On the other hand, administrative data can contribute to addressing the capacity issues of government agencies and evaluating the effectiveness of services provided for victims of such violence⁽⁵²⁾. The administrative data therefore complement survey data by providing the information on cases reported/registered/processed in the police and justice systems⁽⁵³⁾. Using both types of data collection methods in conjunction can help provide an in-depth understanding of the problem.

Lastly, countries are requested to transmit a limited number of indicators based on administrative data (see the following table)⁽⁵⁴⁾. In some countries a part of these indicators are already transmitted via joint UNODC and Eurostat data collection. Nonetheless, if data are missing, the country in question may be asked to send them to Eurostat. The details of the transmission will be discussed and agreed bilaterally.

Indicators
Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims of intimate partner violence perpetrated by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police
EIGE: Annual number of women (aged 18 and over) victims reporting rape committed by men (aged 18 and over), as recorded by police EUROSTAT: Recorded rape - police data (crim_off_cat)
EIGE: Women victims of intimate femicide (aged 18 and over) committed by a male intimate partner (aged 18 and over), as a share of the women victims of homicide (aged 18 and over) EUROSTAT: Intentional homicide of women by intimate partner (crim_hom_vrel)
Total number of calls to 24/7 free-of-charge helpline within last calendar year by sex
Total number of women (aged 18 and over) who have been accommodated in shelters for victims of domestic violence within last calendar year

5.2.1.2.2. Cross-sectional validation of indicators

When analysing the survey results, it is of extreme importance to crosscheck the values of indicators, as these checks may discover any potential errors in the formulas or in data itself. A full list of indicators and their dimensions can be found in [Annex A3.1](#) to this document.

⁽⁵²⁾ Council of Europe, *Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence*, Istanbul 2011 (available at <http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/090000168008482e>).

⁽⁵³⁾ Kendall, T., *A Synthesis of Evidence on the Collection and Use of Administrative Data on Violence against Women: Background Paper for the Development of Global Guidance*, New York: UN Women, 2020 (available at <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/synthesis-of-evidence-on-collection-and-use-of-administrative-data-on-vaw-en.pdf?la=en&vs=4056>).

⁽⁵⁴⁾ More information available at <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/data-collection#2017>.

Indicators with the same dimensions

At first, one may notice that some of the indicators that Eurostat publishes refer to the same type of violence, type of perpetrator and time of occurrence. Therefore, it is logical that these indicators have the same values (find some examples below).

Indicator	Sex of victim	Age group	Sex of perpetrator	Type of perpetrator	Type of violence	Time of occurrence
W_IPV_TYPE_PHTHSV	Women	18-74	Both sexes	Intimate partner	Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Lifetime
W_IPV_TYPE_AGE_PHTHSV 18-74	Women	18-74	Both sexes	Intimate partner	Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Lifetime
Indicator	Sex of victim	Age group	Sex of perpetrator	Type of perpetrator	Type of violence	Time of occurrence
W_NPV_TYPE_AGE_PHTHSV 18-29	Women	18-29	Both sexes	Non-partner	Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Since age 15
W_NPV_AGE_OCCUR 18-29 AH	Women	18-29	Both sexes	Non-partner	Physical (including threatening) or sexual	Since age 15

Indicators where total cannot be less than sub-dimensions

Furthermore, one must check whether a 'total' is higher than or equal to its corresponding sub-dimensions.

For instance, it cannot happen that prevalence of physical (including threatening) or sexual violence is lower than prevalence of physical violence (including threatening) or lower than sexual violence which happened to the same population, perpetrated by the same type of perpetrator and during the same time. Similarly, it cannot happen that prevalence of violence during the last 12 months is higher than prevalence during a lifetime or since age 15. Lastly, it cannot happen that prevalence of, for instance, sexual violence perpetrated by any perpetrator is lower than prevalence of sexual violence perpetrated by non-partner.

However, there are some exceptions to these rules. At first, when crosschecking the values of indicators, one must pay attention to the sub-group of the target population. In other words, indicators which refer to violence experienced by intimate partner take into account only a part of a population which has ever had any intimate partner, while indicators covering violence committed by any perpetrator cover the whole target population. Thus, one must be careful when comparing results of violence committed by any perpetrator and by intimate partner as they observe different populations (assuming that a sample contains at least one person who has never had an intimate partner and at least one person who has).

A similar state of affairs applies in the case of prevalence rates observed for different age groups. For instance, one may assume that violence experienced by the total population aged 18-74 cannot be lower than prevalence for age group 18-29. However, note that indicators by age groups take into account only the sub-population of that age.

Lastly, one must be extra careful when analysing the results of *physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence* occurred during different times. It can happen that this type of violence observed for e.g. a lifetime can be lower than the same type of violence that happened during last 12 months. This situation can happen where, for instance, physical and sexual violence happened during their lifetime, but only physical violence happened during last 12 months. Therefore, only cases involving physical (including threatening) but not sexual violence will be taken into account.

5.3. Dissemination and communication of results

5.3.1. Importance of having VAW experts and other experts when disseminating and communicating the results

Early on, already during data validation, countries should start thinking about dissemination strategies, especially if the survey covers both women and men. Therefore, it is advisable to involve experts that are external to the NSI (such as VAW experts), who are capable of interpreting and communicating the survey results.

The interpretation of results by experts should ensure that the survey results are firstly, realistic and statistically significant, and secondly, that they are not misused or misinterpreted either by users or the media. In addition, the experts should be capable of formulating recommendations on how data and results should be used, e.g. which data should be used for in-depth analysis to underpin policy decisions.

When it comes to the media, the experts responsible for communicating the survey results should be prepared to respond to questions on, for instance, differences between countries or regions, to compare results from similar surveys or administrative sources, or to assess what influence the results may have on the national policy.

5.3.2. Indicators to be published at national level

5.3.2.1. General aspects of deciding on the list of indicators

The EU-GBV survey has been developed to address the data collection requirements of the Istanbul Convention. However, as a simple comparison of prevalence rates does not reflect the differing dynamics and consequences of violence, Eurostat plans to publish a wide range of indicators elaborated in Sections 5.1.2-5.1.6⁽⁶⁵⁾. Therefore, Eurostat recommends that countries follow the same approach when deciding on indicators to be published at national level.

Furthermore, it is important to involve experts in this process. The experts might have set the objectives before the survey implementation and decided to include some additional variables based on which the additional indicators or specific in-depth analysis could be performed. Some indicators could be published at a more disaggregated level if the sample is big enough (e.g. the specific age group, sub-population, regions, etc.) In contrast, the experts might decide which indicators (in comparison to those to be published by Eurostat) should be excluded from the list if data are not statistically significant or if not all the information was collected.

To conclude, dissemination of results should cover the complete set of indicators that allow for analysis going beyond simple comparisons of prevalence rates. This is particularly important if the target population includes both women and men.

5.3.2.2. Intersectional data analysis

According to the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), 'intersectionality is an analytical tool for studying, understanding and responding to the ways in which sex and gender intersect with other personal characteristics/ identities, and how these intersections contribute to unique experiences of discrimination'. Intersectionality acknowledges that women are not a heterogeneous group and may face intersectional discrimination based on several personal characteristics, such as racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

⁽⁶⁵⁾ As stated in Section 5.1.1, the final list of indicators to be published by Eurostat might be modified based on in-depth analyses of received data from the main survey. The quality of the indicators will be assessed and only statistically significant data will be published. However, other relevant indicators might be added.

Intersectionality is a horizontal priority of the EU's 2020-2025 Gender Equality Strategy. EU law, policies and their implementation should respond to the specific needs and circumstances of women and girls with intersecting identities. This particularly applies to violence against women, where the intersection of gender with other personal characteristics creates unique experiences of oppression. For example, women and girls with disabilities are more exposed to violence than other women and girls due to discrimination and stigma based on both gender and disability.

To get a complete picture of gender-based violence and of how it affects different groups of women, the EU needs comprehensive, updated and comparable data. Nevertheless, although valuable for the analysis of violence, the collection and processing of special categories of personal data such as racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, or sexual orientation are not collected by the European Statistical System/Eurostat. This is because the collection of these data is legally forbidden in several EU countries, although they might be collected in other EU countries or in some academic studies⁽⁶⁶⁾.

In contrast, other relevant intersectional aspects will be collected in the EU-GBV, such as age, disability status, migrant status (country of birth, duration of stay in the country of residence, citizenship, country of birth of parents), educational attainment level, activity status, economic independence or the degree of urbanisation of the area where the person has their usual residence. These may be used for in-depth analyses that may provide an understanding of gender-based violence that is closer to the lived experiences of women in all their diversity, and facilitate the design and implementation of appropriate, context-specific responses to violence against women.

5.3.3. Interpretation and presentation of results⁽⁵⁷⁾

5.3.3.1. Attitudes and awareness

To understand the violence prevalence and disclosure rates by survey respondents, it is important to take into account the extent to which violence is tolerated in the wider community⁽⁶⁸⁾. Research has pointed out that respondents' attitudes might reflect earlier individual experiences of violence and thus normalisation over time, or socially desirable norms in community, and therefore might not be comparable between countries⁽⁶⁹⁾.

For example, in cultures where people are ready to talk about their painful experiences, their answers may more reflect their own experiences than community norms, while in more aware communities (due to, for example, awareness-raising campaigns), people might reflect not their own opinion but socially desirable norms (e.g. politically correct answers).

Therefore, the extent to which the community is aware of, accepts and justifies gender-based violence might be important to explain survey responses about perpetration and victimisation, and the response to these behaviours/experiences.

5.3.3.2. Publishing data for women and men

The Istanbul Convention defines gender-based violence against women as 'violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately'.

This encompasses all manifestations of violence that are directed specifically against women as a consequence of unequal power relations between women and men and as means to perpetuate such inequality. It is not possible to determine the intention of the perpetrator in this survey, and so it is not possible to reliably ascertain which

⁽⁶⁶⁾ Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 Article 9 (available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R0679>) and Farkas, L., *Analysis and comparative review of equality data collection practices in the European Union. Data collection in the field of ethnicity*, European Union, 2017 (available at https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/document.cfm?action=display&doc_id=45791).

⁽⁶⁷⁾ More information available at https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/1e7c57c2-6506-4a22-8707-1d4d00ebf14b/Point_10_1c_Methodology_-_dissemination_strategies.pdf.

⁽⁶⁸⁾ Waltermauer, E., *Public justification of intimate partner violence: a review of the literature*, Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 2012, volume 13 pages 167-175 (available at <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1524838012447699>) and United Nations, *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women. Statistical Surveys*, New York 2014 (available at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/docs/Guidelines_Statistics_VAW.pdf).

⁽⁶⁹⁾ Jansen H.A.F.M., *Prevalence surveys on violence against women. Challenges around indicators, data collection and use*, UN women, 2012 (available at <https://www.unwomen.org/~media/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/CSW/57/EGM/EGM-paper-Henriette-Jansen%20pdf.pdf>) and Nayak, M.B., Byrne, C.A., Martin, M.K. et al., *Attitudes Toward Violence Against Women: A Cross-Nation Study*, 2003, *Sex Roles* 49, pages 333–342 (available at <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1023/A:1025108103617.pdf>).

specific incidents of reported violence against women are gender-based. As such, data on violence against women gathered as part of this survey should be presented as 'violence against women', as opposed to 'gender-based violence (against women)'. The presentation of the data on violence against women should be accompanied by an explanation of the gendered elements of this type of violence (elaborated below), and a reference to the concept of gender-based violence against women as defined in the Istanbul Convention.

As the focus of the Istanbul Convention is combating violence against women, the EU-GBV is also aimed at gathering data on violence against women specifically, as part of broader efforts to end gender-based violence against women and achieve gender equality in the EU. However, information about violence experienced by men can be collected with the EU-GBV by countries who wish to do so. Nevertheless, it is important to point out here that the measurement of violence against both women and men could produce misleading results regarding the gendered reality of violence. If not correctly interpreted, data on the general prevalence of violence against women and violence experienced by men presented at face value is likely to falsely suggest that the violent experiences of women and men are more similar than is actually the case, prompting oversimplification, including by the media.

General prevalence rates are similar, as violence can be experienced by anybody: women, men or children, in all their diversity. However, the violence experience by women and men differs qualitatively. Several studies have shown that both women and men are more likely to experience violence perpetrated by men⁽⁶⁰⁾. Violence against women is rooted in the uneven balance of power between women and men and is both a cause and an outcome of gender inequalities⁽⁶¹⁾.

Therefore, the causes of violence experienced by women and men, motivations for this violence and the consequences of the violence are different for women and men (ISTAT, working paper for the TF on GBV meeting in April 2019). In other words, women and men suffer different types of violence: men are more likely to experience violence by other men in public places, and women are more likely to experience violence from men they know, often in the home (e.g. Australian study).

The target population was discussed during various TF meetings and it was agreed to test the inclusion of the total population (women and men) with the pilot survey. The EU-GBV pilot survey results showed that the questionnaire is appropriate for use with both women and men and confirmed that the type of violence experienced by women and by men is different, as was expected based on the literature review⁽⁶²⁾. They also showed that while the prevalence rate of physical violence is quite similar for women and men, the prevalence rate of sexual violence is much higher for women, while both women and men experience violence more often at the hands of a male perpetrator. Therefore, it is important to emphasise how publishing only the general prevalence rate of violence disaggregated by sex could be (mis)understood by policy makers and the wider public.

Gender differences in the prevalence rate of violence are visible as soon as the type of perpetrator is included: prevalence of domestic and partner violence is much higher for women than for men. If we include other issues such as frequency or severity of violence, gender differences appear. Firstly, many more women than men in the pilot study had experienced repeated violence, either by a partner or by a non-partner. Secondly, the share of women who experienced physical or sexual violence and felt that their life was in danger was much higher when compared with men. This was even more prominent for the experience of violence perpetrated by partners. Finally, significantly more women than men experienced physical or sexual violence that caused physical injury, and the difference between women and men was even bigger when only partner violence was taken into account.

To conclude, if the survey is implemented for both women and men, the communication of the results must be careful and always cover the whole battery of indicators that enable analysis to go beyond simple comparisons of prevalence rates. It will also need to include an explanatory note on the gendered aspects of violence.

⁽⁶⁰⁾ Ministry of Health, Social services and Equality. Government Office against Gender based Violence. *Survey on violence against women. Main results*, Madrid, 2015 (available at https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/gl/violenciaEnCifras/macroencuesta2015/pdf/SPAIN_SURVEY_ON_VAW_2015.pdf) and Our Watch, *Quick facts. Key statistics on violence against women in Australia*. (available at <https://www.ourwatch.org.au/quick-facts/>) and Swan, S. C., Gambone, L. J., Caldwell, J. E., Sullivan, T. P., Snow, D. L., *A review of research on women's use of violence with male intimate partners*, 2008 (available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2968709/>).

⁽⁶¹⁾ European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), *Gender Equality Index 2017. Measurement framework of violence against women. Report*, EIGE, 2017 (available at <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/gender-equality-index-2017-measurement-framework-of-violence-against-women>).

⁽⁶²⁾ Nevertheless, one must take into account that pilot survey data are not based on a representative sample and so, due to the small number of observations, might not represent the real situation of violence in each country.

5.3.3.3. Impact of COVID-19 crisis on survey results

The COVID-19 crisis might have some impact on the prevalence of domestic violence in the context of lockdown and other measures and changes in personal economic independence, which have been shown to increase risk⁽⁶³⁾. Thus, several aspects should be taken into account when interpreting the survey results on prevalence and making a comparison between countries or over time.

⁽⁶³⁾ More information available at https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/violence-and-injuries/news/news/2020/6/the-rise-and-rise-of-interpersonal-violence-an-unintended-impact-of-the-covid-19-response-on-families?utm_source=WHO%2FEurope+mailing+list&utm_campaign=ff8a70a431-News_highlights_January_2018_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_60241f4736-ff8a70a431-103959985.

6

Quality assessment and reporting

6.1. Content of the quality reporting

The aim of this chapter is to help countries assess the quality of collected data and give guidance on how to report on preparation, implementation, data collection and data processing. For instance, countries are supposed to describe deviations from the EU-GBV methodology (e.g. sequences in the questionnaire, translation of concepts, terms or whole questions, different approaches to those stated and required by Eurostat, etc.).

Quality reporting must be done using Eurostat's metadata reporting portal, the ESS-MH (metadata handler), which has been developed for that purpose. The ESS-MH is structured according to a standard called SIMS (Single Integrated Metadata Structure) and it provides definitions and guidelines from relevant sections of SIMS. This chapter follows the structure of SIMS in numerical order and includes SIMS codes where relevant. The full description of SIMS can be found in the latest ESS handbook for quality and metadata reports⁽⁶⁴⁾.

This chapter describes what must be done to assess quality and how to report the survey quality and metadata via metadata handler tool for this survey.

6.1.1. Contact information

Information on individual or organisational contact points for the data or metadata should be provided here, so the contact point can be reached if necessary.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.01.1	Contact organisation	Full name of the organisation responsible for the EU-GBV survey at national level (e.g. Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic). An abbreviation could also be provided, but not as the only piece of information.
S.01.2	Contact organisation unit	Full name of the organisational unit responsible for the EU-GBV survey at national level, i.e. division/unit/sector/etc. An abbreviation could also be provided, but not as the only piece of information.
S.01.3	Contact name	The first and last names of the contact point(s). Please indicate the main contact person if more than one name will be provided. If the author of the report is different from the person(s) responsible for the EU-GBV survey at national level, the author's name should also be provided here. Moreover, if the author of the report changed from one version to another, a country should provide information about the person who was responsible for this version.

⁽⁶⁴⁾ Eurostat, *European Statistical System handbook for quality and metadata reports*, Eurostat, 2020 (available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/10501168/KS-GQ-19-006-EN-N.pdf>).

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.01.4	Contact person function	The job title(s) and area(s) of the responsible person(s) indicated as contacts (S.01.3) should be provided here. For example, Senior Research Assistant, Research Division; Head of Unit, Methodological Division, etc.
S.01.5	Contact mail address	Office postal address of the person(s) indicated as contacts (S.01.3) should be provided (usually this is the address of the NSI or ONA).
S.01.6	Contact email address	The email address(s) of the person(s) indicated as contacts (S.01.3) should be provided here. The mailbox of the organisation or individual email address(s) could be provided instead.
S.01.7	Contact phone number	The full telephone numbers, including country code, of the person(s) indicated as contacts (S.01.3) should be provided here.
S.01.8	Contact fax number	The fax number(s) of the person(s) indicated as contacts (S.01.3) should be provided here. However, if the fax number does not exist, one should indicate that the information is 'not available'.

6.1.2. Metadata update

Information about the date in which the metadata element was inserted or changed in the database should be provided here.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.02.1	Metadata last certified	The date of the latest certification of this metadata file in order to confirm that the metadata file produced is still up-to-date. Such a certification can also be done if the contents of the metadata file has not been amended.
S.02.2	Metadata last posted	The date when this metadata file is disseminated.
S.02.3	Metadata last update	The date when this metadata file is last updated (for Eurostat: by ESS Metadata Handler).

6.1.3. Statistical presentation

6.1.3.1. Data description (SIMS: S.03.1)

The main purpose of the EU-GBV survey is to measure gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence to address the requirements of the Istanbul Convention. Therefore, the general survey characteristics should be described here.

6.1.3.1.1. Name of the survey

A general recommendation shared in [Chapter 2](#) of this document is that the survey name should be neutral, e.g. 'Safety survey', 'Safety and security', 'Safety and quality of life'. Avoiding sensitive topics or terms that may generate anxiety or worry among respondents is essential, in order not to alert the potential perpetrators of domestic violence and not to frighten the possible victims of violence. Therefore, countries are expected to provide the title of the survey in their national language(s) as well as the translation into English (if English is not a national language).

An explanation of how the recommendation related to the name of the survey was followed, or not followed, should be provided here. A description of the difficulties encountered, and the solutions to overcome them, should also be provided: for instance, whether this issue was explained during the interviewers' training, whether interviewers reported any difficulties, and whether the respondents provided any feedback on this.

6.1.3.1.2. Introduction to the survey

There could be different ways of introducing the survey before starting the fieldwork, where an introductory letter is the first means of communicating with the respondents. It has been proven that the letter is an effective way of reducing the non-response rate, as it can gain the respondent's trust and thus increase their willingness to participate.

Furthermore, use of media for the purpose of the EU-GBV survey can also have positive outcomes, by reducing the non-response rate or helping to change behaviour regarding violence by promoting responsible reporting. Links to media campaigns, specific survey webpages, etc. could be provided here, and materials on the introduction to the survey (e.g. introductory letter, leaflet) could be provided as annexes.

6.1.3.1.3. National language(s) used and other information

Chapter 2 explains that the national interviews could be done in several languages due to the following situations: existence of several official languages, diversity of the target population, specific sampling of minorities, etc. Hence, the language(s) into which the questionnaire was translated and in which the interviews were conducted should be described here. The main challenges could also be described here, and all other relevant information could be shared here if not covered under other topics.

6.1.3.1.4. Composition of the team

Chapter 2 advises countries to involve persons with different profiles in preparing and implementing the survey, such as experts on gender-based violence against women or other forms of inter-personal violence, psychologists, professional translators, etc. With their unique background and knowledge, they can provide valuable support during various phases of the project. The information about the persons involved – number, profiles, etc. – should be reported here.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.03.1	Data description	<p>1. Title of the survey: in national language(s) and in English (if English is not a national language); guidelines followed; difficulties met; solutions used.</p> <p>2. Introduction to the survey:</p> <p>a) Introductory letter: number of letters sent; how long before interview; in which languages; short description of the content; provide the letter as annex.</p> <p>b) Media campaign: describe briefly.</p> <p>c) Any other method used, e.g. introductory leaflet; provide as annex if relevant.</p> <p>3. National language(s) used and other information.</p> <p>4. National team members:</p> <p>a) Number of main project members involved in the project (including the leader), except interviewers and field supervisors.</p> <p>b) Project team members: for each profile, number of persons with relevant profile.</p> <p>c) Additional relevant information about the involvement (role) of certain profiles (professional translators, national experts, psychologist, other) listed as project team members.</p>

6.1.3.2. Classification system (SIMS: S.03.2)

Although the classifications used in the EU-GBV survey are relevant only for the standardised variables, they should be indicated here.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.03.2	Classification system	<p>Please indicate the version used for the following classifications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SCL GEO 2. ISCED 3. NACE 4. ISCO 5. NUTS

6.1.3.3. Sector coverage (SIMS: S.03.3)

Based on Chapter 2, the interview can be conducted with only one member of the household. The reason is the safety of the respondent and the interviewer, as the abuser can be part of the victim's household. Therefore, the country should confirm here that only one member of the household was interviewed and provide explanations if any difficulties were met due to this recommendation or if it was not fully followed.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.03.3	Sector coverage	Explain briefly how the requirement that only one member of the household could be interviewed was followed; difficulties met; and solutions used.

6.1.3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions (SIMS: S.03.4)

The importance of translating and adapting the questionnaire to the national language and the national context is highlighted in [Chapter 2](#). Thus, information on translation and adaptation issues, any difficulties encountered, and the solutions used to overcome them, is of great value for understanding data quality.

6.1.3.4.1. Content of the national questionnaire

Countries should say here whether the sequence of the national questionnaire is the same as in the EU-GBV questionnaire, explain the reason for any differences and assess the possible impact on the results. Taking into account mandatory questions/sections in the common questionnaire, countries must explain if any section or question was not included. In addition, any section(s) or question(s) that have been added at national level should be listed and a short justification provided here.

6.1.3.4.2. Translation of the questionnaire

As the questionnaire provided by Eurostat is in English, countries in which English is not the official language (or one of them) will have to translate their questionnaire into the relevant language(s). The main challenge, however, is to keep the same meaning for the questions in all countries and questionnaires, which may be difficult in cases where a language does not have words/phrases equivalent to other languages.

Therefore, any difficulties encountered, and the solutions used to overcome them, should be described here. In addition, any discrepancies between the EU-GBV questionnaire and the national questionnaire as a result of translating and adapting the questionnaire should be explained: for example, how the section names were translated, if a question was split into more than one question, if one question was used instead of several questions, if a filter question was added, if there are modifications to the examples provided, and if there are modifications to the response options.

6.1.3.4.3. Translation and adaptation of terms and concepts

Guidelines for translating the terms and concepts are provided in [Chapter 2](#). However, any difficulties encountered, and the solutions used to overcome them, should be described here for the most important concepts, such as *violence, victim, perpetrator, rape* or any other term that needs to be explained.

In addition, information on whether the respondents are aware of specific helplines, shelters or free legal aid is very important. Therefore, if the country has these kinds of services, [Section Q](#) in the EU-GBV questionnaire aims to understand the population's awareness of concrete services, such as victim support services or helplines, that exist at national or local level. Hence, countries are expected to provide the names of all the organisations or services (the original names, and these names translated into English if English is not the official language) that were listed in [Section Q](#) under Form 1 (list of national support services: S.03.4-3b), which is provided in [Annex A4.1](#). Nevertheless, if the country does not have this kind of organisation or service, this must be explained here.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.03.4	Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>1. Content of the national questionnaire:</p> <p>a) Sequence: same as in the EU-GBV questionnaire or not; description of differences and provision of a short reason; possible impact on the results.</p> <p>b) Excluded mandatory questions/sections: which ones were excluded; what was the reason (national needs, stakeholders, to reduce the size/burden); assessment of the impact on the results and calculation of the indicators.</p> <p>c) Additional national questions/sections: which ones were included; what was the reason; assessment of the impact: additional burden, any issues faced during the interview, additional indicators that could be calculated, etc.</p> <p>d) Provide a list of optional variables that were not collected (i.e., all the variables where the code '97' or '997' was used in datasets)</p> <p>e) Questionnaire could be attached as an annex.</p> <p>2. Translation of the questionnaire: difficulties met and solutions used, how the section names were translated, any discrepancies between the EU-GBV questionnaire and national questionnaire: question was split into more than one question; instead of several questions, one was used, filter question added, modifications to the examples provided, modifications to the response options.</p> <p>3. Translation and adaptation of terms and concepts:</p> <p>a) Difficulties met and solutions used in translating the most important concepts: violence, victim, perpetrator, rape, any other term.</p> <p>b) Fill Form 1: list of national support services (S.03.4-3.b) given in Annex A4.1 by providing a full list of all the organisations or services (original and translated into English, if English is not the national language) that were listed under questions in Section Q of the EU-GBV questionnaire. If a country does not have this kind of support services, this has to be elaborated on here.</p>

6.1.3.5. Statistical unit (SIMS: S.03.5)

Statistical unit in EU-GBV survey is a person living in a private household. However, as it might be crucial for the EU-GBV survey to also interview temporarily absent residents (temporarily living with friends or family to escape violence), if such an approach was used, this has to be elaborated on here.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.03.5	Statistical unit	Please describe if and how the guidelines were followed: person living in a private household; whether temporarily absent residents were included (living temporarily in another household or institution (e.g. shelter)) or not.

6.1.3.6. Statistical population (SIMS: S.03.6)

The target population of the EU-GBV survey is persons aged 18-74 who live in private households, with a focus on women. However, men can be included in the target population by countries willing to do so.

Moreover, countries can expand the age limits or focus on a specific sub-population, as long as they find a way to comply with Eurostat needs and requirements (elaborated on in [Chapter 2](#)).

Countries are expected to describe the target population including:

- gross sample (total, women, men);
- age of respondents in gross sample;
- focus on any sub-population, for instance, a focus of the national survey can be 'women migrants' or 'young women'.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.03.6	Statistical population	a) Total gross sample. b) Gross sample: women. c) Gross sample: men. d) Age of respondents in gross sample. e) Focus on any particular sub-population.

6.1.3.7. Reference area (SIMS: S.03.7)

Description of geographical area to which the statistical phenomenon measured relates: the geographical area covered and a list of any regions that are excluded.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.03.7	Reference area	Description of the geographical area to which the statistical phenomenon measured relates: the geographical area covered and a list of any regions that are excluded.

6.1.3.8. Time coverage (SIMS: S.03.8)

The timing of the fieldwork should be understood as the data collection period, meaning the period of interviewing or the period of filling in the questionnaires by the respondents. The time of year in which the survey is conducted may have significant effects on the results, quality and comparability, due, for instance, to its impact on the availability of respondents.

Therefore, as the duration of data collection and its timing affect the budget, organisational aspects, availability of interviewers and respondents, and data processing and analysis (i.e. transmission of data), Eurostat recommends an 'ideal' duration of 4 months. Moreover, data collection could start in one year and end in the next. Thus, countries should report this information here as a variable in the MAIN dataset (year of survey), showing the year in which data collection, or most of the data collection, was carried out. Hence, the starting date and end date of the fieldwork should be provided.

The period of fieldwork could also be divided into stages if, for example, different modes of data collection were used. For instance, data collection may have started with CAWI but, after this stage, the respondents who were not interviewed with CAWI were interviewed by CAPI or CATI. Therefore, if different modes of data collection were used but not in parallel, the starting date and end date by mode of data collection should be provided. In any event, a detailed description of the mode(s) of data collection should be provided under SIMS: S.18.3.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.03.8	Time coverage	Time of the fieldwork: a) General starting date and end date. b) Starting date and end date by mode of data collection, if relevant.
S.03.9	Base period	The period of time used as a base of an index number or to which a time series refers should be described (e.g. base year 2000 for certain annual data). Not to be filled as base period for EU-GBV survey is not applicable.

6.1.4. Unit of measure

The data usually involves several units of measure depending upon the variables. The examples are: Euro, national currency, number of persons, and rate per 100 000 inhabitants. The magnitude (e.g. thousand, million) of numerical units should be included.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.04	Unit of measure	The units of measures used for the data set disseminated should be listed here, e.g. prevalence rate (% of persons experienced violence); number of persons; number of person in thousand; etc.

6.1.5. Reference period

This concept is included in user (ESMS-based) reports but not in producer (ESQRS-based) reports.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.05	Reference period	Reference periods in EU-GBV survey are experiences during last 12 months, last five years, lifetime.

6.1.6. Institutional mandate

This concept is included in user (ESMS-based) reports but not in producer (ESQRS-based) reports.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.06.1	Legal acts and other agreements	At European level: data on GBV are collected in order to address the requirement of Istanbul Convention (Council of Europe, Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, Istanbul 2011, available at https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/090000168008482e). At national level: please describe here if national legal acts or other reporting agreements exist in the country; if yes, please provide here list and short description for each of them.
S.06.2	Data sharing	Eurostat data collection.

6.1.7. Confidentiality

Information on ownership of data, indicating the extent to which their unauthorised disclosure could be prejudicial or harmful to the interests of the source or other relevant parties.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.07.1	Confidentiality – policy	Description of any provisions in addition to European legislation that are relevant to the statistical confidentiality applied to the data.
S.07.2	Confidentiality - data treatment	General description of the rules applied to treating microdata and macrodata (including tabular data) with regard to statistical confidentiality.

6.1.8. Release policy

This concept is included in user (ESMS-based) reports but not in producer (ESQRS-based) reports.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.08.1	Release calendar	The policy regarding the release of statistics according to a preannounced schedule should be described. It should also mentioned if a release calendar for the data set in question exists and if this calendar is publicly accessible.
S.08.2	Release calendar access	The link or reference to the release calendar should be given.
S.08.3	User access	The general policy of the organisation for data release to users should be described. This includes the scope of dissemination (e.g. to the public, to selected users), how users are informed that the data is being released, and whether the release policy determines the dissemination of statistical data to all users at the same time. For Eurostat only: Reference is also made to the impartiality protocol linked to the European Statistics Code of Practice, principle 6, where the responsible for the statistical domain should state all kinds of pre-releases.

6.1.9. Frequency of dissemination

This concept is included in user (ESMS-based) reports but not in producer (ESQRS-based) reports.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.09	Frequency of dissemination	The frequency of data collection on GBV is not yet agreed, however, Istanbul Convention clearly requires regular data collection. Please describe here if regularity of this survey at national level has been requested by data users and discussed.

6.1.10. Accessibility and clarity

The conditions and procedures by which users can access, use and interpret data should be described here.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.10.1	News release	Please provide information regarding news releases, press conferences, etc.: date, short description and link (if available).
S.10.2	Publication	Please provide information regarding publications: short description and link (if available).
S.10.3	Online database	Please provide information regarding online databases: short description about published tables and link (if available).
S.10.3.1	AC1. Data tables – consultations	QPI: AC1. Data tables - consultations: Number of consultations of data tables within a statistical domain for a given time period displayed in a graph. Not requested for EU-GBV survey domain.
S.10.4	Microdata access	Please provide information on whether the microdata files will be made available for data users. Please describe if the structure of the file is based on a national structure or a structure provided in Chapter 4 .
S.10.5	Other	Please add here any other information regarding accessibility of the data.
S.10.5.1	AC 2. Metadata – consultations	QPI: AC2. Metadata consultations: Number of metadata consultations within a statistical domain for a given time period. Not requested for EU-GBV survey domain.
S.10.6	Documentation on methodology	Please provide information on whether the national methodological report will be available for data users: short description and link (if available).
S.10.6.1	AC 3. Metadata completeness – rate (P)	QPI: AC3. Metadata completeness - rate: The ratio of the number of metadata elements provided to the total number of metadata elements applicable. Not requested for EU-GBV survey domain.
S.10.7	Quality documentation	Please provide information on whether the national quality report will be available for data users: short description and link (if available).

6.1.11. Quality management

Systems and frameworks in place within an organisation to manage the quality of statistical products and processes could be described here.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.11.1	Quality assurance	State whether the organisation has adopted a general quality management system (QMS): describe briefly the general QMS and provide a link to further details if available.
S.11.2	Quality assessment	Summarise the results of the most recent quality assessments if available.

6.1.12. Relevance

The degree to which statistical information meets the current and potential needs of the users should be described here.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.12.1	User needs	Describe briefly the main users of national EU-GBV survey results and their main needs.
S.12.2	User satisfaction	Describe here if and how much the main users were included in the preparation of the national EU-GBV survey.
S.12.3	Completeness	Describe here if any variables were not transmitted with microdata files, as they were not collected in the national EU-GBV survey: provide list of exact variables and the reason why they were not collected/delivered.
S.12.3.1.	Data completeness rate	QPI: R1. Data completeness - rate: The extent to which all statistics that are needed are available. Applicable for Eurostat.

6.1.13. Accuracy and reliability

This section describes the closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure (accuracy) and the closeness of the initial estimated value to the subsequent value (reliability).

6.1.13.1. Overall accuracy (SIMS: S.13.1)

The concept of accuracy refers to the precision of estimates computed from a sample rather than from the entire population. Accuracy depends on a sample size, sampling design effects and the structure of the population under study. In addition to that, sampling errors and non-sampling errors need to be taken into account. Sampling error refers to the variability that occurs at random because of the use of a sample rather than a census, and non-sampling errors are errors that occur in all phases of the data collection and production process.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.13.1	Overall accuracy	Main sources of errors should be described here. In case different definitions to those provided under Section 6.1.13.1 were used, please provide here the exact description.

6.1.13.2. Sampling errors (SIMS: S.13.2)

Sampling errors are the part of the difference between a population value and an estimate thereof, derived from a random sample, which is due to the fact that only a subset of the population is enumerated. Eurostat will estimate the variance and confidence interval for the main indicators presented in [Chapter 5](#) to ensure comparability of these data between countries.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.13.2	Sampling error	Describe the sampling error. In case different definitions to those provided under Section 6.1.13.2 were used, please provide here the exact description. a) Achieved sample size: total, women, men. b) Provide any comment on sampling errors and measures to reduce them.
S.13.2.1	A1. Sampling error indicators (U)	Applicable for Eurostat.

6.1.13.3. Non-sampling errors (SIMS: S.13.3)

A non-sampling error is an error in survey estimates which cannot be attributed to sampling fluctuations. Such errors can either be coverage errors, measurement errors, non-response errors, processing errors or model assumption errors:

- Coverage errors arise due to divergences that exist between the target population and the sampling frame.

- Measurement errors occur at the time of data collection. There are a number of sources for these errors, such as the survey instrument, the information system, the interviewer and the mode of collection.
- Processing errors occur in post-data-collection processes such as data entry, keying, editing and weighting.
- Non-response errors arise due to an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the desired information from an eligible unit. Two main types of non-response errors are considered:
 - unit non-response, which refers to the absence of information of whole units (households and/or persons) selected into the sample;
 - item non-response, which refers to the situation where a sample unit has been successfully enumerated, but not all the required information has been obtained.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.13.3	Non-sampling error	Describe non-sampling error. In case different definitions to those provided under Section 6.1.13.3 were used, please provide here the exact description.
	A4. Unit non-response - rate (U)	To provide unit nonresponse is not obligatory for EU-GBV domain.
	A5. Item non-response - rate (U)	To provide item nonresponse is not obligatory for EU-GBV domain.

6.1.13.3.1. Coverage errors (SIMS: S.13.3.1)

Coverage errors measure the divergence between the frame population and the target population. Therefore, countries are requested to provide information on the sampling frame and the frequency of updates to the frame. They should also provide full analyses of issues relating to coverage.

Under-coverage should be understood as target population units that are not accessible via the survey frame, e.g. persons without a phone/email address will not be listed in the list of phone numbers/email addresses. Over-coverage should be understood as units accessible via the frame that do not belong to the target population, or as target population units that are presented more than once in the frame, e.g. persons with more than one phone number/email address.

The final result of contacting a possible respondent is covered by question X1 in the EU-GBV questionnaire. However, as countries are free to choose the most appropriate sample design at national level, and thus could use different frames (e.g. population register, household register, list of addresses, etc.), question X1 does not cover the reasons for not contacting possible respondents. Furthermore, countries should provide analyses based on the information about 'non-contacting' that will be collected at national level. This should be done in a similar way as for other national surveys.

In addition, differences between the target population and the survey population should be described by sex (women and men), age (18-29; 30-44; 45-64; 65-74), degree of urbanisation (cities; town and suburbs; rural areas). This information should be provided in Form 2: Distribution of target and survey population (S.13.3.1-c) in [Annex A4.2](#).

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.13.3.1	Coverage error (P)	Coverage error measures the divergence between the frame population and the target population. Please describe: a) Frequency and timing of frame updates. b) Errors due to the discrepancies between the sampling frame and the target population and sub-populations (over-coverage, under-coverage, misclassifications, corrections (addresses, phone numbers, etc.)). c) Please fill Form 2 (S.13.3.1-c) (see Annex A4.2).
S.13.3.1.1	A2. Over-coverage – rate (P)	To provide over-coverage rate is not obligatory for EU-GBV domain.
S.13.3.1.2	A3. Common units – proportion (P)	To provide common units-proportion is not obligatory for EU-GBV domain.

6.1.13.3.2. Measurement errors (SIMS: S.13.3.2)

Measurement errors are errors that occur during data collection and cause the recorded values of variables to be different from their true values. Therefore, countries should describe here their efforts to test questionnaires, and to select and train interviewers, as well as the measures taken to ensure safety, confidentiality and anonymity.

Pretesting

Pretesting aims to improve data quality by making the questionnaire more respondent-friendly and reducing measurement errors; several pre-field laboratory methods to conduct qualitative tests are described in the guidelines. Countries are expected to describe briefly if and how the questions, terms or concepts were pretested to adapt them to the national language and context.

Pilot survey

The pilot survey is conducted to prepare and verify the survey methodology in all its stages. A short description of the pilot survey should be provided here, covering: the main purpose of the pilot survey; the sample size; the timing and duration of fieldwork; the mode of data collection; and a short description of the elements tested (e.g. interviewer training, data management, etc.).

Selection and training of interviewers

The quality of survey data largely depends on the interviewers' understanding of, and commitment to, the objectives of the survey, as well as their understanding of the tools and methodology. Moreover, non-responses occur mainly when interviewers either do not fully understand the survey's goals and concepts, ask the questions inconsistently, or record answers inadequately, which in turn lead to a general lack of uniformity in the way the survey is implemented.

If the chosen mode of data collection requires interviewers and field supervisors, they should be selected with great care due to their crucial role in this survey. Their personal characteristics, skills, attitude and sex directly influence the respondent's willingness to participate in the survey and to disclose very personal and sensitive information. Thus, a description of the selection process for interviewers, as well as their characteristics, should be provided.

Given that only a well-trained interviewer can provide quality survey data, it is important to plan and provide appropriate training to the entire team of interviewers. Following the recommendations in [Chapter 2](#), countries are expected to provide certain information regarding the training of interviewers – location, duration, participants, lecturers, etc.

Nevertheless, changes in personnel (especially for longer data collections) are sometimes unavoidable. Although some changes may have positive effects (e.g. a person was not fit for this job, low response rate, availability issues), any change requires organisational and sometimes budgetary modifications that may have a negative impact overall on timeliness and data quality. Therefore, countries should provide information here on how training was provided if there were changes in personnel after the fieldwork period started.

If only a data collection mode that does not require interviewers (e.g. CAWI) was used, this issue is not applicable. However, support for the respondents during the fieldwork period should still be provided, and this should be described under SIMS: [S.18.3](#).

Assessment of fieldwork quality

The techniques for assessing and understanding the quality of fieldwork should be described here. More information on these techniques is provided in [Chapter 2](#).

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.13.3.2	Measurement error (P)	<p>1. Pretesting of the questions/terms/concepts: methods used and short description of the pretesting. The following questions could be answered: how many cognitive interviews/focus groups/expert reviews were done, which field experts and how many were used, how was this organised, which materials were used, what were the main results and how was the questionnaire improved.</p> <p>2. Pilot survey description: main purpose and sample size, time and duration of the fieldwork, mode of data collection, elements tested (e.g. interviewer training, data management, etc.).</p> <p>3. Interviewer selection and training:</p> <p>a) Short description of the selection process for the interviewers and relevant characteristics (age, educational level, language skills, interviewing experience, expertise on topic, etc.). Only female interviewers are recommended; if the recommendation that women should be interviewed only by female interviewers was not fully followed, please describe the reason why and the solution.</p> <p>b) Interviewer training: date, duration, number of days between end of training and start of data collection, topics included, list of experts giving the training, description of practical exercises, description of training materials, technical tools used, results of evaluation of the training, any other relevant information, materials or links regarding interviewer training could be attached.</p> <p>c) Describe briefly changes in personnel if this happened after the fieldwork period started, training provided to newcomers.</p> <p>d) Training programme, interviewers manual and other materials prepared for the interviewers' training could be attached as annexes.</p> <p>4. Fieldwork quality monitoring techniques: re-visits (before and during the interview); re-contact calls; analyses of data based on interviewer. Please describe if and what was used and the main results.</p>

6.1.13.3.3. Non-response errors (SIMS: S.13.3.3)

Non-response errors occur when the survey fails to get a respondent to participate in the survey or to respond to all questions.

Unit non-response (SIMS: S.13.3.3.1)

To calculate the unit response rate, countries are requested to provide, for each sample unit, the final result of the interview and to accept it for the database. As explained in [Chapter 4](#), if the responses to all screening questions for any types of violence are 'Don't want to answer' and 'Don't know/ Can't remember', the prevalence rate cannot be calculated and therefore the interview is not accepted (see [Section 4.1.2.4](#)). The interview could not be conducted if the respondent was not contacted, or if they were contacted but it was not possible to conduct the interview for some reason. Possible reasons are listed in the questionnaire (question [X1](#) and question [X2](#)).

Countries are requested to report the number of sample units by sex of respondent and mode of data collection. This information should be provided in Form 3 in [Annex A4.3](#).

For sample units with whom the interview was not completed, due to interruption after starting the interview (interruption after beginning), countries are requested to provide the last question for which there was a response before the interruption (questionnaire, question [X2_3](#)). If possible, countries should provide all other relevant information regarding this issue: by age group and sex of the respondent, what kind of violent experiences the respondent had, etc. As this information may be crucial for the future, the provision of additional analyses at national level is highly appreciated.

Item non-response (SIMS: S.13.3.3.2)

The computation of the 'non-response' item is essential to fulfil the precision requirements. The item non-response rate for the main indicators on experiences of violence will be calculated by Eurostat based on non-response codes (8, 9, 98, 99, 998, 999). However, any national analyses regarding the unit non-response rate could also be presented here.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.13.3.3	Nonresponse error (P)	Provide relevant information regarding non-response, unit non-response as well as item non-response.
S.13.3.3.1	A4. Unit nonresponse - rate (P)	a) final results and filled tables in Form 3 (Annex A4.3): unit non-response (S.13.3.3.1-a). b) list of dropout questions, accompanied with all relevant information.
S.13.3.3.2	A5. Item non-response - rate (P)	Provide relevant information, national analyses regarding item non-response.

6.1.13.3.4. Processing errors (SIMS: S.13.3.4)

A processing error can arise in the final data collection results through the faulty implementation of correctly planned methods. Therefore, the quality checks and data editing process should be described here. Chapter 4 of this document includes several recommendations on how to cross-check the variables and to correct data accordingly. Countries are requested to describe the process for data checking and how data were edited based on the validation outcome; concrete cases should be explained here.

Another important issue is the treatment of the response option 'other'. Hence, countries are expected to describe here the variables regarding: activity status; other violent acts; other perpetrators; other injuries; someone else to whom the violence was mentioned/reported; other reasons (going back/not leaving partner, not reporting violence, not satisfied with actions by the police). Countries are also expected to: (1) describe how answers under the 'other' response options were re-categorised during the process of data editing; (2) provide a full list of the answers under the response option 'other' that it was not possible to re-categorise, since the relevant response option was not included in the question.

The full list of relevant variables for the response option 'other' is as follows:

ACT_STAT, CP_ACT_STAT, SH_OTH, SH_M_OTH, SH_F_OTH, SHR_OTH, ST_M_OTH, ST_F_OTH, ST_UNKSEX, ST_LP_M_OTH, ST_LP_F_OTH, ST_LP_UNKSEX, STNR_OTH, STRD_OTH, CH_OS_OTH, CH_RP_OTH, CH_SVR_OTH, IP_OTHPH, CP_OTHPH, CP_RVC_OTHINJ, CP_RVBACK_OTH, CP_RVLEAV_OTH, CP_LE_OTHPH, CP_LED_OTH, CP_LEC_OTHINJ, CP_LEN_R_OTH, CP_LERD_OTH, CP_OEC_OTHINJ, FP_OTHPH, FP_RVC_OTHINJ, FP_RVBACK_OTH, FP_LE_OTHPH, NP_LE_PLACE, FP_LED_OTH, FP_LEC_OTHINJ, FP_LEN_R_OTH, FP_LERD_OTH, FP_OEC_OTHINJ, NP_OTHPH, NP_PHTH_M_OTH, NP_PHTH_F_OTH, NP_PHTH_UNKSEX, NP_SV_M_OTH, NP_SV_F_OTH, NP_SV_UNKSEX, NPX_M_OTH, NPX_F_OTH, NPX_UNKSEX, NPX_OTHPH, NPX_RVC_OTHINJ, NP_LE_OTHPH, NP_LED_OTH, NP_LEC_OTHINJ, NP_LEN_R_OTH, NP_LERD_OTH, NPX_OEC_INJURY.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.13.3.4	Processing error (P)	a) Description of cross-checks, and performance of data editing according to the data validation outcome (provide a list of validation rules and describe process of editing). b) Treatment of response option 'other': description of answers listed under this response option, and how they were re-categorised; list of answers under the response option 'other' that were not possible to re-categorise (for each variable of interest). c) Any manual prepared for data managers could be provided as an annex.
S.13.3.5	Model assumption error (P)	Where models are applicable in relation to a specific source of error, they should be presented in the section concerned. This is recommended also in the case of a cut-off threshold and model based estimation. Domain specific models, for example, as needed to define the target of estimation itself, should be thoroughly described and their validity for the data at hand assessed. Not to be filled as not applicable for EU-GBV survey.

6.1.14. Timeliness and punctuality (SIMS: S.14.1)

Timeliness refers to the length of time between the availability of data and the event or phenomenon.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.14.1	Timeliness	Provide the date when results were disseminated at national level.
S.14.1.1	TP1. Time lag - first results (P)	Number of days between the end of fieldwork and first results being disseminated at national level.
S.14.1.2	TP2. Time lag - final results (P)	a) Number of days between the end of fieldwork and final results being disseminated at national level. b) Number of days between end of fieldwork and fully validated delivery of data to Eurostat.
S.14.2	Punctuality	Provide, for annual or more frequent releases: - The percentage of releases delivered on time, based on scheduled release dates. - The reasons for non-punctual releases explained and efforts to improve the situation described and the TP3 indicator, calculated and described for users. National data deliveries to Eurostat: The agreed time frame for deliveries should be included as well as the achieved dates for deliveries during a past period. Where there are several stages of publication (e.g., preliminary and final results) all should be included. Not to be filled as data collection on GBV is not regular annual data collection.
S.14.2.1	TP3. Punctuality - delivery and publication (P)	Please describe here if there was a delay of data transmission in days compared with agreed data deliverable deadlines.

6.1.15. Coherence and comparability (SIMS: S.15.1)

Comparability means measurement of the impact of differences in applied statistical concepts, measurement tools and procedures where statistics are compared between geographical areas or over time.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S15.1.	Comparability – geographical	Please provide any comment regarding geographical comparability at national level.
S.15.1.1	CC1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient	QPI: CC1. Asymmetries for mirror flows statistics - coefficient: The difference or the absolute difference of inbound and outbound flows between a pair of countries divided by the average of these two values. Not to be filled as not relevant for EU-GBV survey.
S.15.2	Comparability – over time	Provide information on possible limitations in the use of data for comparisons over time. In assessing comparability over time the first step is to determine (from the metadata) the extent of the changes in the underlying statistical process that have occurred from one period to the next. There are three broad possibilities: 1. There have been no changes, in which case this should be reported 2. There have been some changes but not enough to warrant the designation of a break in series 3. There have been sufficient changes to warrant the designation of a break in series. In the second and third cases, the changes and their probable impacts should be reported. Particularly in the third case provide information on the length of comparable time series, reference periods at which series breaks occur, the reasons for the breaks and treatments of them. Not to be filled as data on GBV are collected at EU level first time.
S.15.2.1	CC2. Length of comparable time series (P)	QPI: CC2. Length of comparable time series: The number of reference periods in time series from last break. Not to be filled as data on GBV are collected at EU level first time.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.15.3	Coherence – cross domain	Describe the differences of the statistical outputs in question to other related statistical outputs (incl. main differences in concepts and definitions, statistical unit or object, classification (nomenclature) used, geographical breakdown, reference period, correction methods etc). The order of magnitude of the effects of the differences should be assessed as well. For each output the report should contain an assessment of incoherence in terms of possible sources and their impacts. Not to be filled as should be described in detail under SIMS: S.03.4
S.15.3.1	Coherence – sub-annual and annual statistics (P)	Coherence between subannual and annual statistical outputs is a natural expectation but the statistical processes producing them are often quite different. Compare subannual and annual estimates and, eventually, describe reasons for lack of coherence between subannual and annual statistical outputs. Not to be filled as not relevant for EU-GBV survey.
S.15.3.2	Coherence – National Accounts (P)	Where relevant, the results of comparisons with the National Account framework and feedback from National Accounts with respect to coherence and accuracy problems should be reported and should be a trigger for further investigation. Not to be filled as not relevant for EU-GBV survey.
S.15.4	Coherence – internal	Each set of outputs should be internally consistent: if statistical outputs within the data set in question are not consistent, any lack of coherence in the output of the statistical process itself should be stated as well as the reasons for publishing such results. For example it may occur that the process actually comprises data from different sources. In above circumstances a brief explanation should be given. Not to be filled as not relevant for EU-GBV survey.

6.1.16. Cost and burden (SIMS: S.16)

The burden on respondents and, if available, the cost associated with the collection and production of the statistical product should be reported here. The minimum, maximum and average duration of interviews by mode of data collection should be reported here. Countries are expected to provide any comment regarding the duration of the interview and the burden on the respondents. Eurostat will calculate additional indicators based on the duration of the interview, e.g. by type of experienced violence.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.16	Cost and burden	a) Minimum, maximum and average duration of interview by mode of data collection. b) Provide short analyses on the duration of the interview. c) Provide any comment regarding the burden on respondents.

6.1.17. Data revision

The data revision policy applicable for data output from the statistical process should be described here. However, this is not applicable for the EU-GBV survey.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.17	Data revision	Revisions are not obligatory for EU-GBV domain.
S.17.1	Data revision – policy	Revisions are not obligatory for EU-GBV domain.
S.17.2	Data revision – practice	Revisions are not obligatory for EU-GBV domain.
	A6. Data revision - average size (U)	Revisions are not obligatory for EU-GBV domain.
S.17.2.1	A6. Data revision - average size (P)	Revisions are not obligatory for EU-GBV domain.

6.1.18. Statistical processing

Detailed information concerning the sampling frame, sampling design, sampling units, sampling size, weightings and mode of data collection can be found in this section. Such information is mainly used to compute the accuracy measures.

6.1.18.1. Source data (SIMS: S.18.1)

6.1.18.1.1. Using the administrative data

Although proxy interviews are not allowed, countries could use alternative data sources to obtain the relevant information, such as administrative data. However, alternative sources are allowed for some, but not all, EU-GBV variables (see [Chapter 4](#) for more details).

Therefore, the source of the raw statistical data (e.g. interviews, administrative data, other source) must be described here. For instance, if the administrative registers were used, they should be clearly described (source, primary purpose, possible shortcomings, etc.), and for which variables each administrative source was used.

6.1.18.1.2. Sampling frame and design

As the wrong description of sampling design can cause wrong calculation of measures of spread for target indicators (e.g. variance and standard deviation), the information on sampling design is very important. Hence, under this section, countries are expected to describe the methods used to obtain or create the sampling frame.

Information regarding the procedures used to update the frame, and the main coverage problems, should be reported under SIMS: [S.13.3.1](#). The sample design should be described here as well.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.18.1	Source data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using administrative sources: please provide here the information if any administrative sources are used for the data collection. If yes, please provide here a list of variables and information on administrative source(s) used for each variable. 2. Sampling frame and sample design: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Methods used to obtain or create the sampling frame. b) Specify the sampling method used: simple random sampling, stratified sampling or cluster sampling. c) Specify type of sampling design: stratified, multi-stage clustered, one stage, two stages. d) Describe sample units. e) Additional information about the sampling frame and design.

6.1.18.2. Frequency of data collection (SIMS: S.18.2)

Although the Istanbul Convention clearly refers to conducting ‘population-based surveys at regular intervals’, only one wave of the EU-GBV survey is currently planned. Therefore, any comments regarding possible repetition of data collection at national level could be added here.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.18.2	Frequency of data collection	Comments on repeating the EU-GBV survey at national level.

6.1.18.3. Data collection (SIMS: S.18.3)

Although Eurostat does not imply any constraints concerning the mode of data collection (as the most appropriate mode(s) may vary from country to country), due to the survey’s sensitive nature and research- and data-based findings, Eurostat still recommends face-to-face and computer-assisted methods over other methods. Moreover, Eurostat also supports the possibility of self-completion. The challenges of each method are related, on the one hand, to response rates, refusals and dropout rates and, on the other hand, to the safety and well-being of both the respondent and the interviewer. Moreover, the mode of collection affects the cost of the survey and creates measurement bias.

Countries are expected to describe the mode of data collection they have used, as well as the methods for assuring a high response rate. However, information on response rates is reported under SIMS 13.3.3.1.

6.1.18.3.1. Modes of data collection

Information on the modes of data collection should be provided here. In addition, countries should briefly describe the initial idea and purpose and the outcomes of different modes of data collection. For instance, if only one mode of data collection was used, countries should explain for what reasons this was done (similar surveys, pilot results, technical or organisational issues, budget constraints, mode effect, etc.).

Similarly, if more than one mode was used, countries should firstly explain the reasons for this. Secondly, they should provide information on whether mixed methods (in general) or a combination of methods for the same respondent were used, or even both. Moreover, information on the outcomes of each mode of data collection (e.g. 'it did not work in urban areas', 'young people loved this approach', 'women strongly disagreed to share their stories in this way') is very important, as it can help with assessing quality and analysing results.

If multimode data collection was used, the process should be described here: how the sample was split between different modes; the first mode, second mode, etc.; for how long one or another method was used; how many times respondents were contacted or reminded before dropping out, etc. It is also important to provide information on the number of interviewers involved for each mode (where relevant) and the number of respondents. With this information, Eurostat can estimate the number of respondents per interviewer for each mode of data collection.

Lastly, it is worth mentioning that the information provided here should match the information provided in the MAIN dataset (variables CAPI-PAPI).

6.1.18.3.2. Safety, confidentiality and anonymity measures

Ethical principles require that any research involving human subjects is framed and conducted in a way that respects the human rights of the individuals concerned. However, due to the sensitivity of this topic, the EU-GBV survey raises important methodological and ethical challenges, where safety, anonymity and confidentiality are of extreme importance. For instance, as signing a consent form may affect a respondent's willingness to disclose violence, this information may be important for data users.

Hence, any specific information about whether any difficulties were faced and how, or if they were solved within a face-to-face interview, is required. This information should be collected from interviewers using the questions at the end of the EU-GBV questionnaire on assessing the quality of the fieldwork (to be filled by interviewers after each interview) or via interviewers' focus groups after the end of fieldwork. However, if the face-to-face interview method (CAPI/PAPI) was not used for data collection, some issues are not applicable (e.g., should be filled: NA, CAWI used).

6.1.18.3.3. Flyer on support services

The flyer on support services should be prepared to assist victims and increase knowledge about available support services. Thus, countries are requested to describe briefly how this flyer was prepared (which experts were included, if relevant), how it was introduced to the interviewers and how it was given to the respondents.

6.1.18.3.4. Debriefing of interviewers and regular monitoring of fieldwork

During the data collection, one must pay close attention to the well-being of interviewers and field supervisors – i.e. their amount of work, availability, safety and emotional stability, due to the very sensitive nature of the survey topics. Hence, Eurostat advises countries to conduct regular debriefings (group discussions, one-on-one meetings with a councillor/psychologist, etc.) and regular monitoring to achieve smooth data collection and good data quality.

Thus, countries are requested to provide information on debriefings (how often and with whom) and on regular monitoring of the fieldwork, as well as information on changes in personnel due to emotional distress among interviewers.

6.1.18.3.5. Assurance of high response rate

The response rate can be influenced during all project phases – preparation, implementation and data collection. Therefore, countries can and should use various techniques and tools to improve it (many of these are described in Chapter 2), and are expected to describe briefly here the methods used to achieve a high response rate.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.18.3	Data collection	1. Mode of data collection: description what was used, if and how modes of data collection were combined, why this was the best solution, difficulties met, how many contacts were made/reminders sent, number of interviewers and respondents for each mode of data collection (if applicable).
		2. Safety, confidentiality and anonymity measures: a) Describe location(s) of the interviews: most common, best location, list public spaces that were used, difficulties met; solutions used when selecting the location of the interview. b) Interviewing in privacy: describe how common the issue was of ensuring that the respondent was alone during the interview; did it happen that the interview was interrupted; describe if any unexpected situation happened. c) Consent form: did respondents have to sign the consent form, how was the consent was given.
		3. What information was provided in the flyer; any differences between regions, cities, etc., how was it prepared, introduced to the interviewers, and given to the respondents, taking into account different data collection modes. The flyer could be provided as an annex.
		4. Debriefing of interviewers and regular monitoring of the fieldwork: a) Short description of debriefing: frequency, number of participants, trainers (e.g. psychologist, field experts, national experts on VAW, etc.), how it was organised (face-to-face meetings, focus groups, via phone, etc.), other relevant information. b) Most common issues discussed during debriefings. c) Information regarding changes in the personnel due to emotional distress. d) Description of how the regular fieldwork monitoring was done: how often, the process, difficulties met and solutions provided.
		5. Assurance of high response rate: describe briefly the methods used for achieving a high response rate: a) Incentives: type, amount, did all respondents receive it, when was this given, overall negative or positive effects, reactions of respondents, potential effect on data. b) In case of self-completed methods (e.g. CAWI), please describe how the reminders were done. c) Providing support for the respondents (e.g. a freephone number): briefly describe the process (opening times) and users (number of calls, most common questions, most common issues, etc.). The manual for the staff providing the support could be attached as an annex.

6.1.18.4. Data validation

A description of the procedures used for checking and validating the source and output data, including an explanation of how the results of these validations were monitored and used, should be provided here.

6.1.18.4.1. General information about data comparison

In addition, countries are expected to provide information about earlier national surveys on the topic, as well as information about potential administrative data on these types of violence. In other words, the main results should be compared with earlier surveys and administrative data, including short analyses. As a reminder, Eurostat collected the information about national surveys on this topic in 2017⁽⁶⁵⁾.

⁽⁶⁵⁾ More information available at [https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/f9da6d85-72b0-4203-a591-2e6ec70b4638/Database on national surveys.xlsx](https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/f9da6d85-72b0-4203-a591-2e6ec70b4638/Database%20on%20national%20surveys.xlsx).

6.1.18.4.2. Self-assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the survey results

The recent COVID-19 crisis across Europe might have had some impact on the prevalence of domestic violence in the context of lockdown measures and changes in personal economic independence, which have been shown to increase the risk. Therefore, countries need to provide here an analysis of the possible impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the survey results.

Firstly, countries should provide information on different measures introduced at national or regional level, such as when the lockdown happened, how long it lasted, how strong the measures were, etc. This information, together with the information on the time of data collection, could be useful for understanding the results and assessing the possible impact.

Secondly, countries should also describe anything related to data collection on this topic. For instance, if any question(s) were introduced, if the mode of data collection was changed, how difficult it was to conduct face-to-face interviews and be sure that the respondent was alone during the interview, etc.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.18.4	Data validation	<p>1. General information about data comparison</p> <p>a) List and short description of earlier national surveys conducted on the topic.</p> <p>b) Description of the available administrative data (police, court, victim support services, etc.) at national level.</p> <p>c) Comparison of the results of the national GBV survey and earlier surveys and national administrative statistics.</p> <p>2. Self-assessment of the impact of COVID-19</p> <p>Elaborate on the self-assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the survey results and describe any changes to the mode of data collection or national questionnaire.</p>

6.1.18.5. Data compilation

Although a description of the data compilation process includes topics such as data editing, imputation, weighting, adjustment for non-response, calibration, model used, etc., only the weighting procedure should be described here.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.18.5	Data compilation	Description of the weighting procedure: design factor, non-response adjustment, adjustment to external data sources (level, variables used and sources), substitutions, any other relevant information about weights.
S.18.5.1	A7. Imputation – rate (P)	QPI: A7. Imputation rate: The ratio of the number of replaced values to the total number of values for a given variable. Not to be filled as imputation is not allowed in EU-GBV survey datasets.
S.18.6	Adjustment	Describe the time series to be adjusted and the statistical procedures used for adjusting the series (such as seasonal adjustment methods e.g. TRAMO-SEATS, ARIMA, time series decomposition, or other similar methods). In case of adjustment, mention the type of adjustment (e.g. seasonal, calendar, trend-cycle) and if applied, the calendar used. If outlier detection and replacement was done, mention which kind of outliers (impulse, transitory changes, level shifts) were detected. Report the software and its version used for adjustment. Not to be filled as data adjustment is not allowed in EU-GBV survey datasets.
S.18.6.1	Seasonal adjustment (P)	A short description of the method used, including pre-treatment (calendar effects corrected for, calendar used, type of outliers detected and corrected, model selection and revision and decomposition scheme adopted) and specification of the seasonal adjustment tool chosen (software and version); Validation: specification of the quality measures and diagnostics used to evaluate the appropriateness of the identified model and the results of the seasonal adjustment process. Revisions: approach chosen for handling revision of seasonally adjusted data in combination or not with revision of raw data (specification of the horizon of revision seasonal factors). Not to be filled as data adjustment is not allowed in EU-GBV survey datasets.

6.1.19. Comments

Any other information that is important, but which does not fit under any other concepts, could be provided here. If relevant, key issues could be repeated. Countries could also describe briefly the annexes that will be attached to the report.

SIMS	Concept name	Explanation with an example (where relevant)
S.19	Comment	Any other relevant information, key issues repeated, information regarding annexes.

6.2. Materials that could be shared with Eurostat

6.2.1. Supplementary documents that could be shared with Eurostat

To enrich the metadata and help users to better understand the results and potential differences between countries, Eurostat advises countries to share the following documents via Metadata Handler (if possible). However, countries are not limited to only these documents:

- Introductory letter (in the national language and in English (if English is not the national language) if possible) (SIMS: S.03.1);
- Leaflet on the survey for respondents (if prepared and used) (in the national language and in English (if English is not the national language) if possible) (SIMS: S.03.1);
- Questionnaire in the national language (SIMS: S.03.4);
- Training programme (in English) (SIMS: S.13.3.2);
- Interviewers' and supervisors' manual (in the national language and in English (if English is not the national language), or at least a short summary in English, if possible) (SIMS: S.13.3.2);
- Training materials (e.g. practical exercises, such as mock stories, links to videos used in training, other materials) (in the national language and in English (if English is not the national language), or at least a short summary in English, if possible) (SIMS: S.13.3.2);
- Other manuals: for the data managers (SIMS: S.13.3.4), staff who provided support (e.g. via a toll-free number) (SIMS: S.18.3), etc. (in the national language and in English (if English is not the national language), or at least a short summary in English, if possible);
- Flyer with information on support services (in the national language and in English, if possible (if English is not the national language)) (SIMS: S.18.3).

7

Appendixes

Appendixes A1: Survey preparation and implementation

Annex A1.1: Cognitive interview protocol

Example of possible cognitive test protocol

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: READ FOR YOURSELF

- Read the question as it is written and make sure that the respondent is listening to you (not reading the questionnaire them self)
- Record the answer as it is reported by the respondent
- Use the suggested probes included after each question, and use spontaneous probes if needed
- Make sure that you enter comments under each question on problems/difficulties that come up

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: READ OUT TO THE RESPONDENT

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this interview. The purpose of this project is to develop questions about violence experienced by women and men that will eventually be asked of many people of all ages around Europe. Therefore we are testing new questions with the help of people such as you. In particular, we need to find out if the questions make sense to everyone and whether everyone understands the questions in the same way. Your interview will help us find out how the questions are working.

During the interview I will ask the questions and expect you to answer them, just like a regular survey. However, our goal is to get a better idea of how the questions are working. After answering to each question or a set of questions, I will ask you to explain how you came out with that answer and I will ask more questions to know if there is any problem in the question. Please keep in mind that I really want to hear all of your opinions and reactions. I did not personally develop the questions, so don't hesitate to indicate if something seems unclear, or if it is hard to answer, or any other problems that may arise from the questions and the answer categories.

I will take some notes, but to be sure to collect all your answers, I ask for your permission to tape this interview. The recording will be used only by the researchers working on the project.

Everything that you tell me is confidential and will be kept private. The information will be used only for the aims of the research. If you do not want to answer a question, please tell me and I will move to the next question. Finally, your interview will last about one hour. Before we begin, do you have any questions?

RESPONDENT BACKGROUND INFORMATION: IF KNOWN, DUE TO SELECTION OF THE RESPONDENT, THIS SHOULD BE PREFILLED; IF NOT KNOWN, SHOULD BE ASKED.

Sex women men

Age in completed years |__|__|

Relationship status has a partner

does not have partner

has a former partner does not have any former partner

Educational level

lower level (levels 0-2) medium level (levels 3 and 4) tertiary education (levels 5-8)

Main activity status working not working but have had job earlier

never worked

Region of residence urban

rural

ALL OTHER COUNTRY-RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION, SUCH AS ETHNIC NATIONALITY, REGION, ETC. COULD BE ADDED

THE SELECTION OF THE RESPONDENT FOR TESTING THE QUESTIONS SHOULD MATCH WITH THE RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

We will start with a practical example. Just to remind you, I will ask the question and I would like to ask you to respond, but please share with me how you come up with the answer.

Is any local bus service available in your town or city?

Yes

No

FOR INTERVIEWER: PROBES

- What does the phrase 'local bus service' mean to you?
 - What area did you think of when you heard 'town or city'?
 - Was that hard or easy to answer?
-

OK, now let's start with the questions that we are testing.

FOR INTERVIEWER: MARK THE STARTING TIME |__|__| hour |__|__|minutes

THIS PART CAN BE COVERED ONLY IF RESPONDENT HAS WORK EXPERIENCE (SEE BACKGROUND QUESTIONS).

The next questions are about your working life. Some people might have experienced unwanted behaviour with a sexual connotation by individuals in the workplace, for example, a colleague or co-worker, boss or supervisor, client, customer or patient, which made them feel offended, humiliated or intimidated.

IF RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY WORKING: Please, think about all your working life, about your current and all previous job or jobs.

IF RESPONDENT WORKED EARLIER: Please, think about all your working life, about all your previous job or jobs.

C1. During your entire working life, have you ever experienced any of the following unwanted behaviours such as inappropriate staring or leering that made you feel uncomfortable?

1. Yes

2. No

8. Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)

9. Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

FOR INTERVIEWER: PROBES

- How did you come up with this answer?
- What went on in your mind when you were asked the question?
- Was that easy or difficult to answer? Why?
- Could you please give an example of situations that you would include under 'inappropriate staring or leering'?
- In your own words, what does 'made you feel uncomfortable' mean?
- What time period were you thinking about when you answered this question?
- How did you feel about answering this question?
- Do you find this question too personal/intrusive or embarrassing? Why?
- Do you think other people would find this question sensitive? Why?

INTERVIEWER'S NOTES:

- Did the respondent ask to have the question repeated? If so, what part of the question did the respondent find confusing?
- What kinds of trouble (if any) did the respondent have in answering the question?
- Other remarks:

C2. During your entire working life, have you ever experienced any of the following unwanted behaviours such as exposure to sexually explicit images or videos that made you feel offended, humiliated, or intimidated?

1. Yes

2. No

8. Don't want to answer (DO NOT READ)

9. Don't know/Can't remember (DO NOT READ)

FOR INTERVIEWER: PROBES

- How did you come up with this answer?
- What went on in your mind when you were asked the question?
- Was that easy or difficult to answer? Why?
- Could you please give an example of situations you included/would include under 'exposure to sexually explicit images or videos'?
- In your own words, what does 'made you feel offended, humiliated, or intimidated' mean?
- How did you feel about answering this question?
- Do you find this question too personal/intrusive or embarrassing? Why?
- Do you think other people would find this question sensitive? Why?

INTERVIEWER'S NOTES:

- Did the respondent ask to have the question repeated? If so, what part of the question did the respondent find confusing?
- What kinds of trouble (if any) did the respondent have in answering the question?
- Other remarks:

PREPARE THE NEXT QUESTIONS SIMILARLY ...

FOR INTERVIEWER: MARK THE ENDING TIME |__|__| hour |__|__| minutes

We have finished now with the questions.

- What do you think of this interview?
- What suggestions you have?
- What was left unmentioned?

Thank you so much for your contribution. Your comments were very useful.

FOR INTERVIEWER: GIVE TIME TO THE RESPONDENT TO LEAVE. AFTER THE RESPONDENT HAS LEFT, PLEASE FINALISE THE PROTOCOL. ENTER ALL OTHER INTERVIEW NOTES

PLEASE LOOK BACK OVER THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND ADD OTHER COMMENTS AS APPROPRIATE

Annex A1.2: Cognitive protocol for each tested question

Example of possible protocol for each question tested

QUESTION: C1. During your entire working life, have you ever experienced any of the following unwanted behaviours such as inappropriate staring or leering that made you feel uncomfortable?

Background of respondents (number of persons):

women men
 aged 18-35 aged 36-65 aged 66 and over
 low educated at medium level with tertiary education
 working now not working now, but with earlier work experience
 urban rural

ALL OTHER RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION COLLECTED COULD BE INCLUDED

THE RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION INCLUDED HERE COULD BE DIFFERENT DEPENDING ON THE QUESTION (FOR EXAMPLE, RELATIONSHIP STATUS COULD NOT BE INCLUDED FOR QUESTIONS ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORK)

Tick all problems that appeared If yes, describe in more detail, give examples

- Difficult wording
- Unclear wording
- Long question
- Question/answer mismatch
- Other problems with understanding/interpretation
- Difficult to recall
- Long period of recall
- A lot of information needed to respond
- Other problems with finding the answer
- Categories not clear
- Categories overlapping
- Categories missing
- Boundary problems
- Other problems with responding

...

Any other comments:

Conclusions:

Recommendations for improvement:

Annex A1.3: Code scheme

Example of code scheme used to collect personal feedback from the experts

QUESTION:

During your entire working life, have you ever experienced any of the following unwanted behaviours such as inappropriate staring or leering that made you feel uncomfortable?

1 Yes

2 No

Assess following:

1. Difficult wording (difficult to read, too long, not clear what needs to be read out, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Why? <input type="checkbox"/> No	How to improve?
2. Not clear (too technical text, meaning not understandable, explanation missing, reference period not clear, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Why? <input type="checkbox"/> No	How to improve?
3. Problems with response categories (mismatch, missing, overlapping, unclear, illogical order, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Why? <input type="checkbox"/> No	How to improve?
4. Respondent might have knowledge/memory problems (knowledge might not exist, recall failure, computation problems, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Why? <input type="checkbox"/> No	How to improve?
5. Other problems	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Why? <input type="checkbox"/> No	How to improve?

QUESTION:

During your entire working life, have you ever experienced any of the following unwanted behaviours such as exposure to sexually explicit images or videos that made you feel offended, humiliated, or intimidated?

1 Yes

2 No

Assess following:

1. Difficult wording (difficult to read, too long, not clear what needs to be read out, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Why? <input type="checkbox"/> No	How to improve?
2. Not clear (too technical text, meaning not understandable, explanation missing, reference period not clear, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Why? <input type="checkbox"/> No	How to improve?
3. Problems with response categories (mismatch, missing, overlapping, unclear, illogical order, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Why? <input type="checkbox"/> No	How to improve?
4. Respondent might have knowledge/memory problems (knowledge might not exist, recall failure, computation problems, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Why? <input type="checkbox"/> No	How to improve?
5. Other problems	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Why? <input type="checkbox"/> No	How to improve?

QUESTION:

...

Annex A1.4: Mock stories

During the testing of the alternative questionnaire, Sogeti used the mock stories to train the interviewers in the following way: one interviewer played the role of a respondent and the other the role of an interviewer; and then they would switch roles.

MOCK STORY 1

Maria is 26 years old, has been married for 3 years and has a child. Her husband has been working in France for 6 months.

She currently works part-time at her sister's pastry shop, to have time to take care of her son and mother, who has had an accident and is temporarily living with her. However, she does not know how much longer she will be able to keep this job, because her brother-in-law's partner, the other owner of the pastry shop, is always messing with her, and already invited her to go out with him several times. She hasn't told anyone yet, it's her word against his. She heard about a girl who was already fired for the same reasons and nobody believed her, and she is afraid of harming her sister's business.

She had a boyfriend before meeting her husband, but would rather not even remember it, as the relationship ended very badly. She had many sleepless nights. He never accepted that she wanted to break up. First, he would tell her he would kill himself if they broke up, and when she finally had the courage to stop dating him, he beat her and tried to rape her. She was physically marked on her arms and thighs. This episode happened 4 years ago; it did not happen again because she told her best friend and filed a complaint with the police.

Despite having asthma, she considers herself healthy and has always had a normal life.

At this moment she has little time for herself and, as her husband does not like her to leave without him and calls every night to see if she is at home, she prefers not to go out. However, she does not feel alone, her best friend usually visits her at least twice a month. She can count on her for everything.

MOCK STORY 2

Lúisa, 58, has been a widow for 6 months, lives alone and has no relationship at present.

She considers her state of health reasonable. Psychologically she has not yet recovered, but feels relieved, as she had a very hard life until she was widowed.

Four years ago, when her husband became unemployed, his alcohol problems got worse. Whenever he drank, he was very aggressive. When he was employed, the violent situations were sporadic and the children never witnessed them. But in these last years, especially a few months before dying, he beat her many times, burned her, smothered her, and threatened to kill her whenever she refused to have sex with him. He also controlled all her expenses and locked her at home.

She suffered in silence and had no one to talk to. She never wanted to worry her children, and drifted away from family and friends. Even today, she does not know how she managed to endure it, as she felt like human trash psychologically and physically. She still has the scars from burns and blows she suffered.

Since she was widowed, things have also improved professionally. She was able to complain to her boss about the two colleagues who forced her to do sexually humiliating and degrading things and who were caught and fired.

MOCK STORY 3

John, 44, has lived in Portugal for 10 years and with his girlfriend for 5 years, but they started dating 6 years ago. They have a very good relationship.

He is athletic and healthy; he is a doctor and works in a public hospital, as well as giving support in other institutions as a volunteer.

John came to live with his ex-wife in Portugal, but they divorced one year before John met Luisa. In total, they were together for 4 years, and they got married after 6 months.

The relationship with his ex-wife was very difficult. Isabel was Portuguese, so they came to Portugal to live, but instead of getting better, the situation got worse. She started controlling all his movements, she controlled his cell phone, and she suspected that he was unfaithful. John had no family in Portugal and his friends were few; in fact they were more acquaintances than friends, and he had no one to talk to.

He liked to play tennis, but even that had to stop while he was married. When the situation became unsustainable and he told her he wanted to break up, Isabel got out of control, started accusing him of having someone else, broke his sunglasses, stepped on the car keys and, when he tried to stop her from destroying more things, she hit him and shoved him.

He left the house that night with only the clothes on him, called Isabel's father to tell her that he had gone away and to say that, if she attacked him again, he would report the case to the police. He saw her again only on the day of the divorce.

John had already had a girlfriend, a college classmate, who, when he broke up, pursued him for a few weeks until she threatened him with a pistol when he arrived at the student residence after dining with friends. This behaviour did not happen again, because a colleague heard what was happening and called the police. He was 22, and that relationship lasted for 2 years. It was the most serious situation he went through, and he had feared for his life.

He did not want to go through the same thing again with Isabel, and fortunately it did not happen.

He did not have any injury or physical consequence due to any of these situations, but psychologically it was hard, he could not sleep and lost his appetite, and he had concentration problems.

But these were not the only situations he went through; he had three episodes in the hospital. The first was with the trainee coordinator, who made several proposals to meet him; he even gave in when she threatened him

with retaliation if he did not accept his proposals. This situation of coercion lasted almost 1 month, until they were caught by a colleague and it did not happen again. (It was more than 15 years ago.)

The second happened once with a patient that got undressed, grabbed him and tried to kiss him. (It happened more than 5 years ago.) The most recent one happened 5 months ago with a colleague, who was staring at him, commenting on his body and made several proposals of a sexual nature. It was daily harassment, and only stopped when he complained to the head of the unit.

MOCK STORY 4

Sofia, 26, with four children, is from Alentejo, but has been living in the Azores for 6 years. She is healthy but feels deeply unhappy, because her friends and family are far away.

She stopped working when she got married, to take care of the house and the children. Besides, her husband is very jealous and never liked her to work. After getting married, they moved to the Azores. They started dating 4 years before they got married. She worked in her uncle's garage, helped him in the care and administration, and liked what she did. But her husband thought it was not a place for women.

She never had any relationship other than with her husband, and began dating very young. Her parents never let her go out with her friends, only with her husband, who was her boyfriend at the time. He was 12 years older than her; they met when he worked with her father, who was his boss for 5 years.

The husband became aggressive, and has already beaten her several times in the presence of their children; it was very humiliating. He will not let her leave the house, stops her from calling her family, and controls her cell phone. But fortunately, as he is rarely home early, comes for dinner and goes out to go have coffee with his friends, he has never hit the children. Almost every day she is forced to commit acts of a sexual nature against her will. She did not want to have more children, but became pregnant and lost the baby one of the times he pushed her.

Six months ago, she was the victim of a situation that she will not tell anyone about either. A policeman, whom she thought to be friends with her husband, as they usually meet at the cafe after dinner, came one night to her house when her husband was away at work. He told her that he needed help and she let him in against her will, as she did not like the way he had always looked at her. After closing the door, he made sure the children were asleep, grabbed her by threatening her with a weapon and forced her to engage in degrading and humiliating sexual acts. But it was not the only time it happened; the last time was 3 weeks ago. He appeared with someone else. She never thought that she could go through an even more humiliating and degrading situation, but he forced her to engage in sexual acts with that person, threatening and blackmailing her, and then with him. She had, once again, genital and internal injuries, no sleep, and she is afraid that it will happen again. If the husband knows about it he will kill them and her. She does not know what will happen to the children, or if she will manage...

Appendixes A2: Description of datasets and variables

Annex A2.1: Legend

Name	This column represents the mnemonic name of the variable. For more information on mnemonic names, see Section 4.1.1 of this document
Label	The 'label' column provides the full name of the variable.
Link	'Link' refers to a source of information used to derive a variable. The majority of variables are derived directly from a question from the EU-GBV questionnaire. However, in some cases, although the 'link' column states that the variable is derived from a question in the questionnaire, if this question has a '*' (star) sign, it means that the variable was not derived directly from the question but that some modifications were made. For more information on discrepancies, see the full description of variables in Chapter 4 (Section 4.2 and 4.3) . Lastly, some variables are derived from other variables, or as a combination of variables and questions.
Regularity	'Regularity' shows whether a variable is obligatory (regular) or optional. If a variable is optional, it has to appear in the dataset, but it will take value '97' (or '997' in case of NACE_D2).
Type	This column provides information on whether a variable is 'numeric' or 'string'. For more information about the length of variables, see the full description.
Response options	'Response options' are part of the allowed values that each variable can take, not including non-responses or cases when the respondent is not eligible to respond.
Non-response	The 'non-response' column provides information on whether a non-response (DNK/REF) is allowed for each variable and, if yes, which values represent the non-response.
Eligibility	This column indicates whether the respondent is eligible to provide this information or not. 'All' means that all respondents need to have this information, whereas the '!' sign means that the respondent, based on defined rules, is not eligible to have this information filled. For more information on the rules, see the full description.

Annex A2.2: List of variables for MAIN dataset

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
General information and data collection							
SURV_YEAR	Year of survey	Data producer	Regular	Number	Year	not allowed	all
PERS_ID	Personal ID	Data producer	Regular	Number	ID number	not allowed	all
WEIGHT	Personal weight	Data producer	Regular	Number	>0	not allowed	all
MODE	Main mode of data collection (standardised variable 35)	Data producer	Regular	Number	1-6	not allowed	all
CAPI	Computer-based personal interview	Data producer	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
CAWI	Computer-based web interview	Data producer	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
CATI	Computer-based telephone interview	Data producer	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
CASI	Computer-based self-interview	Data producer	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
PASI	Paper-based self-interview	Data producer	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
PAPI	Paper-based personal interview	Data producer	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
MONTH_INTW	Month of interview	Data producer	Regular	Number	1-12	not allowed	all
DUR_INTW	Total duration of interview	Data producer	Regular	Number	1-999	not allowed	all
COUNTRY	Country of residence (standardised variable 18)	B1(SV18)	Regular	String	SCL GEO code	not allowed	all
REGION	Region of residence (standardised variable 20)	B2(SV20)*	Regular	String	NUTS 2	99	all
DEGR_URB	Degree of urbanisation (standardised variable 21)	B3(SV21)*	Regular	Number	1-3	9	all
AGE	Age in completed years (standardised variable 2)	B4(SV2)	Regular	Number	18-74	not allowed	all
SEX	Sex (standardised variable 1)	B5(SV1)	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
Personal and household characteristics							
Socio-demographic characteristics							
CNTR_BRTH	Country of birth (standardised variable 14)	B6(SV14)*	Regular	String	SCL GEO code, FOR	99	all
DURIN_CNTR	Duration of stay in country of residence (standardised variable 19)	B7(SV19), B8(SV19)*	Regular	Number	1-74, 97	99	all

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CITIZENSHIP	Country of main citizenship (standardised variable 15)	B9(SV15)*	Regular	String	SCL GEO code	99	all
CNTR_FATH	Country of birth of father (standardised variable 16)	B10(SV16)*	Regular	String	SCL GEO code	99	all
CNTR_MOTH	Country of birth of mother (standardised variable 17)	B11(SV17)*	Regular	String	SCL GEO code	99	all
EDU_LEVEL	Educational attainment level (standardised variable 11)	B12(SV11)*	Regular	Number	0-8	9	all
Socio-economic characteristics							
ACT_STAT	Self-defined main activity status (standardised variable 8)	B13(SV8)*	Regular	Number	1-8	9	all
EVER_WORK	Respondent ever worked	B14	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FULL_PART_JOB	Full-time or part-time main job (standardised variable 9)	B15(SV9) *	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
TEMP_JOB	Permanency of main job (standardised variable 10)	B16(SV10)*	Regular	Number	1-3	9	.
NACE_D2	Economic activity of local unit for main job (standardised variable 23)	B17(SV23)*	Optional	Number	NACE Rev. 2, 997	999	.
ISCO_D2	Occupation in main job (standardised variable 24)	B18(SV24)*	Optional	Number	ISCO-08, 97	99	.
MAIN_INCOME	Main source of income	B19	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	all
AFRD_EXPNS	Affordability of unexpected expense	B20	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
Relationship status							
MARI_STAT	Legal marital status	B21	Regular	Number	1-4	not allowed	all
FRST_MARI	Age in first marriage	B22	Optional	Number	0-74, 97	98, 99	.
CP_EXIST	Existence of current partner	B23, B24, B25*	Regular	Number	1-4	not allowed	all
FP_EXIST	Existence of former partner	B26, B27*, MARI_STAT, CP_EXIST	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
END_FP	End of relationship with last former partner	B28	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
IP_EXIST	Existence of any intimate partner	CP_EXIST, FP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-4	not allowed	all
Current partner's personal characteristics							
CP_AGE	Age of current partner in completed years (standardised variable 2)	B29(SV2)	Regular	Number	Age	99	.
CP_SEX	Sex of current partner (standardised variable 1)	B30(SV1)	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CP_CNTR_BRTH	Country of birth of current partner (standardised variable 14)	B31(SV14)*	Regular	String	SCL GEO code, FOR	99	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CP_CITIZENSHIP	Country of main citizenship of current partner (standardised variable 15)	B32(SV15)*	Regular	String	SCL GEO code	99	.
CP_ACT_STAT	Self-defined main activity status of current partner (standardised variable 8)	B33(SV8)	Regular	Number	1-8	9	.
CP_EDU_LEVEL	Educational attainment level of current partner (standardised variable 11)	B34(SV11)	Regular	Number	0-8	9	.
CP_TOGTH_YEAR	Duration of relationship with current partner in completed years	B35	Regular	Number	1-74, 97	98, 99	.
CP_TOGTH_MONTH	Duration of relationship with current partner in months	B36	Regular	Number	1-11	98, 99	.
CP_DEPEND	Dependent on current partner for money, food or something else	B37	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_DECID	Making decisions with current partner about monetary issues	B38	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
CP_ALCOHOL	Frequency of the respondent's current partner getting drunk	B39	Optional	Number	1-6, 97	8, 9	.
CP_POLICE	Current partner in trouble with police due to aggressive behaviour	B40	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_FIREARM	Someone in household owns a firearm	B41	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
Social network							
GET_TOGTH	Get-together with close people	B42	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	all
ABIL_STAY	Ability to stay at someone's place	B43	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
CLSPERS	Someone to discuss personal matters	B44	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
Health condition (MEHM)							
GEN_HEALTH	Self-perceived general health (standardised variable 25)	B45(SV25)*	Regular	Number	1-5	9	all
HEALTH_PROB	Long-standing health problem (standardised variable 26)	B46(SV26)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	all
LIMIT_ACT	Limitation in activities because of health problems (standardised variable 27)	B47(SV27), B48(SV27)*	Regular	Number	1-3	9	all
Household characteristics							
HH_SIZE	Household size (standardised variable 5)	B49*	Regular	Number	1-97	99	all

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
IP_INHH	Respondent has partner living in household	CP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
CHLD_INHH	Respondent has own children living in household	B50*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	all
CHLD_03	Number of respondent's children aged 0 to 3 living in household	B51_1	Regular	Number	0-97	99	all
CHLD_46	Number of respondent's children aged 4 to 6 living in household	B51_2	Regular	Number	0-97	99	all
CHLD_715	Number of respondent's children aged 7 to 15 living in household	B51_3	Regular	Number	0-97	99	all
CHLD_1624	Number of respondent's children aged 16 to 24 living in household	B51_4	Regular	Number	0-97	99	all
CHLD_25PL	Number of respondent's children aged 25 or over living in household	B51_5	Regular	Number	0-97	99	all
OTH_INHH	Existence of household members other than parent(s) and children	B52, HH_SIZE, IP_INHH, CHLD_03-CHLD_25PL*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	all
HH_TYPE	Household type (standardised variable 6)	B52, HH_SIZE-OTH_INHH*	Regular	Number	1-7	9	all
SH: Sexual harassment at work							
Screening on sexual harassment at work							
SH_STARING	Experienced staring or leering at work	C1_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SH_VIDEOS	Exposed to sexually explicit images or videos at work	C1_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SH_JOKES	Experienced indecent sexual jokes or remarks at work	C1_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SH_DATE	Experienced inappropriate suggestions for a date at work	C1_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SH_INVIT	Experienced inappropriate suggestions for a sexual activity at work	C1_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SH_CONT	Experienced unwanted physical contact at work	C1_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SH_MEDIA	Experienced inappropriate advances on social media at work	C1_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SH_EMAIL	Exposed to sexually explicit emails or messages at work	C1_8	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SH_THREAT	Experienced threatening in connotation with sexual harassment at work	C1_9	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
SH_OTH	Experienced other sexual harassment at work	C1_10	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SH_EXPER	Experienced sexual harassment at work	SH_STARING-SH_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
SH_CWORK	Experienced sexual harassment at current work	C2 and SH_EXPER	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
Types of perpetrator of sexual harassment at work							
SH_M_COLL	Sexually harassed at work by male co-worker	C3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
SH_F_COLL	Sexually harassed at work by female co-worker	C3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
SH_M_BOSS	Sexually harassed at work by male boss	C3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
SH_F_BOSS	Sexually harassed at work by female boss	C3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
SH_M_NEMP	Sexually harassed at work by male non-employee	C3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
SH_F_NEMP	Sexually harassed at work by female non-employee	C3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
SH_M_OTH	Sexually harassed at work by other male	C3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
SH_F_OTH	Sexually harassed at work by other female	C3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
SH_UNDEF	Sexually harassed at work by undefined perpetrator	C3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
SH_MALE	Sexually harassed at work by male perpetrator	SH_M_COLL, SH_M_BOSS, SH_M_NEMP and SH_M_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
SH_FEMALE	Sexually harassed at work by female perpetrator	SH_F_COLL, SH_F_BOSS, SH_F_NEMP and SH_F_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Frequency, occurrence and repetition of sexual harassment at work							
SHF_M_COLL	Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by male co-worker	C4pi, C5pi, C6pi*	Regular	Number	1-4	9	.
SHF_F_COLL	Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by female co-worker	C4pi, C5pi, C6pi*	Regular	Number	1-4	9	.
SHF_M_BOSS	Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by male boss	C4pi, C5pi, C6pi*	Regular	Number	1-4	9	.
SHF_F_BOSS	Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by female boss	C4pi, C5pi, C6pi*	Regular	Number	1-4	9	.
SHF_M_NEMP	Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by male non-employee	C4pi, C5pi, C6pi*	Regular	Number	1-4	9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
SHF_F_NEMP	Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by female non-employee	C4pi, C5pi, C6pi*	Regular	Number	1-4	9	.
SHF_M_OTH	Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by other male	C4pi, C5pi, C6pi*	Regular	Number	1-4	9	.
SHF_F_OTH	Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by other female	C4pi, C5pi, C6pi*	Regular	Number	1-4	9	.
SHF_UNDEF	Frequency of sexual harassment at work perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	C4pi, C5pi, C6pi*	Regular	Number	1-4	9	.
SH_REPEAT	Experienced repeated sexual harassment at work	SHF_M_COLL – SHF_UNDEF*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
SH_OCCUR	Occurrence of (last) episode of sexual harassment at work	C7	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
SHNE_LYEAR	Number of episodes of sexual harassment at work during last 12 months	C8, C9*	Regular	Number	1-11	99	.
SHF_LYEAR	Frequency of sexual harassment at work during last 12 months	C8, C9, C10*	Regular	Number	1-5, 7	8, 9	.
Reporting of the sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months							
SHR_COUNS	Talked to counsellor in last 12 months about sexual harassment at work	C11_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SHR_BOSS	Respondent talked to boss in last 12 months about sexual harassment at work	C11_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SHR_COLL	Respondent talked to colleague in last 12 months about sexual harassment at work	C11_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SHR_POLICE	Respondent reported sexual harassment at work to the police during last 12 months	C11_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SHR_OFFIC	Respondent reported sexual harassment at work to other official body during last 12 months	C11_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SHR_SOCSERV	Respondent reported sexual harassment at work to health or social service during last 12 months	C11_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SHR_VICSERV	Respondent reported sexual harassment at work to victim support service or called helpline during last 12 months	C11_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
SHR_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person in last 12 months about sexual harassment at work	C11_8	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SHR_OTH	Respondent reported sexual harassment at work to someone else during last 12 months	C11_9	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
SH_REPORT	Talking or reporting sexual harassment at work during last 12 months	SHR_COUNS – SHR_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Effectiveness of companies' and governmental policies and awareness among the population							
SH_TRAINING	Availability of training at work concerning sexual harassment	C12	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
SH_COUNS	Availability of contact person at work concerning sexual harassment	C13	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
SH_SEEKHELP	Knowing where to seek help in case of sexual harassment at work	C14	Regular	Number	1, 2	8	.
SH_COMMON	How common is sexual harassment at work according to respondent	C15	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
ST: Stalking							
Screening on stalking							
ST_GIFTS	Repeatedly received unwanted messages or gifts	N1_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
ST_CALLS	Repeatedly received threatening or silent phone calls	N1_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
ST_CONT	Experienced repeated unwanted contact with someone	N1_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
ST_SPIED	Repeatedly followed or spied by someone in person	N1_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
ST_DAMAGE	Experienced repeated damage to things or animals by someone	N1_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
ST_COMMENT	Repeatedly got offensive or embarrassing comments in public	N1_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
ST_PUBLISH	Repeatedly got unwanted personal data being published by someone	N1_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
ST_EXPER	Experienced stalking	ST_GIFTS – ST_PUBLISH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
Types of perpetrator of stalking							

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
ST_M_CP	Stalking by current male partner	N2_1, CP_SEX*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_F_CP	Stalking by current female partner	N2_1, CP_SEX*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_M_FP	Stalking by former male partner	N2_2, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_F_FP	Stalking by former female partner	N2_3, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_M_REL	Stalking by male relative	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_F_REL	Stalking by female relative	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_M_FRND	Stalking by male friend	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_F_FRND	Stalking by female friend	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_M_BOSS	Stalking by male boss or professor	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_F_BOSS	Stalking by female boss or professor	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_M_AUTH	Stalking by male with authority	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_F_AUTH	Stalking by female with authority	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_M_OTHKN	Stalking by other male known to respondent	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_F_OTHKN	Stalking by other female known to respondent	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_M_STRG	Stalking by male stranger	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_F_STRG	Stalking by female stranger	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_M_OTH	Stalking by other male	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_F_OTH	Stalking by other female	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_UNKSEX	Stalking by person of unknown sex	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_UNDEF	Stalking by undefined perpetrator	N2_4-N2_99	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_MALE	Stalking by male perpetrator	ST_M_CP, ST_M_FP, ..., ST_M_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_FEMALE	Stalking by female perpetrator	ST_F_CP, ST_F_FP, ..., ST_F_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_IP	Stalking by intimate partner	ST_M_CP – ST_F_CP, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_NP	Stalking by non-partner	ST_M_REL – ST_UNKSEX*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Duration of stalking by type of perpetrator							

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
STD_M_CP	Duration of stalking perpetrated by current male partner	N3p1	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_F_CP	Duration of stalking perpetrated by current female partner	N3p2	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_M_FP	Duration of stalking perpetrated by former male partner	N3p3	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_F_FP	Duration of stalking perpetrated by former female partner	N3p4	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_M_REL	Duration of stalking perpetrated by male relative	N3p5	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_F_REL	Duration of stalking perpetrated by female relative	N3p6	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_M_FRND	Duration of stalking perpetrated by male friend	N3p7	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_F_FRND	Duration of stalking perpetrated by female friend	N3p8	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_M_BOSS	Duration of stalking perpetrated by male boss or professor	N3p9	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_F_BOSS	Duration of stalking perpetrated by female boss or professor	N3p10	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_M_AUTH	Duration of stalking perpetrated by male with authority	N3p11	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_F_AUTH	Duration of stalking perpetrated by female with authority	N3p12	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_M_OTHKN	Duration of stalking perpetrated by other male known to respondent	N3p13	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_F_OTHKN	Duration of stalking perpetrated by other female known to respondent	N3p14	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_M_STRG	Duration of stalking perpetrated by male stranger	N3p15	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_F_STRG	Duration of stalking perpetrated by female stranger	N3p16	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_M_OTH	Duration of stalking perpetrated by other male	N3p17	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_F_OTH	Duration of stalking perpetrated by other female	N3p18	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_UNKSEX	Duration of stalking perpetrated by person of unknown sex	N3p19	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
STD_UNDEF	Duration of stalking perpetrated by undefined person	N3p1-N3p19*	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
Frequency of stalking by type of perpetrator							
STF_M_CP	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by current male partner	N4p1	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_F_CP	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by current female partner	N4p2	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_M_FP	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by former male partner	N4p3	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_F_FP	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by former female partner	N4p4	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_M_REL	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by male relative	N4p5	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_F_REL	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by female relative	N4p6	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_M_FRND	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by male friend	N4p7	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_F_FRND	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by female friend	N4p8	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_M_BOSS	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by male boss or professor	N4p9	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_F_BOSS	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by female boss or professor	N4p10	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_M_AUTH	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by male with authority	N4p11	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_F_AUTH	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by female with authority	N4p12	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_M_OTHKN	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by other male known to respondent	N4p13	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_F_OTHKN	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by other female known to respondent	N4p14	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_M_STRG	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by male stranger	N4p15	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_F_STRG	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by female stranger	N4p16	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_M_OTH	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by other male	N4p17	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_F_OTH	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by other female	N4p18	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
STF_UNKSEX	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by person of unknown sex	N4p19	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
STF_UNDEF	Frequency of stalking perpetrated by undefined person	N4p1-N4p19*	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
Occurrence of last episode of stalking							
STO_M_CP	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by current male partner	N5p1	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_F_CP	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by current female partner	N5p2	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_M_FP	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by former male partner	N5p3	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_F_FP	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by former female partner	N5p4	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_M_REL	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by male relative	N5p5	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_F_REL	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by female relative	N5p6	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_M_FRND	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by male friend	N5p7	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_F_FRND	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by female friend	N5p8	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_M_BOSS	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by male boss or professor	N5p9	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_F_BOSS	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by female boss or professor	N5p10	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_M_AUTH	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by male with authority	N5p11	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_F_AUTH	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by female with authority	N5p12	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_M_OTHKN	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by other male known to respondent	N5p13	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_F_OTHKN	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by other female known to respondent	N5p14	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_M_STRG	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by male stranger	N5p15	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
STO_F_STRG	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by female stranger	N5p16	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_M_OTH	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by other male	N5p17	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_F_OTH	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by other female	N5p18	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_UNKSEX	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by person of unknown sex	N5p19	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_UNDEF	Occurrence of latest stalking perpetrated by undefined person	N5p1-N5p19*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STO_BE15	Occurrence of stalking before age of 15	N6	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
(Type of) perpetrator of the latest experiences of stalking							
ST_LP_M_CP	Latest stalking perpetrated by current male partner	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_F_CP	Latest stalking perpetrated by current female partner	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_M_FP	Latest stalking perpetrated by former male partner	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_F_FP	Latest stalking perpetrated by former female partner	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_M_REL	Latest stalking perpetrated by male relative	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_F_REL	Latest stalking perpetrated by female relative	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_M_FRND	Latest stalking perpetrated by male friend	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_F_FRND	Latest stalking perpetrated by female friend	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_M_BOSS	Latest stalking perpetrated by male boss or professor	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_F_BOSS	Latest stalking perpetrated by female boss or professor	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_M_AUTH	Latest stalking perpetrated by male with authority	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_F_AUTH	Latest stalking perpetrated by female with authority	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_M_OTHKN	Latest stalking perpetrated by other male known to respondent	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_F_OTHKN	Latest stalking perpetrated by other female known to respondent	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_M_STRG	Latest stalking perpetrated by male stranger	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_F_STRG	Latest stalking perpetrated by female stranger	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
ST_LP_M_OTH	Latest stalking perpetrated by other male	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_F_OTH	Latest stalking perpetrated by other female	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_UNKSEX	Latest stalking perpetrated by person of unknown sex	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
ST_LP_UNDEF	Latest stalking perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	N7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Contacting and (non-) reporting the latest experiences of stalking							
STR_VICSERV	Respondent contacted lawyer or victim support service about latest stalking	N8	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
STR_POLICE	Respondent reported latest experience of stalking to the police	N9	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
STNR_OTHAUTH	Latest stalking not reported to the police as reported to other authorities	N10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
STNR_NOHELP	Latest stalking not reported to the police as police are not able to help	N10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
STNR_DISLIKE	Latest stalking not reported to the police because of dislike of police	N10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
STNR_DISCR	Latest stalking not reported to the police because of being discouraged by someone	N10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
STNR_FEAR	Latest stalking not reported to the police because of fear	N10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
STNR_BLAME	Latest stalking not reported to the police because of blame	N10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
STNR_INAPR	Latest stalking not reported to the police because it was not serious	N10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
STNR_PRIVMAT	Latest stalking not reported to the police because this was a private matter	N10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
STNR_OTH	Latest stalking not reported to the police because of other reasons	N10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
STRS_LEVEL	Level of satisfaction with police work on reporting of latest experiences of stalking	N11	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
Dissatisfaction with police work concerning the latest experiences of stalking							

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
STRD_NOSOLVE	Dissatisfaction with police as did not solve the stalking case	N12*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
STRD_NOADVIC	Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case as did not protect respondent	N12*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
STRD_NOUPDAT	Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case as did not provide update	N12*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
STRD_NOINTER	Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case due to police's lack of interest	N12*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
STRD_TOOSLOW	Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case as police were too slow	N12*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
STRD_RUDE	Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case as police were impolite	N12*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
STRD_OTH	Dissatisfaction with police work on stalking case due to other reasons	N12*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
STRA_TREND	Stalking behaviour trend with the latest perpetrator after reporting it to the police	N13	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
Consequences of stalking concerning the experiences with latest perpetrator							
STC_CHPHONE	Changed phone, email or appearance on social media due to stalking	N14_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
STC_CHROUTE	Stopped going out alone or changed the usual route due to stalking	N14_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
STC_PROTEC	Carrying dangerous tool as protection due to stalking	N14_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
STC_CHRESID	Changed place of residence due to stalking	N14_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
STC_CHJOB	Changed job/school or stopped working/studying due to stalking	N14_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CH: Violence in childhood							
Screening on emotional and physical violence between or by parents							
CH_PSF_FATH	Frequency of belittling or humiliation perpetrated by father in childhood	P1	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	all
CH_PSF_MOTH	Frequency of belittling or humiliation perpetrated by mother in childhood	P2	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	all

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CH_PSWF_FATH	Frequency of witnessed belittling or humiliation perpetrated by father to mother in childhood	P3_1	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
CH_PHWF_FATH	Frequency of witnessed physical violence perpetrated by father against mother in childhood	P3_2	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
CH_PSWF_MOTH	Frequency of witnessed belittling or humiliation perpetrated by mother to father in childhood	P4_1	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
CH_PHWF_MOTH	Frequency of witnessed physical violence perpetrated by mother against father in childhood	P4_2	Regular	Number	1-5	8, 9	.
CH_PH_FATH	Experienced physical violence by father in childhood	P5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CH_PHF_FATH	Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by father in childhood	P5, P6*	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_PH_MOTH	Experienced physical violence by mother in childhood	P7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CH_PHF_MOTH	Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by mother in childhood	P7, P8*	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_PSPH_FATH	Experienced physical or emotional abuse by father	CH_PSF_FATH, CH_PH_FATH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_PSPH_MOTH	Experienced physical or emotional abuse by mother	CH_PSF_MOTH, CH_PH_MOTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_PSPH_PRNT	Experienced physical or emotional abuse by any parent	CH_PSPH_FATH, CH_PSPH_MOTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_PSPHW_PRNT	Witnessed physical or emotional abuse between parents	CH_PSF_FATH, CH_PSF_MOTH, CH_PSWF_FATH, CH_PHWF_FATH, CH_PSWF_MOTH and CH_PHWF_MOTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Screening on other sexual violence in childhood							
CH_POSE	Forced to pose naked in front of person or camera in childhood	P9_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
CH_TOUCH	Experienced unwanted touching of private parts in childhood	P9_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
CH_OTHTOUCH	Forced to touch someone's private parts in childhood	P9_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CH_OS_EXPER	Experienced other sexual violence in childhood	CH_POSE, CH_TOUCH, CH_OTHTOUCH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
Types of perpetrators of other sexual abuse in childhood							
CH_OS_FATH	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by father	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_MOTH	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by mother	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_BROT	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by brother	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_SIST	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by sister	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_M_OTHREL	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by other male relative	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_F_OTHREL	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by other female relative	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_M_FRND	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by male friend	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_F_FRND	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by female friend	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_M_PROF	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by male professional	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_F_PROF	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by female professional	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_M_OTHKN	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by other known male	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_F_OTHKN	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by other known female	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_M_STRG	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by male stranger	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_F_STRG	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by female stranger	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_OS_OTH	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by other person	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CH_OS_UNDEF	Experienced other sexual abuse in childhood by undefined perpetrator	P10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Screening and perpetrators of rape in childhood							
CH_RP_EXPER	Experienced unwanted sexual intercourse in childhood	P11	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
CH_RP_FATH	Experienced rape in childhood by father	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_MOTH	Experienced rape in childhood by mother	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_BROT	Experienced rape in childhood by brother	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_SIST	Experienced rape in childhood by sister	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_M_OTHREL	Experienced rape in childhood by other male relative	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_F_OTHREL	Experienced rape in childhood by other female relative	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_M_FRND	Experienced rape in childhood by male friend	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_F_FRND	Experienced rape in childhood by female friend	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_M_PROF	Experienced rape in childhood by male professional	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_F_PROF	Experienced rape in childhood by female professional	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_M_OTHKN	Experienced rape in childhood by other male known to respondent	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_F_OTHKN	Experienced rape in childhood by other female known to respondent	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_M_STRG	Experienced rape in childhood by male stranger	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_F_STRG	Experienced rape in childhood by female stranger	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_OTH	Experienced rape in childhood by other person	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_RP_UNDEF	Experienced rape in childhood by undefined perpetrator	P12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Experienced sexual violence in childhood, and perpetrators							
CH_SV_EXPER	Experienced sexual abuse in childhood	CH_OS_EXPER, CH_RP_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CH_SV_MALE	Experienced sexual abuse in childhood by male perpetrator	CH_OS_FATH, CH_OS_BROT, CH_OS_M_OTHREL, CH_OS_M_FRND, CH_OS_M_PROF, CH_OS_M_OTHKN, CH_OS_M_STRG, CH_RP_FATH, CH_RP_BROT, CH_RP_M_OTHREL, CH_RP_M_FRND, CH_RP_M_PROF, CH_RP_M_OTHKN and CH_RP_M_STRG*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_SV_FEMALE	Experienced sexual abuse in childhood by female perpetrator	CH_OS_MOTH, CH_OS_SIST, CH_OS_F_OTHREL, CH_OS_F_FRND, CH_OS_F_PROF, CH_OS_F_OTHKN, CH_OS_F_STRG, CH_RP_MOTH, CH_RP_SIST, CH_RP_F_OTHREL, CH_RP_F_FRND, CH_RP_F_PROF, CH_RP_F_OTHKN and CH_RP_F_STRG*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CH_SV_KNOW	Experienced sexual abuse in childhood by known perpetrator	CH_OS_FATH, ..., CH_RP_F_OTHKN*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood by type of perpetrator and its occurrence							
CH_SVF_FATH	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by father	P13p1 and CH_OS_FATH	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_MOTH	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by mother	P13p2 and CH_OS_MOTH	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_BROT	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by brother	P13p3 and CH_OS_BROT	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_SIST	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by sister	P13p4 and CH_OS_SIST	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_M_OTHREL	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by other male relative	P13p5 and CH_OS_M_OTHREL	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CH_SVF_F_OTHREL	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by other female relative	P13p6 and CH_OS_F_OTHREL	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_M_FRND	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by male friend	P13p7 and CH_OS_M_FRND	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_F_FRND	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by female friend	P13p8 and CH_OS_F_FRND	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_M_PROF	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by male professional	P13p9 and CH_OS_M_PROF	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_F_PROF	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by female professional	P13p10 and CH_OS_F_PROF	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_M_OTHKN	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by other male known to respondent	P13p11 and CH_OS_M_OTHKN	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_F_OTHKN	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by other female known to respondent	P13p12 and CH_OS_F_OTHKN	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_M_STRG	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by male stranger	P13p13 and CH_OS_M_STRG	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_F_STRG	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by female stranger	P13p14 and CH_OS_F_STRG	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_OTH	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by other person	P13p15 and CH_OS_OTH	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SVF_UNDEF	Frequency of sexual abuse in childhood perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	P13p16 and CH_OS_UNDEF	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CH_SV_FRST	Age at the occurrence of (first) sexual abuse episode	P14	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
Reporting of the sexual abuse							
CH_SVR_REL	Respondent talked to family member about sexual abuse in childhood	P15_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CH_SVR_FRND	Respondent talked to friend or schoolmate about sexual abuse in childhood	P15_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CH_SVR_SCHOOL	Respondent talked to person from school about sexual abuse in childhood	P15_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CH_SVR_SOCSERV	Respondent reported sexual abuse in childhood to health or social service	P15_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CH_SVR_VICSERV	Respondent reported sexual abuse in childhood to victim support service or called helpline	P15_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CH_SVR_POLICE	Respondent reported sexual abuse happened in childhood to the police	P15_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CH_SVR_OTH	Respondent reported sexual abuse in childhood to someone else	P15_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CH_SV_REPORT	Talking or reporting about sexual abuse in childhood	CH_SVR_REL - CH_SVR_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Support services and general opinion							
Knowledge about support services							
KA_HELPLINE	Knowing about specific free of charge helpline available 24/7	Q1	Regular	Number	1, 2, 97	8	all
KA_OTHHELPLINE	Knowing about other helpline	Q2	Regular	Number	1, 2, 97	8	all
KA_SHELTER	Knowing about specific shelter free of charge	Q3	Regular	Number	1, 2, 97	8	all
KA_OTHSHELTER	Knowing about other shelters free of charge	Q4	Regular	Number	1, 2, 97	8	all
KA_OTHSUPSERV	Knowing about other support services	Q5	Regular	Number	1, 2, 97	8	all
KA_LEGALSERV	Knowing about a free legal aid service	Q6	Regular	Number	1, 2, 97	8	all
General opinion about intimate partner violence							
PV_COMMON_WOM	How common is intimate partner violence against women according to respondent	R1	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	all
PV_COMMON_MEN	How common is intimate partner violence against men according to respondent	R2	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	all
General victimisation							
GV_STOLENCAR	Experienced having a car stolen in last 5 years	S1	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	all
GV_STOLENCAR_LY	Experienced having a car stolen in last 12 months	S2	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
GV_STOLENCAR_NELY	Number of times having a car stolen in last 12 months	S3	Optional	Number	1-96, 97	98, 99	.
GV_STOLENSCOOTER	Experienced having a scooter stolen in last 5 years	S4	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	all
GV_STOLENSCOOTER_LY	Experienced having a scooter stolen in last 12 months	S5	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
GV_STOLENSCOOTER_NELY	Number of times having a scooter stolen in last 12 months	S6	Optional	Number	1-96, 97	98, 99	.
GV_BURGLARY	Experienced burglary in last 5 years	S7	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	all
GV_BURGLARY_LY	Experienced burglary in last 12 months	S8	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
GV_BURGLARY_NELY	Number of episodes of burglary experienced in last 12 months	S9	Optional	Number	1-96, 97	98, 99	.
GV_ROBBERY	Experienced robbery in last 5 years	S10	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	all
GV_ROBBERY_PHTH	Robbery connected with physical violence or threatening perpetrated by non-partner in last 5 years	S11	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
GV_ROBBERY_LY	Experienced robbery in last 12 months	S12	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
GV_ROBBERY_NELY	Number of episodes of robbery experienced in last 12 months	S13	Optional	Number	1-96, 97	98, 99	.
GV_PERSTHEFT	Experienced theft of personal property in last 5 years	S14	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	all
GV_PERSTHEFT_LY	Experienced theft of personal property in last 12 months	S15	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
GV_PERSTHEFT_NELY	Number of episodes of theft of personal property experienced in last 12 months	S16	Optional	Number	1-96, 97	98, 99	.
IP: Intimate partner violence							
Screening on psychological intimate partner violence							
IP_PS_BELLITL	Belittling or humiliation by any partner	F1_1	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_SOCNETW	Forbidden from seeing friends or engaging in hobbies by any partner	F1_2	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_FAMREL	Forbidden from seeing family or relatives by any partner	F1_3	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_MONITOR	Monitored, including tracking by GPS, by any partner	F1_4	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_JEALOUS	Unjustified jealousy by any partner	F1_5	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_LEAVEH	Restricted from leaving the house by any partner	F1_6	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_WORK	Forbidden to work by any partner	F1_7	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_FINCONTROL	Having finances controlled by any partner	F1_8	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
IP_PS_IDPASS	Having ID card/passport taken away by any partner	F1_9	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_INTIMID	Intimidation by any partner	F1_10	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_HARMCLSPERS	Threat by any partner to hurt close person	F1_11	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_TAKECHLD	Threat by any partner to take away children	F1_12	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_SELFHARM	Threat by any partner to harm her/himself	F1_13	Regular	Number	1, 2, 7	8, 9	.
IP_PS_EXPER	Experienced psychological violence by any partner	IP_PS_BELLITLE- IP_PS_SELFHARM*	Regular	Number	1-4	not allowed	.
Occurrence and frequency of psychological intimate partner violence							
CP_PSF	Frequency of psychological violence perpetrated by current partner	F3, IP_EXIST, IP_PS_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
CP_PS_OCCUR	Occurrence of psychological violence perpetrated by current partner	F4	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_PSF_LYEAR	Frequency of psychological violence perpetrated by current partner during the last 12 months	F5	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
FP_PS_PERP	Number of former partners who were psychologically violent	F6	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FP_PSF	Frequency of psychological violence perpetrated by former partner	F7, IP_EXIST, IP_PS_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-5	9	.
FP_PS_OCCUR	Occurrence of psychological violence perpetrated by former partner	F8	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_PSF_LYEAR	Frequency of psychological violence perpetrated by former partner during the last 12 months	F9	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
Screening on threatening by intimate partner							
IP_THRET	Experienced threatening by any partner	F10_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
Screening on physical intimate partner violence							
IP_PUSHED	Experienced pushing by any partner	F10_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_SLAPPED	Experienced slapping by any partner	F10_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_BEATEN	Experienced beating by any partner	F10_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_BURNED	Experienced burning by any partner	F10_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_CHOCKED	Experienced strangling by any partner	F10_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
IP_WEAPON	Experienced violence with knife or gun by any partner	F10_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_OTHPH	Experienced other physical violence by any partner	F10_8	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_PH_EXPER	Experienced physical violence by any partner	IP_PUSHED-IP_OTHPH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
IP_PHTH_EXPER	Experienced physical violence (including threats) by any partner	IP_THRET-IP_OTHPH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Screening on sexual intimate partner violence							
IP_RP_VIOLENT	Experienced rape by any partner who used force	F10_9	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_RP_INTOX	Experienced rape by any partner while being intoxicated	F10_10	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_RP_FEAR	Experienced rape by any partner by intimidation	F10_11	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_RP_OTHPERS	Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else as forced by any partner	F10_12	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_RP_EXPER	Experienced rape by any partner	IP_RP_VIOLENT-IP_RP_OTHPERS*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
IP_AR_EXPER	Experienced attempted rape by any partner	F10_13	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_OS_EXPER	Experienced other sexual violence by any partner	F10_14	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
IP_SV_EXPER	Experienced sexual violence by any partner	IP_RP_EXPER, IP_AR_EXPER, IP_OS_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Experienced violence by type of intimate partner							
IP_PHTHSV_EXPER	Experienced threats/physical/sexual violence by any partner	F11, IP_THRET-IP_OS_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-4	not allowed	.
FP_THPHSV_PERP	Number of former partners who were violent (threats/physical/sexual)	F12	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FP_IPV_SAME	Same former partner was psychologically and physically/sexually violent	F13, F14*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	.
CP: Current partner violence							
Violence by current partner							
CP_THRET	Experienced threatening by current partner	G1_1 (or F10_1)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_PUSHED	Experienced pushing by current partner	G1_2 (or F10_2)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_SLAPPED	Experienced slapping by current partner	G1_3 (or F10_3)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CP_BEATEN	Experienced beating by current partner	G1_4 (or F10_4)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_BURNED	Experienced burning by current partner	G1_5 (or F10_5)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_CHOCKED	Experienced strangling by current partner	G1_6 (or F10_6)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_WEAPON	Experienced violence with knife or gun by current partner	G1_7 (or F10_7)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OTHPH	Experienced other physical violence by current partner	G1_8 (or F10_8)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RP_VIOLENT	Experienced rape by current partner who used force	G1_9 (or F10_9)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RP_INTOX	Experienced rape by current partner while being intoxicated	G1_10 (or F10_10)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RP_FEAR	Experienced rape by current partner by intimidation	G1_11 (or F10_11)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RP_OTHPERS	Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else as forced by current partner	G1_12 (or F10_12)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_AR_EXPER	Experienced attempted rape by current partner	G1_13 (or F10_13)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OS_EXPER	Experienced other sexual violence by current partner	G1_14 (or F10_14)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_PH_EXPER	Experienced physical violence by current partner	CP_PUSHED-CP_OTHPH, IP_EXIST *	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
CP_PHTH_EXPER	Experienced physical violence (including threats) by current partner	CP_THRET- CP_OTHPH, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
CP_RP_EXPER	Experienced rape by current partner	CP_RP_VIOLENT-CP_RP_ OTHPERS, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
CP_RPAR_EXPER	Experienced rape or attempted rape by current partner	CP_RP_VIOLENT-CP_AR_ EXPER, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
CP_SV_EXPER	Experienced sexual violence by current partner	CP_RP_VIOLENT -CP_OS_ EXPER, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
CP_PHTHSV_EXPER	Experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by current partner	CP_THRET-CP_OS_EXPER, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
Occurrence and frequency of current partner violence							
CP_TH_F	Frequency of threatening perpetrated by current partner	G2_1, CP_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_PH_F	Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by current partner	G2_2, CP_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CP_RPAR_F	Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by current partner	G2_3, CP_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_OS_F	Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by current partner	G2_4, CP_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_OCCUR	Occurrence of (last) episode of current partner violence	G3	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CPNE_LYEAR	Number of episodes of current partner violence during last 12 months	G4, G5*	Regular	Number	1-11	99	.
CPF_LYEAR	Frequency of current partner violence during last 12 months	G5, G6*	Regular	Number	1-5, 7	8, 9	.
CP_D	Duration of violence perpetrated by current partner	G2, G7*	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
CP_RVF	Frequency of repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G8	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
Physical and psychological consequences of repeated current partner violence							
CP_RVC_BRUISE	Bruises due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G9_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVC_CUTS	Cuts or burns due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G9_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVC_FRACT	Fractures due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G9_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVC_HEADINJ	Brain injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G9_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVC_INTINJ	Internal injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G9_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVC_GENINJ	Genital injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G9_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVC_MISCAR	Miscarriage due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G9_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVC_PREGN	Pregnancy due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G9_8	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVC_OTHINJ	Other type of injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G9_9	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CP_RVC_INJURY	Physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	CP_RVC_BRUISE-CP_RVC_OTHINJ*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CP_RV_INJURY_F	Frequency of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G10	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR	Occurrence of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G11	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_RVC_PERMDAM	Permanent physical damage as consequence of repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G12	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVC_PSYCH	Psychological consequences of repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G13	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
Repeated current partner violence - impact on family life							
CP_RVE_PREG	Experience of repeated current partner violence during pregnancy	G14, G15*	Regular	Number	1-5, 7	9	.
CP_RVW_CHLD	Children as witnesses of repeated current partner violence	G16, G17*	Regular	Number	1-4, 7	9	.
CP_RVE_CHLD	Children as victims of repeated current partner violence	G16, G18*	Regular	Number	1-4, 7	9	.
CP_RV_LEAV	Lived apart due to repeated current partner violence	G19	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
CP_RVBACK_FEAR	Going back to current partner as afraid of consequences to self or to close people	G20*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVBACK_FEARP	Going back to current partner as afraid of consequences to partner	G20*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVBACK_CHLD	Going back to current partner due to children	G20*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVBACK_SHAME	Going back to current partner as ashamed	G20*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVBACK_ECON	Going back to current partner due to lack of finances	G20*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVBACK_LOVE	Going back to current partner as loved partner	G20*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVBACK_PRESS	Going back to current partner due to pressure from others	G20*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVBACK_OTH	Going back to current partner due to other reason	G20*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVLEAV_FEAR	Not leaving the current partner as afraid of consequences to self or to close people	G21*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CP_RVLEAV_FEARP	Not leaving the current partner as afraid of consequences to partner	G21*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVLEAV_CHLD	Not leaving the current partner due to children	G21*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVLEAV_SHAME	Not leaving the current partner as ashamed	G21*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVLEAV_ECON	Not leaving the current partner due to lack of finances	G21*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVLEAV_LOVE	Not leaving the current partner as loved partner	G21*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVLEAV_PRESS	Not leaving the current partner due to pressure from others	G21*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_RVLEAV_OTH	Not leaving the current partner due to other reason	G21*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
Reporting of any repeated episodes that happened during current partner violence							
CP_RVR_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G22	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVR_HLTHSERV	Respondent contacted health service due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G23	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVR_VSSERV	Respondent contacted victim support organisation due to repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G24	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVR_POLICE	Respondent reported repeated current partner violence to the police	G25	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_RVRE_POLICE	Type of repeated current partner violence reported to the police	G26, CP_PH_EXPER, CP_SV_EXPER, CP_D*	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	9	.
Respondent's perception of repeated current partner violence							
CP_RV_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G27	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_RVF_LIFDANG	Frequency of feeling that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by current partner	G28	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
CP_RV_CRIME	Repeated current partner violence perceived as a crime	G29	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
One violent episode by current partner that happened more than 5 years ago							
CP_OEC_BRUISE	Bruises due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G53_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CP_OEC_CUTS	Cuts or burns due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G53_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OEC_FRACT	Fractures due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G53_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OEC_HEADINJ	Brain injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G53_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OEC_INTINJ	Internal injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G53_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OEC_GENINJ	Genital injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G53_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OEC_MISCAR	Miscarriage due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G53_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OEC_PREGN	Pregnancy due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G53_8	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OEC_OTHINJ	Other type of injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G53_9	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OEC_INJURY	Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	CP_OEC_BRUISE-CP_OEC_OTHINJ*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CP_OER_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about current partner violence (once, 5+ years)	G54	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OER_HLTHSERV	Respondent contacted health service due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G55	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OER_VSSERV	Respondent contacted victim support organisation due to violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G56	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OER_POLICE	Respondent reported current partner violence to the police (once, 5+ years)	G57	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_OE_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by current partner (once, 5+ years)	G58	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_OE_CRIME	Current partner violence (once, 5+ years) perceived as a crime	G59	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
Last episode of current partner violence that happened in the last 5 years							
CP_LASTE	Occurrence of last episode of current partner violence	CP_OCCUR*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
Acts experienced and types of current partner violence during the last episode							
CP_LE_THRET	Experienced threatening during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G30_1 (or G1_1 or F10_1)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_PUSHED	Experienced pushing during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G30_2 (or G1_2 or F10_2)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_SLAPPED	Experienced slapping during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G30_3 (or G1_3 or F10_3)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_BEATEN	Experienced beating during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G30_4 (or G1_4 or F10_4)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_BURNED	Experienced burning during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G30_5 (or G1_5 or F10_5)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_CHOCKED	Experienced strangling during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G30_6 (or G1_6 or F10_6)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_WEAPON	Experienced violence with knife or gun during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G30_7 (or G1_7 or F10_7)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_OTHPH	Experienced other physical violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G30_8 (or G1_8 or F10_8)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_RP_VIOLENT	Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner who used force	G30_9 (or G1_9 or F10_9)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_RP_INTOX	Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner while being intoxicated	G30_10 (or G1_10 or F10_10)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_RP_FEAR	Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner by intimidation	G30_11 (or G1_11 or F10_11)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_RP_OTHPERS	Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else during last episode as forced by current partner	G30_12 (or G1_12 or F10_12)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_AR_EXPER	Experienced attempted rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G30_13 (or G1_13 or F10_13)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CP_LE_OS_OTH	Experienced other degrading or humiliating sexual acts during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G30_14 (or G1_14 or F10_14)	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_PH	Experienced physical violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	CP_LE_PUSHED-CP_LE_OTHPH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CP_LE_SV	Experienced sexual violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	CP_LE_RP_VIOLENT-CP_LE_OS_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Defence techniques during last episode of current partner violence							
CP_LED_SCREAM	Defence by screaming during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G31_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LED_ESCAPE	Defence by escaping during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G31_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LED_DISCUSS	Defence by discussing during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G31_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LED_ASSAULT	Defence by assaulting without weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G31_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LED_WEAPON	Defence by assaulting with weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G31_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LED_OTH	Other type of defence during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G31_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LE_DEFENCE	Using any defence technique during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	CP_LED_SCREAM-CP_LED_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Circumstances of last episode of current partner violence							
CP_LE_INIT	Initiator of last episode of current partner violence	G32	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
CP_LE_PERP_INTOX	Current partner intoxicated during last episode	G33	Optional	Number	1-5, 97	8, 9	.
CP_LE_RESP_INTOX	Intoxicated during last episode of current partner violence	G34	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
CP_LE_PERP_WEAP	Current partner had weapon during last episode	G35, CP_LE_WEAPON	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
Physical and psychological consequences of last episode of current partner violence							
CP_LEC_BRUISE	Bruises due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G38_1 (or G9_1)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CP_LEC_CUTS	Cuts or burns due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G38_2 (or G9_2)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_FRACT	Fractures due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G38_3 (or G9_3)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_HEADINJ	Brain injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G38_4 (or G9_4)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_INTINJ	Internal injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G38_5 (or G9_5)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_GENINJ	Genital injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G38_6 (or G9_6)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_MISCAR	Miscarriage due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G38_7 (or G9_7)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_PREGN	Pregnancy due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G38_8 (or G9_8)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_OTHINJ	Other type of injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G38_9 (or G9_9)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_INJURY	Physical injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	CP_LEC_BRUISE-CP_LEC_OTHINJ*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CP_LEC_PSYCH	Psychological consequences due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G41, G13*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
Sociological and economic consequences of last episode of current partner violence							
CP_LEC_MEDCARE	Medical attention due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G39	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_TIMEOFF	Necessity for time off from work or education due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G42	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_INCAP	Incapable of housework or care of children due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G43	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_MEDIC	Using medications to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G44	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
CP_LEC_DRUGS	Using alcohol or drugs to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G45	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
Reporting the experience of the last episode of current partner violence							
CP_LER_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G37, G22*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LER_SOCSERV	Respondent contacted social service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G50_1	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LER_SHELTR	Respondent contacted shelters for victims due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G50_2	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LER_HELPSERV	Respondent contacted other help service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G50_3	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LER_RELIG	Respondent contacted religious organisation due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G50_4	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LER_LEGALD	Respondent contacted legal aid service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G50_5	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LER_OTH	Respondent contacted other institution due to last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G50_6	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LER_POLICE	Respondent reported last episode of current partner violence to the police	G46	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LE_REPORT	Respondent talked with someone or reported last episode of current partner violence	CP_LER_CLSPERS, CP_LER_SOCSERV-CP_LER_OTH, CP_LER_POLICE*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Reasons for not reporting last episode of current partner violence to the police							
CP_LENROTHAUTH	Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police as reported to other authorities	G47_1*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
CP_LENROHELP	Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police as police are not able to help	G47_2*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
CP_LENRODISLIKE	Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because of dislike of police	G47_3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
CP_LENRODISCR	Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because of being discouraged by someone	G47_4*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
CP_LENROFEAR	Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because of fear	G47_5*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CP_LEN_R_BLAME	Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because of blame	G47_6*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
CP_LEN_R_INAPR	Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because was not serious	G47_7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
CP_LEN_R_PRIVMAT	Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because this was a private matter	G47_8*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
CP_LEN_R_OTH	Last episode of current partner violence not reported to the police because of other reasons	G47_9*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
Efficiency of police and health services related to current partner violence							
CP_LERS_LEVEL	Level of satisfaction with police work on reporting of last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G48	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LERD_NOSOLVE	Dissatisfaction with police as did not solve the case	G49_1*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_LERD_NOADVIC	Dissatisfaction with police as did not protect respondent	G49_2*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_LERD_NOUPDAT	Dissatisfaction with police as did not provide update	G49_3*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_LERD_NOINTER	Dissatisfaction with police due to police's lack of interest	G49_4*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_LERD_TOOSLOW	Dissatisfaction with police work as police were too slow	G49_5*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_LERD_RUDE	Dissatisfaction with police work as police were impolite	G49_6*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_LERD_OTH	Dissatisfaction with police work due to other reasons	G49_7*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
CP_LE_MEDSTUF_INTER	Medical staff interested in circumstances of last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G40_1	Regular	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
CP_LE_MEDSTUF_SUPSERV	Medical staff directed respondent to support services because of last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G40_2	Regular	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
CP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE	Medical staff directed respondent to the police because of last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G40_3	Regular	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
Respondent's perception of current partner violence during last episode							
CP_LE_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G36, G27*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
CP_LE_SERIOUS	Seriousness of last episode of violence perpetrated by current partner	G51	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
CP_LE_CRIME	Violence by current partner perceived as a crime (if one episode that happened within last 5 years)	G52	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
Experiences of current partner violence							
CP_C_INJURY	Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by current partner	CP_RVC_INJURY, CP_OEC_INJURY, CP_LEC_INJURY*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CP_R_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about current partner violence	CP_RVR_CLSPERS, CP_OER_CLSPERS, CP_LER_CLSPERS*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CP_R_HLTHSERV	Respondent contacted health or social service due to violence perpetrated by current partner	CP_RVR_HLTHSERV, CP_OER_HLTHSERV, CP_LEC_MEDCARE, CP_LER_SOCSERV*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CP_R_VSSERV	Respondent contacted support service due to violence perpetrated by current partner	CP_RVR_VSSERV, CP_OER_VSSERV, CP_LER_SHELTR, CP_LER_HELPSEV, CP_LER_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CP_R_POLICE	Respondent reported current partner violence to the police	CP_RVR_POLICE, CP_OER_POLICE, CP_LER_POLICE*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CP_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by current partner	CP_RV_LIFDANG, CP_OE_LIFDANG, CP_LE_LIFDANG*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
CP_CRIME	Respondent perceived current partner violence as a crime	CP_RV_CRIME, CP_OE_CRIME and CP_LE_CRIME*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
CP_LIMIT_ACT	Limitation in activities due to violence perpetrated by current partner	G60	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP: Former partner violence							
Experiences of former partner violence							
FP_THRET	Experienced threatening by former partner	H1_1 (or F10_1)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_PUSHED	Experienced pushing by former partner	H1_2 (or F10_2)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_SLAPPED	Experienced slapping by former partner	H1_3 (or F10_3)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
FP_BEATEN	Experienced beating by former partner	H1_4 (or F10_4)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_BURNED	Experienced burning by former partner	H1_5 (or F10_5)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_CHOCKED	Experienced strangling by former partner	H1_6 (or F10_6)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_WEAPON	Experienced violence with knife or gun by former partner	H1_7 (or F10_7)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OTHPH	Experienced other physical violence by former partner	H1_8 (or F10_8)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RP_VIOLENT	Experienced rape by former partner who used force	H1_9 (or F10_9)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RP_INTOX	Experienced rape by former partner while being intoxicated	H1_10 (or F10_10)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RP_FEAR	Experienced rape by former partner by intimidation	H1_11 (or F10_11)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RP_OTHPERS	Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else as forced by former partner	H1_12 (or F10_12)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_AR_EXPER	Experienced attempted rape by former partner	H1_13 (or F10_13)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OS_EXPER	Experienced other sexual violence by former partner	H1_14 (or F10_14)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_PH_EXPER	Experienced physical violence by former partner	FP_PUSHED-FP_OTHPH, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
FP_PHTH_EXPER	Experienced physical violence (including threats) by former partner	FP_THRET-FP_OTHPH, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
FP_RP_EXPER	Experienced rape by former partner	FP_RP_VIOLENT-FP_RP_OTHPERS, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
FP_RPAR_EXPER	Experienced rape or attempted rape by former partner	FP_RP_VIOLENT-FP_AR_EXPER, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
FP_SV_EXPER	Experienced sexual violence by former partner	FP_RP_VIOLENT-FP_OS_EXPER, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
FP_PHTHSV_EXPER	Experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by former partner	FP_THRET-FP_OS_EXPER, IP_EXIST*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
Occurrence and frequency of former partner violence							
FP_TH_F	Frequency of threatening perpetrated by former partner	H2_1, FP_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_PH_F	Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by former partner	H2_2, FP_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
FP_RPAR_F	Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by former partner	H2_3, FP_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_OS_F	Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by former partner	H2_4, FP_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_OCCUR	Occurrence of (last) episode of former partner violence	H3	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FPNE_LYEAR	Number of episodes of former partner violence during last 12 months	H4, H5*	Regular	Number	1-11	99	.
FPF_LYEAR	Frequency of former partner violence during last 12 months	H6, H5*	Regular	Number	1-5, 7	8, 9	.
FP_D	Duration of violence perpetrated by former partner	H7, H2*	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
FP_RVF	Frequency of repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H8	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
FP_TOGETH	Were together when first episode of former partner violence happened	H9	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
Physical and psychological consequences of repeated former partner violence							
FP_RVC_BRUISE	Bruises due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H10_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVC_CUTS	Cuts or burns due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H10_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVC_FRACT	Fractures due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H10_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVC_HEADINJ	Brain injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H10_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVC_INTINJ	Internal injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H10_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVC_GENINJ	Genital injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H10_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVC_MISCAR	Miscarriage due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H10_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVC_PREGN	Pregnancy due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H10_8	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
FP_RVC_OTHINJ	Other type of injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H10_9	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVC_INJURY	Physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	FP_RVC_BRUISE-FP_RVC_OTHINJ*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FP_RV_INJURY_F	Frequency of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H11	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RV_INJURY_OCCUR	Occurrence of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H12	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_RVC_PERMDAM	Permanent physical damage as consequence of repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H13	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVC_PSYCH	Psychological consequences of repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H14	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
Repeated former partner violence - impact on family life							
FP_RVE_PREG	Experience of repeated former partner violence during pregnancy	H15, H16, H17*	Regular	Number	1-5, 7	9	.
FP_RVW_CHLD	Children as witnesses of repeated former partner violence	H18, H19*	Regular	Number	1-4, 7	9	.
FP_RVE_CHLD	Children as victims of repeated former partner violence	H18, H20*	Regular	Number	1-4, 7	9	.
FP_RV_LEAV	Lived apart due to repeated former partner violence	H21, FP_TOGETH*	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
FP_RVBACK_FEAR	Going back to former partner as afraid of consequences to self or to close people	H22_1*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_RVBACK_FEARP	Going back to former partner as afraid of consequences to partner	H22_2*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_RVBACK_CHLD	Going back to former partner due to children	H22_3*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_RVBACK_SHAME	Going back to former partner as ashamed	H22_4*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_RVBACK_ECON	Going back to former partner due to lack of finances	H22_5*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_RVBACK_LOVE	Going back to former partner as loved partner	H22_6*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_RVBACK_PRESS	Going back to former partner due to pressure from others	H22_7*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_RVBACK_OTH	Going back to former partner due to other reason	H22_8*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
Reporting of any repeated episodes that happened during former partner violence							
FP_RVR_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H23	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVR_HLTHSERV	Respondent contacted health service due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H24	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVR_VSSERV	Respondent contacted victim support organisation due to repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H25	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVR_POLICE	Respondent reported repeated former partner violence to the police	H26	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_RVRE_POLICE	Type of repeated former partner violence reported to the police	H27, FP_PH_EXPER, FP_SV_EXPER, FP_D*	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	9	.
Respondent's perception of repeated former partner violence							
FP_RV_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H28	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_RVF_LIFDANG	Frequency of feeling that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by former partner	H29	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
FP_RV_CRIME	Repeated former partner violence perceived as a crime	H30	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
One violent episode by former partner that happened more than 5 years ago							
FP_OEC_BRUISE	Bruises due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H54_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OEC_CUTS	Cuts or burns due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H54_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OEC_FRACT	Fractures due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H54_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OEC_HEADINJ	Brain injury due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H54_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OEC_INTINJ	Internal injury due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H54_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OEC_GENINJ	Genital injury due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H54_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
FP_OEC_MISCAR	Miscarriage due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H54_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OEC_PREGN	Pregnancy due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H54_8	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OEC_OTHINJ	Other type of injury due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H54_9	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OEC_INJURY	Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	FP_OEC_BRUISE-FP_OEC_OTHINJ*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FP_OER_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H55	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OER_HLTHSERV	Respondent contacted health service due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H56	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OER_VSSERV	Respondent contacted victim support organisation due to violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H57	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OER_POLICE	Respondent reported former partner violence to the police (once, 5+ years)	H58	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_OE_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by former partner (once, 5+ years)	H59	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_OE_CRIME	Former partner violence (once, 5+ years) perceived as a crime	H60	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
Last episode of former partner violence that happened in the last 5 years							
FP_LASTE	Occurrence of last episode of former partner violence	FP_OCCUR*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
Acts experienced and types of former partner violence during the last episode							
FP_LE_THRET	Experienced threatening during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H31_1 (or H1_1 or F10_1)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_PUSHED	Experienced pushing during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H31_2 (or H1_2 or F10_2)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_SLAPPED	Experienced slapping during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H31_3 (or H1_3 or F10_3)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
FP_LE_BEATEN	Experienced beating during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H31_4 (or H1_4 or F10_4)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_BURNED	Experienced burning during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H31_5 (or H1_5 or F10_5)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_CHOCKED	Experienced strangling during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H31_6 (or H1_6 or F10_6)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_WEAPON	Experienced violence with knife or gun during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H31_7 (or H1_7 or F10_7)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_OTHPH	Experienced other physical violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H31_8 (or H1_8 or F10_8)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_RP_VIOLENT	Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner who used force	H31_9 (or H1_9 or F10_9)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_RP_INTOX	Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner while being intoxicated	H31_10 (or H1_10 or F10_10)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_RP_FEAR	Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner by intimidation	H31_11 (or H1_11 or F10_11)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_RP_OTHPERS	Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else during last episode as forced by former partner	H31_12 (or H1_12 or F10_12)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_AR_EXPER	Experienced attempted rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H31_13 (or H1_13 or F10_13)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_OS_OTH	Experienced other degrading or humiliating sexual acts during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H31_14 (or H1_14 or F10_14)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_PH	Experienced physical violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	FP_LE_PUSHED-FP_LE_OTHPH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FP_LE_SV	Experienced sexual violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	FP_LE_RP_VIOLENT-FP_LE_OS_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Defence techniques during last episode of former partner violence							
FP_LED_SCREAM	Defence by screaming during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H32_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
FP_LED_ESCAPE	Defence by escaping during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H32_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LED_DISCUSS	Defence by discussing during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H32_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LED_ASSAULT	Defence by assaulting without weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H32_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LED_WEAPON	Defence by assaulting with weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H32_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LED_OTH	Other type of defence during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H32_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_DEFENCE	Using any defence technique during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	FP_LED_SCREAM-FP_LED_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Circumstances of last episode of former partner violence							
FP_LE_INIT	Initiator of last episode of former partner violence	H33	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
FP_LE_PERP_INTOX	Former partner intoxicated during last episode	H34	Optional	Number	1-5, 97	8, 9	.
FP_LE_RESP_INTOX	Intoxicated during last episode of former partner violence	H35	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
FP_LE_PERP_WEAPON	Former partner had weapon during last episode	H36, FP_LE_WEAPON	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
Physical and psychological consequences of last episode of former partner violence							
FP_LEC_BRUISE	Bruises due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H39_1 (or H10_1)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_CUTS	Cuts or burns due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H39_2 (or H10_2)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_FRACT	Fractures due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H39_3 (or H10_3)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_HEADINJ	Brain injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H39_4 (or H10_4)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_INTINJ	Internal injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H39_5 (or H10_5)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_GENINJ	Genital injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H39_6 (or H10_6)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
FP_LEC_MISCAR	Miscarriage due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H39_7 (or H10_7)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_PREGN	Pregnancy due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H39_8 (or H10_8)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_OTHINJ	Other type of injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H39_9 (or H10_9)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_INJURY	Physical injury during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	FP_LEC_BRUISE-FP_LEC_OTHINJ*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FP_LEC_PSYCH	Psychological consequences of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H42, H14*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
Sociological and economic consequences of last episode of former partner violence							
FP_LEC_MEDCARE	Medical attention after last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H40	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_TIMEOFF	Necessity for time off from work or education due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H43	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_INCAP	Incapable of housework or care of children due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H44	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_MEDIC	Using medications to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H45	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LEC_DRUGS	Using alcohol or drugs to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H46	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
Reporting the experience of the last episode of former partner violence							
FP_LER_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H38, H23*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LER_SOCSERV	Respondent contacted social service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H51_1	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_LER_SHELTR	Respondent contacted shelters for victims due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H51_2	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_LER_HELPSERV	Respondent contacted other help service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H51_3	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
FP_LER_RELIG	Respondent contacted religious organisation due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H51_4	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_LER_LEGAIID	Respondent contacted legal aid service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H51_5	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_LER_OTH	Respondent contacted other institution due to last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H51_6	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_LER_POLICE	Respondent reported last episode of former partner violence to the police	H47	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_LE_REPORT	Respondent talked with someone or reported last episode of former partner violence	FP_LER_CLSPERS, FP_LER_SOCSERV-FP_LER_OTH, FP_LER_POLICE*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Reasons for not reporting last episode of former partner violence to the police							
FP_LEN_R_OTHAUTH	Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police as reported to other authorities	H48_1*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
FP_LEN_R_NOHELP	Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police as police are not able to help	H48_2*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
FP_LEN_R_DISLIKE	Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because of dislike of police	H48_3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
FP_LEN_R_DISCR	Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because of being discouraged by someone	H48_4*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
FP_LEN_R_FEAR	Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because of fear	H48_5*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
FP_LEN_R_BLAME	Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because of blame	H48_6*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
FP_LEN_R_INAPR	Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because was not serious	H48_7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
FP_LEN_R_PRIVMAT	Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because this was a private matter	H48_8*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
FP_LEN_R_OTH	Last episode of former partner violence not reported to the police because of other reasons	H48_9*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
Efficiency of police and health services related to former partner violence							
FP_LERS_LEVEL	Level of satisfaction with police work on reporting of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H49	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_LERD_NOSOLVE	Dissatisfaction with police as did not solve the case	H50_1*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_LERD_NOADVIC	Dissatisfaction with police as did not protect respondent	H50_2*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_LERD_NOUPDAT	Dissatisfaction with police as did not provide update	H50_3*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_LERD_NOINTER	Dissatisfaction with police due to police's lack of interest	H50_4*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_LERD_TOOSLOW	Dissatisfaction with police work as police were too slow	H50_5*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_LERD_RUDE	Dissatisfaction with police work as police were impolite	H50_6*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_LERD_OTH	Dissatisfaction with police work due to other reasons	H50_7*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
FP_LE_MEDSTUF_INTER	Medical staff interested in circumstances of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H41_1	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
FP_LE_MEDSTUF_SUPSERV	Medical staff directed respondent to support services because of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H41_2	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
FP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE	Medical staff directed respondent to the police because of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H41_3	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
Respondent's perception of former partner violence during last episode							
FP_LE_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H37, H28*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_LE_SERIOUS	Seriousness of last episode of violence perpetrated by former partner	H52	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
FP_LE_CRIME	Violence by last violent former partner perceived as a crime (if one episode that happened within last 5 years)	H53	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
Last violent former partner's background							
FP_SEX	Sex of last violent former partner (standardised variable 1)	J1(SV1)	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
FP_CNTR_BRTH	Country of birth of last violent former partner (standardised variable 14)	J2(SV14)	Regular	String	SCL GEO code, FOR	99	.
FP_CITIZENSHIP	Country of main citizenship of last violent former partner (standardised variable 15)	J3(SV15)	Regular	String	SCL GEO code	99	.
FP_EDU_LEVEL	Educational attainment level of last violent former partner (standardised variable 11)	J4(SV11)	Regular	Number	0-8	9	.
FP_TOGTH_YEAR	Duration of relationship with last violent former partner in completed years	J5	Regular	Number	1-74, 97	98, 99	.
FP_TOGTH_MONTH	Duration of relationship with last violent former partner in months	J6	Regular	Number	1-11	98, 99	.
FP_RELEND	Ending the relationship with last violent former partner	J7	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
FP_RELEND_R	Violence was the reason for ending the relationship with last violent former partner	J8	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FP_ALCOHOL	Frequency of the respondent's last violent former partner getting drunk	J9	Optional	Number	1-6, 97	8, 9	.
FP_POLICE	Last violent former partner in trouble with police due to aggressive behaviour	J10	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
FP_FIREARM	Someone in household owned a firearm when in relationship with last violent former partner	J11	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
Experienced violence by last violent former partner							
FP_C_INJURY	Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by last violent former partner	FP_RVC_INJURY, FP_OEC_INJURY, FP_LEC_INJURY*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FP_R_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about violence perpetrated by last violent former partner	FP_RVR_CLSPERS, FP_OER_CLSPERS, FP_LER_CLSPERS*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FP_R_HLTHSERV	Respondent contacted health or social service due to violence perpetrated by last violent former partner	FP_RVR_HLTHSERV, FP_OER_HLTHSERV, FP_LEC_MEDCARE, FP_LER_SOCSERV*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FP_R_VSSERV	Respondent contacted support service due to violence perpetrated by last violent former partner	FP_RVR_VSSERV, FP_OER_VSSERV, FP_LER_SHELTR, FP_LER_HELPSEV, FP_LER_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
FP_R_POLICE	Respondent reported violence by last former partner to the police	FP_RVR_POLICE, FP_OER_POLICE, FP_LER_POLICE*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FP_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by last violent former partner	FP_RV_LIFDANG, FP_OE_LIFDANG, FP_LE_LIFDANG*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FP_CRIME	Respondent perceived last violent former partner violence as a crime	FP_RV_CRIME, FP_OE_CRIME, FP_LE_CRIME*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
Experiences of former partner violence by all former partners							
FP_ALL_SEX	Sex of all violent former partners	FP_SEX, FPX_SEX*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	.
FP_TH_ALL_F	Frequency of threatening perpetrated by all violent former partners	FP_TH_F, FPX_TH_F*	Regular	Number	1-3	9	.
FP_PH_ALL_F	Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by all violent former partners	FP_PH_F, FPX_PH_F*	Regular	Number	1-3	9	.
FP_RPAR_ALL_F	Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by all violent former partners	FP_RPAR_F, FPX_RPAR_F*	Regular	Number	1-3	9	.
FP_OS_ALL_F	Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by all violent former partners	FP_OS_F, FPX_OS_F *	Regular	Number	1-3	9	.
FP_ALL_THPHSV_F	Experienced repeated violence by former partner	FP_D, FPX_THPHSV_F*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
FP_ALL_NPERP	Number of violent former partners	FP_PHTHSV_EXPER, FPX_EN*	Regular	Number	1-...	not allowed	.
FP_LIMIT_ACT	Limitation in activities due to any former partner violence	K5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP: Non-partner violence							
Screening of experiences of threatening, and physical and sexual violence perpetrated by non-partner in adulthood							
NP_THRET	Experienced threatening by non-partner in adulthood	L1_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_PUSHED	Experienced pushing by non-partner in adulthood	L1_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_SLAPPED	Experienced slapping by non-partner in adulthood	L1_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_BEATEN	Experienced beating by non-partner in adulthood	L1_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_BURNED	Experienced burning by non-partner in adulthood	L1_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_CHOCKED	Experienced strangling by non-partner in adulthood	L1_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_WEAPON	Experienced violence with knife or gun by non-partner in adulthood	L1_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_OTHPH	Experienced other physical violence by non-partner in adulthood	L1_8	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_PH_EXPER	Experienced physical violence by non-partner in adulthood	NP_PUSHED-NP_OTHPH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
NP_PHTH_EXPER	Experienced physical violence (including threats) by non-partner in adulthood	NP_THRET-NP_OTHPH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
NP_RP_VIOLENT	Experienced rape by non-partner in adulthood who used violence	L3_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_RP_INTOX	Experienced rape by non-partner in adulthood while being intoxicated	L3_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_RP_FEAR	Experienced rape by non-partner in adulthood by intimidation	L3_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_RP_OTHPERS	Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else in adulthood as forced by non-partner	L3_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_RP_EXPER	Experienced rape by non-partner in adulthood	NP_RP_VIOLENT-NP_RP_OTHPERS*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
NP_AR_EXPER	Experienced attempted rape by non-partner in adulthood	L3_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_RPAR_EXPER	Experienced rape or attempted rape by non-partner in adulthood	NP_AR_EXPER, NP_RP_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
NP_OS_TOUCH	Experienced unwanted touching of private parts by non-partner in adulthood	L3_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_OS_OTH	Experienced other degrading or humiliating sexual acts by non-partner in adulthood	L3_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	all
NP_OS_EXPER	Experienced other sexual violence by non-partner in adulthood	NP_OS_TOUCH, NP_OS_OTH	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
NP_SV_EXPER	Experienced sexual violence by non-partner in adulthood	NP_RPAR_EXPER, NP_OS_EXPER	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
NP_EXPER	Experienced non-partner violence in adulthood	NP_THRET, NP_PH_EXPER, NP_SV_EXPER	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
Types of perpetrator of non-partner violence in adulthood							
NP_PHTH_M_REL	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by male relative	L2_1*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_F_REL	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by female relative	L2_2*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_M_FRND	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by male friend	L2_3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_F_FRND	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by female friend	L2_4*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_M_BOSS	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by male boss or professor	L2_5*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_F_BOSS	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by female boss or professor	L2_6*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_M_AUTH	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by male with authority	L2_7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_F_AUTH	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by female with authority	L2_8*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_M_OTHKN	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by other male known to respondent	L2_9*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_F_OTHKN	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by other female known to respondent	L2_10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_M_STRG	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by male stranger	L2_11*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_F_STRG	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by female stranger	L2_12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_M_OTH	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by other male	L2_13*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_F_OTH	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by other female	L2_14*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PHTH_UNKSEX	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by person of unknown sex	L2_15*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_PHTH_UNDEF	Non-partner threatening/physical violence perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	L2_98, L2_99*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_M_REL	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by male relative	L4_1*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_F_REL	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by female relative	L4_2*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_M_FRND	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by male friend	L4_3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_F_FRND	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by female friend	L4_4*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_M_BOSS	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by male boss or professor	L4_5*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_F_BOSS	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by female boss or professor	L4_6*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_M_AUTH	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by male with authority	L4_7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_F_AUTH	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by female with authority	L4_8*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_M_OTHKN	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by other male known to respondent	L4_9*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_F_OTHKN	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by other female known to respondent	L4_10*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_M_STRG	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by male stranger	L4_11*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_F_STRG	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by female stranger	L4_12*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_M_OTH	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by other male	L4_13*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_F_OTH	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by other female	L4_14*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_UNKSEX	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by person of unknown sex	L4_15*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_SV_UNDEF	Non-partner sexual violence perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	L4_98, L4_99*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_M_REL	Non-partner violence perpetrated by male relative	NP_PHTH_M_REL, NP_SV_M_REL*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_F_REL	Non-partner violence perpetrated by female relative	NP_PHTH_F_REL, NP_SV_F_REL*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_M_FRND	Non-partner violence perpetrated by male friend	NP_PHTH_M_FRND, NP_SV_M_FRND*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_F_FRND	Non-partner violence perpetrated by female friend	NP_PHTH_F_FRND, NP_SV_F_FRND*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_M_BOSS	Non-partner violence perpetrated by male boss or professor	NP_PHTH_M_BOSS, NP_SV_M_BOSS*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_F_BOSS	Non-partner violence perpetrated by female boss or professor	NP_PHTH_F_BOSS, NP_SV_F_BOSS*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_M_AUTH	Non-partner violence perpetrated by male with authority	NP_PHTH_M_AUTH, NP_SV_M_AUTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_F_AUTH	Non-partner violence perpetrated by female with authority	NP_PHTH_F_AUTH, NP_SV_F_AUTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_M_OTHKN	Non-partner violence perpetrated by other male known to respondent	NP_PHTH_M_OTHKN, NP_SV_M_OTHKN*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_F_OTHKN	Non-partner violence perpetrated by other female known to respondent	NP_PHTH_F_OTHKN, NP_SV_F_OTHKN*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_M_STRG	Non-partner violence perpetrated by male stranger	NP_PHTH_M_STRG, NP_SV_M_STRG*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_F_STRG	Non-partner violence perpetrated by female stranger	NP_PHTH_F_STRG, NP_SV_F_STRG*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_M_OTH	Non-partner violence perpetrated by other male	NP_PHTH_M_OTH, NP_SV_M_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_F_OTH	Non-partner violence perpetrated by other female	NP_PHTH_F_OTH, NP_SV_F_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_UNKSEX	Non-partner violence perpetrated by person of unknown sex	NP_PHTH_UNKSEX, NP_SV_UNKSEX*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_UNDEF	Non-partner violence perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	NP_PHTH_UNDEF, NP_SV_UNDEF*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_MALE	Non-partner violence perpetrated by male perpetrator in adulthood	NP_M_REL, ..., NP_M_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_FEMALE	Non-partner violence perpetrated by female perpetrator in adulthood	NP_F_REL, ..., NP_F_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_PERP	Perpetrators of non-partner violence experienced in adulthood	L5, L6, L7*	Regular	Number	1-6	not allowed	.
Last episode of non-partner violence that happened in the last 5 years							
NP_LASTE	Occurrence of last episode of non-partner violence	NPX_OCCUR[1]*	Regular	Number	1-3	not allowed	all
NP_LE_SERIES	Last episode of non-partner violence was one of a series of episodes	NPX_D[1]*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Characteristics of non-partner perpetrators of last episode							
NP_LE_PERP	Perpetrators of last episode of non-partner violence	NP_PERP, NP_LASTE*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_NBPERP	Number of non-partner perpetrators involved in last episode	NPX_NBPERP[1]*	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
Types of non-partner perpetrators of last episode							
NP_LE_M_REL	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male relative	NPX_M_REL[1]*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_F_REL	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female relative	NPX_F_REL*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_M_FRND	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male friend	NPX_M_FRND*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_F_FRND	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female friend	NPX_F_FRND*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_M_BOSS	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male boss or professor	NPX_M_BOSS*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_F_BOSS	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female boss or professor	NPX_F_BOSS*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_M_AUTH	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male with authority	NPX_M_AUTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_F_AUTH	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female with authority	NPX_F_AUTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_LE_M_OTHKN	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by other male known to respondent	NPX_M_OTHKN*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_F_OTHKN	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by other female known to respondent	NPX_F_OTHKN*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_M_STRG	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male stranger	NPX_M_STRG*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_F_STRG	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female stranger	NPX_F_STRG*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_M_OTH	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by other male	NPX_M_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_F_OTH	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by other female	NPX_F_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_UNKSEX	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by person of unknown sex	NPX_UNKSEX*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_UNDEF	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	NPX_UNDEF*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_MALE	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by male perpetrator	NPX_MALE*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_FEMALE	Last episode of non-partner violence perpetrated by female perpetrator	NPX_FEMALE*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_PERPINHH	Perpetrator was sharing the same living space with the respondent during the last episode of non-partner violence	NPX_PERPINHH[1]*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_LE_DOMEST	Last episode of non-partner violence was domestic	NP_LE_PERPINHH, NP_LE_M_REL, NP_LE_F_REL, NP_LE_M_FRND, NP_LE_F_FRND, NP_LE_M_BOSS, NP_LE_F_BOSS, NP_LE_M_AUTH, NP_LE_F_AUTH, NP_LE_M_OTHKN, NP_LE_F_OTHKN, NP_LE_M_OTH, NP_LE_F_OTH, NP_LE_UNDEF, NP_LE_M_STRG, NP_LE_F_STRG, NP_LE_UNKSEX	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Age of non-partner perpetrator(s) at the occurrence of the last episode							
NP_LE_PERP_014	Non-partner perpetrator was under 15 during last episode	M35_1*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
NP_LE_PERP_1529	Non-partner perpetrator was between 15 and 29 years old during last episode	M35_2*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
NP_LE_PERP_3044	Non-partner perpetrator was between 30 and 44 years old during last episode	M35_3*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
NP_LE_PERP_4559	Non-partner perpetrator was between 45 and 59 years old during last episode	M35_4*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
NP_LE_PERP_60PL	Non-partner perpetrator was 60 years old or over during last episode	M35_5*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
Acts experienced and types of violence perpetrated by non-partner during the last episode							
NP_LE_THRET	Experienced threatening during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M31_1 (or M4_1 or L1_1)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_PUSHED	Experienced pushing during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M31_2 (or M4_2 or L1_2)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_SLAPPED	Experienced slapping during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M31_3 (or M4_3 or L1_3)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_BEATEN	Experienced beating during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M31_4 (or M4_4 or L1_4)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_LE_BURNED	Experienced burning during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M31_5 (or M4_5 or L1_5)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_CHOCKED	Experienced strangling during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M31_6 (or M4_6 or L1_6)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_WEAPON	Experienced violence with knife or gun during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M31_7 (or M4_7 or L1_7)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_OTHPH	Experienced other physical violence by non-partner during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M31_8 (or M4_8 or L1_8)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT	Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner who used force	M31_9 (or M4_9 or L3_1)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_RP_INTOX	Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner while being intoxicated	M31_10 (or M4_10 or L3_2)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_RP_FEAR	Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner by intimidation	M31_11 (or M4_11 or L3_3)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_RP_OTHPERS	Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else during last episode as forced by non-partner	M31_12 (or M4_12 or L3_4)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_AR_EXPER	Experienced attempted rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M31_13 (or M4_13 or L3_5)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_OS_TOUCH	Experienced unwanted touching of private parts during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M31_14 (or M4_14 or L3_6)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_OS_OTH	Experienced other degrading or humiliating sexual acts during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M31_15 (or M4_15 or L3_7)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_PH	Experienced physical violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	NP_LE_PUSHED-NP_LE_OTHPH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_RP	Experienced rape during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT-NP_LE_RP_OTHPERS*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LE_SV	Experienced sexual violence during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	NP_LE_RP_VIOLENT-NP_LE_OS_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
Defence techniques during last episode of non-partner violence							
NP_LED_SCREAM	Defence by screaming during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M36_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LED_ESCAPE	Defence by escaping during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M36_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LED_DISCUSS	Defence by discussing during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M36_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LED_ASSAULT	Defence by assaulting without weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M36_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LED_WEAPON	Defence by assaulting with weapons during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M36_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LED_OTH	Other type of defence during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M36_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_DEFENCE	Using any defence technique during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	NP_LED_SCREAM-NP_LED_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Circumstances of last episode of non-partner violence							
NP_LE_CNTR	Country where last episode of non-partner violence occurred	M32	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
NP_LE_PLACE	Location where last episode of non-partner violence occurred	M33, M34*	Regular	Number	1-10	99	.
NP_LE_INIT	Initiator of the last episode of non-partner violence	M37	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
NP_LE_PERP_INTOX	Perpetrator(s) intoxicated during the last episode of non-partner violence	M38	Optional	Number	1-5, 97	8, 9	.
NP_LE_RESP_INTOX	Respondent intoxicated during the last episode of non-partner violence	M39	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
NP_LE_PERP_WEAPON	Non-partner perpetrator had a weapon during the last episode	M40, NP_LE_WEAPON	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
Physical and psychological consequences of last episode of non-partner violence							
NP_LEC_BRUISE	Bruises due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M43_1 (or M12_1)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_CUTS	Cuts or burns due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M43_2 (or M12_2)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_LEC_FRACT	Fractures due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M43_3 (or M12_3)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_HEADINJ	Brain injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M43_4 (or M12_4)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_INTINJ	Internal injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M43_5 (or M12_5)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_GENINJ	Genital injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M43_6 (or M12_6)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_MISCAR	Miscarriage due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M43_7 (or M12_7)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_PREGN	Pregnancy due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M43_8 (or M12_8)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_OTHINJ	Other type of injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M43_9 (or M12_9)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_INJURY	Physical injury due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	NP_LEC_BRUISE-NP_LEC_OTHINJ*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LEC_PERMDAM	Permanent physical damage as consequence of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M44	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_PSYCH	Psychological consequences of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M47, M15*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_HLTHCONS	Health issues as consequence of last episode of non-partner violence	NP_LEC_INJURY, NP_LEC_PERMDAM, NP_LEC_PSYCH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Sociological and economic consequences of last episode of non-partner violence							
NP_LEC_MEDCARE	Medical attention due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M45	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_TIMEOFF	Necessity for time off from work or education due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M48	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_INCAP	Incapable of housework or care of children due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M49	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_LEC_MEDIC	Using medications to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M50	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LEC_DRUGS	Using alcohol or drugs to cope with last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M51	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
Reporting the last episode of non-partner violence							
NP_LER_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M42, M16*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LER_SOCSERV	Respondent contacted social service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M56_1	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NP_LER_SHELTR	Respondent contacted shelters for victims due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M56_2	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NP_LER_HELPSERV	Respondent contacted other help service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M56_3	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NP_LER_RELIG	Respondent contacted religious organisation due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M56_4	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NP_LER_LEGALID	Respondent contacted legal aid service due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M56_5	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NP_LER_OTH	Respondent contacted other institution due to last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M56_6	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NP_LER_POLICE	Respondent reported last episode of non-partner violence to the police	M52	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NP_LE_REPORT	Respondent talked with someone or reported last episode of non-partner violence	NP_LER_CLSPERS, NP_LER_SOCSERV-NP_LER_OTH, NP_LER_POLICE*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Reasons for not reporting last episode of non-partner violence to the police							
NP_LENROTHAUTH	Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police as reported to other authorities	M53_1*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
NP_LENROHELPL	Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police as police are not able to help	M53_2*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
NP_LENRODISLIKE	Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because of dislike of police	M53_3*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_LENDR_DISCR	Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because of being discouraged by someone	M53_4*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
NP_LENDR_FEAR	Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because of fear	M53_5*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
NP_LENDR_BLAME	Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because of blame	M53_6*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
NP_LENDR_INAPR	Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because was not serious	M53_7*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
NP_LENDR_PRIVMAT	Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because this was a private matter	M53_8*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
NP_LENDR_OTH	Last episode of non-partner violence not reported to the police because of other reasons	M53_9*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
Efficiency of police and health services concerning the non-partner violence							
NP_LERS_LEVEL	Level of satisfaction with police work on reporting of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M54	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NP_LERD_NOSOLVE	Dissatisfaction with police as did not solve the case	M55_1*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
NP_LERD_NOADVIC	Dissatisfaction with police as did not protect respondent	M55_2*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
NP_LERD_NOUPDAT	Dissatisfaction with police as did not provide update	M55_3*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
NP_LERD_NOINTER	Dissatisfaction with police due to police's lack of interest	M55_4*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
NP_LERD_TOOSLOW	Dissatisfaction with police work as police were too slow	M55_5*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
NP_LERD_RUDE	Dissatisfaction with police work as police were impolite	M55_6*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
NP_LERD_OTH	Dissatisfaction with police work due to other reasons	M55_7*	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	9	.
NP_LE_MEDSTUF_INTER	Medical staff interested in circumstances of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M46_1	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
NP_LE_MEDSTUF_SUPSERV	Medical staff directed respondent to support services because of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M46_2	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_LE_MEDSTUF_POLICE	Medical staff directed respondent to the police because of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M46_3	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	8, 9	.
Respondent's perception of non-partner violence during last episode							
NP_LE_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M41, M21*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NP_LE_SERIOUS	Seriousness of last episode of violence perpetrated by non-partner	M57	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
NP_LE_CRIME	Violence by last non-partner perpetrator perceived as a crime (if one episode happened within last 5 years)	M58	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
Experiences of non-partner violence by any non-partner							
NP_ALL_DOMEST	Any episode of non-partner violence was domestic	NPX_DOMEST*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_TH_ALL_F	Frequency of threatening perpetrated by any non-partner	NPX_TH_F*	Regular	Number	1-3	9	.
NP_PH_ALL_F	Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by any non-partner	NPX_PH_F*	Regular	Number	1-3	9	.
NP_RPAR_ALL_F	Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by any non-partner	NPX_RPAR_F*	Regular	Number	1-3	9	.
NP_OS_ALL_F	Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by any non-partner	NPX_OS_F*	Regular	Number	1-3	9	.
NP_ALL_THPHSV_F	Experienced repeated violence perpetrated by any non-partner	NPX_D*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
NP_ALLC_INJURY	Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by any non-partner	NPX_C_INJURY*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_ALLR_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about violence perpetrated by any non-partner	NPX_R_CLSPERS*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_ALLR_HLTHSERV	Respondent contacted health or social service due to violence perpetrated by any non-partner	NPX_R_HLTHSERV*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_ALLR_VSSERV	Respondent contacted support service due to violence perpetrated by any non-partner	NPX_R_VSSERV*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_ALLR_POLICE	Respondent reported any non-partner violence to the police	NPX_R_POLICE*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NP_ALL_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by any non-partner	NPX_LIFDANG*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NP_LIMIT_ACT	Limitation in activities due to non-partner violence in adulthood	M61	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Annex A2.3: List of variables for FORM dataset

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
Main variables							
SURV_YEAR	Year of survey	Data producer	Regular	Number	Year	not allowed	all
PERS_ID	Personal ID	Data producer	Regular	Number	ID number	not allowed	all
COUNTRY	Country of residence (standardised variable 18)	B1(SV18)	Regular	String	SCL GEO code	not allowed	all
TYPE	Type of episode(s) form	Data producer	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
SEX	Sex (standardised variable 1)	SEX*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	all
Earlier violent former partners							
FPX_EN	Former partner episode form number	Data producer	Regular	Number	1 - ...	not allowed	.
FPX_SEX	Sex of this former partner	K1	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
FPX_TH_F	Frequency of threatening perpetrated by this former partner	K2_1*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FPX_PH_F	Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by this former partner	K2_2*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FPX_RPAR_F	Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by this former partner	K2_3*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FPX_OS_F	Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by this former partner	K2_4*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
FPX_THPHSV_F	Experienced repeated violence by this former partner	K3, K2_1 - K2_4*	Regular	Number	1, 2	9	.
Non-partner episode form							
NPX_EN	Non-partner episode form number	Data producer	Regular	Number	1 - ...	not allowed	.
NP_ALL_PERP	Perpetrators of non-partner violence experienced in adulthood	NP_PERP*	Regular	Number	1-6	not allowed	.
NPX_PERP	Perpetrators of this non-partner violence episode(s)	M1, L6, L7, M60[x-1]*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_NBPERP	Number of non-partner perpetrators involved in this episode(s)	M1, NPX_PERP*	Regular	Number	1-4	8, 9	.
Types of perpetrator of the non-partner violence							
NPX_M_REL	This non-partner violence perpetrated by male relative	M2_1 (or L2_1 or L4_1)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_F_REL	This non-partner violence perpetrated by female relative	M2_2 (or L2_2 or L4_2)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_M_FRND	This non-partner violence perpetrated by male friend	M2_3 (or L2_3 or L4_3)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_F_FRND	This non-partner violence perpetrated by female friend	M2_4 (or L2_4 or L4_4)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_M_BOSS	This non-partner violence perpetrated by male boss or professor	M2_5 (or L2_5 or L4_5)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_F_BOSS	This non-partner violence perpetrated by female boss or professor	M2_6 (or L2_6 or L4_6)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NPX_M_AUTH	This non-partner violence perpetrated by male with authority	M2_7 (or L2_7 or L4_7)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_F_AUTH	This non-partner violence perpetrated by female with authority	M2_8 (or L2_8 or L4_8)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_M_OTHKN	This non-partner violence perpetrated by other male known to respondent	M2_9 (or L2_9 or L4_9)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_F_OTHKN	This non-partner violence perpetrated by other female known to respondent	M2_10 (or L2_10 or L4_10)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_M_STRG	This non-partner violence perpetrated by male stranger	M2_11 (or L2_11 or L4_11)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_F_STRG	This non-partner violence perpetrated by female stranger	M2_12 (or L2_12 or L4_12)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_M_OTH	This non-partner violence perpetrated by other male	M2_13 (or L2_13 or L4_13)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_F_OTH	This non-partner violence perpetrated by other female	M2_14 (or L2_14 or L4_14)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_UNKSEX	This non-partner violence perpetrated by person of unknown sex	M2_15 (or L2_15 or L4_15)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_UNDEF	This non-partner violence perpetrated by undefined perpetrator	M2_98, M2_99 (or L2_98, L2_99 or L4_98, L4_99)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_MALE	This non-partner violence perpetrated by male perpetrator	NPX_M_REL, ..., NPX_M_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_FEMALE	This non-partner violence perpetrated by female perpetrator	NPX_F_REL, ..., NPX_F_OTH	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_PERPINHH	This perpetrator was sharing the same living space with the respondent at the time of the non-partner violence	M3	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NPX_DOMEST	This non-partner episode(s) was domestic	NPX_PERPINHH, NPX_M_REL, NPX_F_REL, NPX_M_FRND, NPX_F_FRND, NPX_M_BOSS, NPX_F_BOSS, NPX_M_AUTH, NPX_F_AUTH, NPX_M_OTHKN, NPX_F_OTHKN, NPX_M_OTH, NPX_F_OTH, NPX_UNDEF*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Acts experienced and types of non-partner violence							
NPX_THRET	Experienced threatening by this non-partner	M4_1 (or L1_1)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_PUSHED	Experienced pushing by this non-partner	M4_2 (or L1_2)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_SLAPPED	Experienced slapping by this non-partner	M4_3 (or L1_3)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_BEATEN	Experienced beating by this non-partner	M4_4 (or L1_4)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_BURNED	Experienced burning by this non-partner	M4_5 (or L1_5)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_CHOCKED	Experienced strangling by this non-partner	M4_6 (or L1_6)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_WEAPON	Experienced violence with knife or gun by this non-partner	M4_7 (or L1_7)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OTHPH	Experienced other physical violence by this non-partner	M4_8 (or L1_8)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RP_VIOLENT	Experienced rape by this non-partner who used violence	M4_9 (or L3_1)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RP_INTOX	Experienced rape by this non-partner while being intoxicated	M4_10 (or L3_2)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RP_FEAR	Experienced rape by this non-partner by intimidation	M4_12 (or L3_3)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RP_OTHPERS	Experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse with someone else in adulthood as forced by this non-partner	M4_12 (or L3_4)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_AR_EXPER	Experienced attempted rape by this non-partner	M4_13 (or L3_5)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OS_TOUCH	Experienced unwanted touching of private parts by this non-partner	M4_14 (or L3_6)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OS_OTH	Experienced other degrading or humiliating sexual acts by this non-partner	M4_15 (or L3_7)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_PH_EXPER	Experienced physical violence by this non-partner	NPX_PUSHED-NPX_OTHPH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NPX_PHTH_EXPER	Experienced physical violence (including threats) by this non-partner	NPX_THRET-NPX_OTHPH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_RP_EXPER	Experienced rape by this non-partner	NPX_RP_VIOLENT-NPX_RP_OTHPERS*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_RPAR_EXPER	Experienced rape or attempted rape by this non-partner	NPX_RP_VIOLENT-NPX_AR_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_SV_EXPER	Experienced sexual violence by this non-partner	NPX_RP_VIOLENT-NPX_OS_OTH*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_PHTHSV_EXPER	Experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by this non-partner	NPX_PHTH_EXPER, NPX_SV_EXPER	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
Occurrence and frequency of non-partner violence							
NPX_TH_F	Frequency of threatening perpetrated by this non-partner	M5_1, NPX_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NPX_PH_F	Frequency of physical violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M5_2, NPX_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NPX_RPAR_F	Frequency of rape/attempted rape perpetrated by this non-partner	M5_3, NPX_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NPX_OS_F	Frequency of other sexual violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M5_4, NPX_PHTHSV_EXPER*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NPX_OCCUR	Occurrence of (last) episode of violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M6	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NPXNE_LYEAR	Number of episodes of this non-partner violence during last 12 months	M7, M8*	Regular	Number	1-11	99	.
NPXF_LYEAR	Frequency of this non-partner violence during last 12 months	M8, M9*	Regular	Number	1-5, 7	8, 9	.
NPX_D	Duration of violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M10, M5*	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
NPX_RVF	Frequency of repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M11	Regular	Number	1-6	8, 9	.
Physical and psychological consequences of repeated non-partner violence							
NPX_RVC_BRUISE	Bruises due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M12_1	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVC_CUTS	Cuts or burns due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M12_2	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NPX_RVC_FRACT	Fractures due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M12_3	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVC_HEADINJ	Brain injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M12_4	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVC_INTINJ	Internal injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M12_5	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVC_GENINJ	Genital injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M12_6	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVC_MISCAR	Miscarriage due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M12_7	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVC_PREGN	Pregnancy due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M12_8	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVC_OTHINJ	Other type of injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M12_9	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVC_INJURY	Physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	NPX_RVC_BRUISE-NPX_RVC_OTHINJ*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_RV_INJURY_F	Frequency of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M13	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RV_INJURY_OCCUR	Occurrence of physical injury due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M14	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NPX_RVC_PSYCH	Psychological consequences of repeated violence, including at least one episode of physical violence, rape or attempted rape perpetrated by this non-partner	M15	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
Reporting of any repeated episodes that happened during non-partner violence							
NPX_RVR_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M16	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVR_HLTHSERV	Respondent contacted health service due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M17	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVR_VSSERV	Respondent contacted victim support organisation due to repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M18	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVR_POLICE	Respondent reported repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner to the police	M19	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NPX_RVRE_POLICE	Type of repeated violence by this non-partner that was reported to the police	M20, NPX_PH_EXPER, NPX_SV_EXPER, NPX_D*	Optional	Number	1-3, 97	9	.
Respondent's perception of repeated non-partner violence							
NPX_RV_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M21	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_RVF_LIFDANG	Frequency of feeling that life was in danger during repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M22	Optional	Number	1, 2, 97	8, 9	.
NPX_RV_CRIME	Repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner perceived as a crime	M23	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
Non-partner violent episode that happened once							
NPX_OEC_BRUISE	Bruises due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M24_1 (or NP_LEC_BRUISE)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OEC_CUTS	Cuts or burns due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M24_2 (or NP_LEC_CUTS)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OEC_FRACT	Fractures due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M24_3 (or NP_LEC_FRACT)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OEC_HEADINJ	Brain injury due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M24_4 (or NP_LEC_HEADINJ)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OEC_INTINJ	Internal injury due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M24_5 (or NP_LEC_INTINJ)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OEC_GENINJ	Genital injury due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M24_6 (or NP_LEC_GENINJ)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OEC_MISCAR	Miscarriage due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M24_7 (or NP_LEC_MISCAR)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OEC_PREGN	Pregnancy due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M24_8 (or NP_LEC_PREGN)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OEC_OTHINJ	Other type of injury due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M24_9 (or NP_LEC_OTHINJ)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OEC_INJURY	Physical injury due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	NPX_OEC_BRUISE-NPX_OEC_OTHINJ*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_OER_CLSPERS	Talked to close person about non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M25 (or NP_LER_CLSPERS)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.

Name	Label	Source	Regularity	Type	Response options	Non-response	Eligibility
NPX_OER_HLTHSERV	Contacted health service due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M26 (or NP_LEC_MEDCARE, NP_LER_SOCSERV)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_OER_VSSERV	Contacted victim support organisation due to non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M27 (or NP_LER_SHELTR, NP_LER_HELPSEV, NP_LER_OTH)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_OER_POLICE	Respondent reported non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner to the police	M28 (or NP_LER_POLICE)*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
NPX_OE_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner	M29 (or NP_LE_LIFDANG)*	Regular	Number	1, 2	8, 9	.
NPX_OE_CRIME	Non-repeated violence perpetrated by this non-partner perceived as a crime	M30(or NP_LE_CRIME)*	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.
Experiences of violence by this non-partner							
NPX_C_INJURY	Physical injury due to violence perpetrated by this non-partner	NPX_RVC_INJURY, NPX_OEC_INJURY	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_R_CLSPERS	Respondent talked to close person about violence perpetrated by this non-partner	NPX_RVR_CLSPERS, NPX_OER_CLSPERS	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_R_HLTHSERV	Respondent contacted health or social service due to violence perpetrated by this non-partner	NPX_RVR_HLTHSERV, NPX_OER_HLTHSERV	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_R_VSSERV	Respondent contacted support service due to violence perpetrated by this non-partner	NPX_RVR_VSSERV, NPX_OER_VSSERV	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_R_POLICE	Respondent reported this non-partner violence to the police	NPX_RVR_POLICE, NPX_OER_POLICE	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_LIFDANG	Felt that life was in danger during violence perpetrated by this non-partner	NPX_RV_LIFDANG, NPX_OE_LIFDANG	Regular	Number	1, 2	not allowed	.
NPX_CRIME	Respondent perceived this non-partner violence as a crime	NPX_RV_CRIME, NPX_OE_CRIME	Regular	Number	1-3	8, 9	.

Appendixes A3: Indicators

Annex A3.1: List of EU-GBV indicators published by Eurostat

Indicators on violence against women by types of violence	
Intimate partner violence against women	
W_IPV_TYPE	Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of violence
W_IPV_PSV_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced psychological violence by an intimate partner, by occurrence of the last episode
W_IPV_TYPE_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode
W_IPV_TYPE_AGE	Proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of violence and age group
W_IPV_AGE_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode
W_IPV_PERSCH	Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by certain personal characteristics
W_IPV_THPHSV_SEXP_AGE	Proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by sex of perpetrator and age group
W_IPV_SV_TYPEP	Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of intimate partner
W_IPV_ECV_AGE	Proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced economic violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by age group
Domestic violence against women	
W_DV_TYPE	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a domestic perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence
W_DV_TYPE_OCCUR	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner, last violent former partner or any non-partner domestic perpetrator, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode
W_DV_PERSCH	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a domestic perpetrator during adulthood, by certain personal characteristics
Violence against women by a non-partner	
W_NPV_TYPE_OCCUR	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode
W_NPV_TYPE_AGE	Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by type of violence and age group
W_NPV_AGE_OCCUR	Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode
W_NPV_PERSCH	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by certain personal characteristics
W_NPV_SEXP_TYPE_AGE	Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by sex of perpetrator, type of violence and age group

Violence against women by any perpetrator	
W_IPNPV_TYPE	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence
W_IPNPV_TYPE_OCCUR	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner, last violent former partner or a non-partner, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode
W_IPNPV_TYPE_AGE	Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence and age group
W_IPNPV_AGE_OCCUR	Proportion of women who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode
W_IPNPV_PERSCH	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by certain personal characteristics
W_IPNPV_SEXP_AGE	Proportion of women who have experienced physical violence (including threats) by any perpetrator during adulthood, by sex of perpetrator and age group
Stalking experienced by women	
W_ST_IP_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced stalking by an intimate partner, by occurrence of the last episode
W_ST_IP_AGE	Proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by age group
W_ST_NP_OCCUR	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced stalking by a non-partner, by occurrence of the last episode
W_ST_NP_AGE	Proportion of women who have experienced stalking by a non-partner during their lifetime, by age group
W_ST_SEXP_AGE	Proportion of women who have experienced stalking during their lifetime, by sex of perpetrator and age group
Rape experienced by women perpetrated by a non-partner	
W_RP_NP_AGE	Proportion of women who have experienced rape by a non-partner since the age of 15, by age group
Disability status and physical or sexual violence or sexual harassment at work experienced by women	
W_THPHSVSH_LY_DIS	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence or sexual harassment at work within the last 12 months, by disability status
Perception of women on commonness of violence perpetrated by intimate partners	
W_IPV_COMMON_FP	Perception of women (18-74) as victims/non-victims of intimate partner violence on commonness of violence perpetrated by intimate partners towards their female partners
W_IPV_COMMON_MP	Perception of women (18-74) as victims/non-victims of intimate partner violence on commonness of violence perpetrated by intimate partners towards their male partners
Indicators on violence experienced by men by types of violence	
Intimate partner violence experienced by men	
M_IPV_TYPE	Proportion of ever-partnered men (18-74) who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of violence
M_IPV_PSV_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-partnered men (18-74) who have experienced psychological violence by an intimate partner, by occurrence of the last episode
M_IPV_TYPE_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-partnered men (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode
M_IPV_TYPE_AGE	Proportion of ever-partnered men who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of violence and age group
M_IPV_AGE_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-partnered men who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode

M_IPV_PERSCH	Proportion of ever-partnered men (18-74) who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by certain personal characteristics
M_IPV_THPHSV_SEXP_AGE	Proportion of ever-partnered men who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by sex of perpetrator and age group
M_IPV_SV_TYPEP	Proportion of ever-partnered men (18-74) who have experienced sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of intimate partner
M_IPV_ECV_AGE	Proportion of ever-partnered men who have experienced economic violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by age group
Domestic violence experienced by men	
M_DV_TYPE	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a domestic perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence
M_DV_TYPE_OCCUR	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner, last violent former partner or any non-partner domestic perpetrator, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode
M_DV_PERSCH	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a domestic perpetrator during adulthood, by certain personal characteristics
Violence experienced by men perpetrated by a non-partner	
M_NPV_TYPE_OCCUR	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode
M_NPV_TYPE_AGE	Proportion of men who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by type of violence and age group
M_NPV_AGE_OCCUR	Proportion of men who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode
M_NPV_PERSCH	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by certain personal characteristics
M_NPV_SEXP_TYPE_AGE	Proportion of men who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by sex of perpetrator, type of violence and age group
Violence experienced by men perpetrated by any perpetrator	
M_IPNPV_TYPE	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence
M_IPNPV_TYPE_OCCUR	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner, last violent former partner or any non-partner, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode
M_IPNPV_TYPE_AGE	Proportion of men who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence and age group
M_IPNPV_AGE_OCCUR	Proportion of men who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode
M_IPNPV_PERSCH	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by certain personal characteristics
M_IPNPV_SEXP_AGE	Proportion of men who have experienced physical violence (including threats) by any perpetrator during adulthood, by sex of perpetrator and age group
Stalking experienced by men	
M_ST_IP_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-partnered men (18-74) who have experienced stalking by an intimate partner, by occurrence of the last episode
M_ST_IP_AGE	Proportion of ever-partnered men who have experienced stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by age group
M_ST_NP_OCCUR	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced stalking by a non-partner, by occurrence of the last episode
M_ST_NP_AGE	Proportion of men who have experienced stalking by a non-partner during their lifetime, by age group

M_ST_SEXP_AGE	Proportion of men who have experienced stalking during their lifetime, by sex of perpetrator and age group
Rape experienced by men perpetrated by non-partner	
M_RP_NP_AGE	Proportion of men who have experienced rape by a non-partner since the age of 15, by age group
Disability status and physical or sexual violence or sexual harassment at work experienced by men	
M_THPHSVSH_LY_DIS	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence or sexual harassment at work within the last 12 months, by disability status
Perception of men on commonness of violence perpetrated by intimate partners	
M_IPV_COMMON_FP	Perception of men (18-74) as victims/non-victims of intimate partner violence on commonness of violence perpetrated by intimate partners towards their female partners
M_IPV_COMMON_MP	Perception of men (18-74) as victims/non-victims of intimate partner violence on commonness of violence perpetrated by intimate partners towards their male partners
Indicators on violence experienced by the total population by types of violence	
Violence experienced by the total population	
T_IPV_TYPE	Proportion of ever-partnered population (18-74) who have experienced psychological, physical (including threats) or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type of violence
T_IPV_PSV_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-partnered population (18-74) who have experienced psychological violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by occurrence of the last episode
T_IPV_TYPE_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-partnered population (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode
T_IPNP_TYPE	Proportion of the population (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by any perpetrator during adulthood, by type of violence
T_IPNP_TYPE_OCCUR	Proportion of the population (18-74) who have experienced physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner, last violent former partner or any non-partner perpetrator, by type of violence and by occurrence of the last episode
Victims of physical or sexual violence	
T_TP_SEX	Share of victims (18-74) of physical (including threats) or sexual violence during adulthood, by sex of victim
Indicators on frequency, severity, seriousness and reporting of violence against women	
W_IPV_TYPE_F	Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced threats, physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type and frequency of violence
W_NPV_TYPE_F	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced threats, physical or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by type and frequency of violence
W_IPNPV_TYPE_F	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced threats, physical or sexual violence during adulthood, by type and frequency of violence
W_IPV_INJ	Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner during their lifetime
W_IPRV_PSC	Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who have experienced psychological consequences due to repeated physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current or last violent former partner during their lifetime
W_NPV_INJ	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15
W_IPNPV_INJ	Proportion of women (18-74) who have experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence during adulthood
W_IPV_LIFDANG	Proportion of ever-partnered women (18-74) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner during their lifetime

W_NPV_LIFDANG	Proportion of women (18-74) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15
W_IPNPV_LIFDANG	Proportion of women (18-74) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threats) or sexual violence during adulthood
W_IPV_REPORT	Proportion of women (18-74) who talked about or reported physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner during their lifetime, by person they talked to or institution to which they reported the violence
W_NPV_REPORT	Proportion of women (18-74) who talked about or reported physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by person they talked to or institution to which they reported the violence
W_IPNPV_LIMIT	Proportion of women (18-74) having limitations to their everyday activities as a consequence of physical (including threats) or sexual violence during adulthood
Indicators on frequency, severity, seriousness and reporting of the violence experienced by men	
M_IPV_TYPE_F	Proportion of ever-partnered men (18-74) who have experienced threats, physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, by type and frequency of violence
M_NPV_TYPE_F	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced threats, physical or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by type and frequency of violence
M_IPNPV_TYPE_F	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced threats, physical or sexual violence during adulthood, by type and frequency of violence
M_IPV_INJ	Proportion of ever-partnered men (18-74) who have experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner during their lifetime
M_IPRV_PSC	Proportion of ever-partnered men (18-74) who have experienced psychological consequences due to repeated physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current or last violent former partner during their lifetime
M_NPV_INJ	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15
M_IPNPV_INJ	Proportion of men (18-74) who have experienced physical injury due to physical or sexual violence during adulthood
M_IPV_LIFDANG	Proportion of ever-partnered men (18-74) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner during their lifetime
M_NPV_LIFDANG	Proportion of men (18-74) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15
M_IPNPV_LIFDANG	Proportion of men (18-74) who felt that their life was in danger during physical (including threats) or sexual violence during adulthood
M_IPV_REPORT	Proportion of men (18-74) who talked about or reported physical (including threats) or sexual violence by their current partner or last violent former partner during their lifetime, by person they talked to or institution to which they reported the violence
M_NPV_REPORT	Proportion of men (18-74) who talked about or reported physical (including threats) or sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15, by person they talked to or institution to which they reported the violence
M_IPNPV_LIMIT	Proportion of men (18-74) having limitations to their everyday activities as a consequence of physical (including threats) or sexual violence during adulthood
Indicators on sexual harassment at work against women	
W_SHW_AGE_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-working women who have experienced sexual harassment at work, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode
W_SHW_TYPEP	Proportion of ever-working women (18-74) who have experienced sexual harassment at work during their working life, by type of perpetrator
W_SHW_F	Proportion of ever-worked women (18-74) who have experienced repeated sexual harassment at work during their working life

W_SHW_REPORT	Proportion of ever-worked women (18-74) who talked about/reported sexual harassment at work within the last 12 months, by person they talked to or institution to which they reported the sexual harassment
W_SHW_COMMON	How common is sexual harassment at work according to women who have experienced this type of violence vs women who have not
Indicators on sexual harassment at work experienced by men	
M_SHW_AGE_OCCUR	Proportion of ever-working men who have experienced sexual harassment at work, by age group and by occurrence of the last episode
M_SHW_TYPEP	Proportion of ever-working men (18-74) who have experienced sexual harassment at work during their working life, by type of perpetrator
M_SHW_F	Proportion of ever-worked men (18-74) who have experienced repeated sexual harassment at work during their working life
M_SHW_REPORT	Proportion of ever-worked men (18-74) who talked about/reported sexual harassment at work within the last 12 months, by person they talked to or institution to which they reported the sexual harassment
M_SHW_COMMON	How common is sexual harassment at work according to men who have experienced this type of violence vs men who have not
Indicators on sexual violence against women experienced in childhood	
W_CH_SV_TYPEP	Proportion of women (18-74) who experienced sexual violence in their childhood, by type of perpetrator
W_CH_SV_1829	Proportion of young women (18-29) who experienced sexual violence in their childhood
Indicators on sexual violence experienced in childhood by men	
M_CH_SV_TYPEP	Proportion of men (18-74) who experienced sexual violence in their childhood, by type of perpetrator
M_CH_SV_1829	Proportion of young men (18-29) who experienced sexual violence in their childhood
Indicators of women's awareness of support services	
W_KA_VICSERV	Proportion of women (18-74) as victims of intimate or non-partner violence, stalking or sexual harassment at work or non-victims who are aware of support services
W_KA_LEGALSERV	Proportion of women (18-74) as victims of intimate or non-partner violence, stalking or sexual harassment at work or non-victims who are aware of free legal aid
Indicators of men's awareness of support services	
M_KA_VICSERV	Proportion of men (18-74) as victims of intimate or non-partner violence, stalking or sexual harassment at work or non-victims who are aware of support services
M_KA_LEGALSERV	Proportion of men (18-74) as victims of intimate or non-partner violence, stalking or sexual harassment at work or non-victims who are aware of free legal aid

Appendixes A4: Quality assessment and reporting

Annex A4.1: Form 1 - List of national support services (S.03.4-3.b)

Question Q1. Do you have a helpline that is open 24/7 and free of charge in your country?

- Yes
 No

If you have ticked 'Yes', please provide a list of these helplines (if needed, please add rows in the table):

Title in national language	Translation into English
----------------------------	--------------------------

Question Q2. Do you have another helpline, but not open 24/7 or free of charge, in your country?

- Yes
 No

If you have ticked 'Yes', please provide a list of these helplines (if needed, please add rows in the table):

Title in national language	Translation into English
----------------------------	--------------------------

Question Q3. Do you have specific shelters for victims of domestic violence, including free-of-charge accommodation and accepting children, in your country?

- Yes
 No

If you have ticked 'Yes', please provide a list of these shelters (if needed, please add rows in the table):

Title in national language	Translation into English
----------------------------	--------------------------

Question Q4. Do you have any other shelter supporting the victims of domestic violence (not mentioned in question Q3) in your country?

- Yes
 No

If you have ticked 'Yes', please provide a list of these other shelters (if needed, please add rows in the table):

Title in national language	Translation into English
----------------------------	--------------------------

Question Q5. Do you have any other support service/organisation (not mentioned in question Q3 or Q4) in your country?

- Yes
 No

If you have ticked 'Yes', please provide a list of these other support services/organisations (if needed, please add rows in the table):

Title in national language	Translation into English

Annex A4.2: Form 2 - Distribution of target and survey population (S.13.3.1-c)

Please fill in the table based on target population and respondents.

	Number of persons	
	Target population*	Respondents
Women 18-74		
Women aged 18-29		
Women aged 30-44		
Women aged 45-64		
Women aged 65-74		
Women living in cities		
Women living in town and suburbs		
Women living in rural areas		
Men 18-74		
Men aged 18-29		
Men aged 30-44		
Men aged 45-64		
Men aged 65-74		
Men living in cities		
Men living in town and suburbs		
Men living in rural areas		

* Please include only the target population of the survey: e.g. only private households should be included (if relevant), only women (please leave information for men empty), etc.

Please provide the source for 'target population' (e.g. census, population statistics) and reference year:

Source	Reference year

Annex A4.3: Form 3 - Unit non-response (S.13.3.3.1-a)

A. Number of **women** in the gross sample according to the final results of the interviews

Final result	Mode of data collection			Total
	CAPI	CATI	CAWI	
A. Person contacted	B+C	B+C	B+C	B+C
B. Interview completed and accepted*				CAPI+CATI+CAWI
C. Interview not completed/accepted	D+E	D+E	D+E	D+E
D. Interview completed but not accepted				CAPI+CATI+CAWI
E. Interview not completed	F+G	F+G	F+G	F+G

Final result	Mode of data collection			Total
	CAPI	CATI	CAWI	
F. Interruption after beginning				
G. Not started	H+I+J+K	H+I+J+K		
H. Refusal to cooperate			NA	
I. Respondent is away for duration of fieldwork			NA	
J. Respondent unable to respond			NA	
K. Other reason for not completing the interview			NA	
L. Person not contacted**				
M. Total	A+L	A+L	A+L	A+L

* Must be the same number as the number of observations in the database for this mode of data collection (main mode).

**CAPI=despite the interviewer's efforts, it was not possible to contact the person and no relevant information was available (including the situation when the postal address was not valid and not correct, but one was discovered with which to contact the respondent); CATI=phone number was not valid and not correct, but one was discovered; CAWI=email address (postal address, if invitation and link was sent to the postal address) was not valid and not correct, but one was discovered; Total=total number of persons not contacted (after mix-mode, if relevant).

Only if men are included in the target population, should Table B be filled:

B. Number of **men** in the gross sample according to the final results of the interviews

Final result	Mode of data collection			Total
	CAPI	CATI	CAWI	
A. Person contacted	B+C	B+C	B+C	B+C
B. Interview completed and accepted*				CAPI+CATI+CAWI
C. Interview not completed/accepted	D+E	D+E	D+E	D+E
D. Interview completed but not accepted				CAPI+CATI+CAWI
E. Interview not completed	F+G	F+G	F+G	F+G
F. Interruption after beginning				
G. Not started	H+I+J+K	H+I+J+K		
H. Refusal to cooperate			NA	
I. Respondent is away for duration of fieldwork			NA	
J. Respondent unable to respond			NA	
K. Other reason for not completing the interview			NA	
L. Person not contacted**				
M. Total	A+L	A+L	A+L	A+L

* Must be the same number as the number of observations in the database for this mode of data collection (main mode).

**CAPI=despite the interviewer's efforts, it was not possible to contact the person and no relevant information was available (including the situation when the postal address was not valid and not correct, but one was discovered with which to contact the respondent); CATI= phone number was not valid and not correct, but one was discovered; CAWI=email address (postal address, if invitation and link was sent to the postal address) was not valid and not correct, but one was discovered; Total=total number of persons not contacted (after mix-mode, if relevant).

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The EU Open Data Portal (<http://data.europa.eu/euodp/en>) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes.

Methodological manual for the EU survey on gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence (EU-GBV)

This manual provides the methodology for the EU survey on gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence (EU-GBV survey). It is intended to support the national statistical offices when implementing the EU-GBV survey, and to ensure comparable results at EU level. A further aim of the manual is to provide guidance for users how to interpret the results, once indicators are published.

The manual covers the survey process from design to dissemination. You can find information and guidance on all technical and methodological aspects for conducting the survey: main concepts and definitions; how to prepare the survey; how to process the data; a model questionnaire and description of the variables; list of indicators to be published and recommendations for their dissemination; and guidance for assessing and reporting the survey quality.

For more information

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>

