



Peter Krope

Auswertung Fi Ro Slo 2

The eight sections of domestic violence

21.5.2014

Section	Items Nr.	Finland		Romania		Slovenia	
		All (1)	Violent (2)	All (1)	Violent (2)	All (1)	Violent (2)
1. Obvious violence: Bodily violence/sexual violence	1 - 3	11 35	11 33	4 9	3 8	9 19	9 19
2. Domestic sector	4 - 6	10 32	8 26	8 20	5 12	11 24	10 21
3. Education	7 - 9	10 30	9 29	6 14	4 9	8 18	7 15
4. Bodily proximity	10 - 12	9 28	9 27	5 13	5 11	11 24	11 23
5. Communication	13 - 15	11 34	11 34	6 14	6 14	12 26	11 23
6. Career and finances	16 - 18	10 31	9 28	5 13	5 12	10 21	9 20
7. Living together	19 - 21	9 29	8 26	6 15	5 13	6 14	6 14
8. Social contacts	22 - 24	10 32	9 27	5 12	5 11	7 16	6 14
ratio _{all}		80		45		74	
ratio _{violence}			74		38		69

Table: Results of the Grundtvig-partners. Column 1 (“all”) – number of choices per section and country, Column 2 (“violent”) – number of choices per section and country, indicating violence. Light faced numbers – results absolute, bold faced numbers - results in terms of percentage ((number of items) x (number of answering women per country) \triangleq 100 %), ratio_{all} = (number of choices)/(number of answering women), ratio_{violence} = (number of choices, indication violence)/(number of answering women).

Remarks

Finland: (data delivered via original questionnaires to Kiel): 13 answering women.

Romania (data delivered via original questionnaires in Paderborn): 16 answering women, 6 of 16 questionnaires not usable for analysis because of free answers; (on request data delivered via stick on 7.5.2014): 10 answering women.

Romania II (data delivered via original questionnaires in Paderborn): 10 answering women, 10 of 10 questionnaires not usable for analysis because of free answers.

Slovenia (data delivered via stick: 10 questionnaires, and 6 original questionnaires in Paderborn, and on request on 6.5.2014 via stick 9 questionnaires): 10 answering women, 1 of 10 questionnaires not usable for analysis because of uncertain classification.

Interpretation

- (1) In Stockholm the ZKE-team asked the Grundtvig-partners to test 10 persons with the ZKE-questionnaire. Thus the project-members could gain experiences. For reliable and objective findings of course a special survey is needed. The above table documents selected results.
- (2) In several questionnaires of the Romanian partners the distractors of the ZKE-items were replaced by open answers. For example an expression like “Because you are a women” was replaced by “Because I was drunk”. The ZKE-questionnaire discriminates between “violent” and “non-violent” only as long as the original expressions are used! For explanation see the ZKE-definition of violence please in the ZKE-weblog under:

<http://zkewomenprojekt.files.wordpress.com/2013/10/stockholm-kick-off-meeting.pdf>.

The definition reads: “An interactional action is predicated as violent, if the acting interaction partner (the proponent) tries to assert his interest against an opponent, without wanting to justify this interest towards the opponent, although a justification of the action is provided on the basis of a normative system”. According to the normative system of the German Grundgesetz (Basic Constitutional Law for the FRG) with a sentence like “Because you are a women” (according equal status) a man cannot justify his interests. Thus you can say he acts violently. If the sentence of the ZKE-questionnaire is replaced by “Because I was drunk” it is impossible to decide whether the certain normative system was violated or not. A reliable decision is impossible.

- (3) In all data-sets the $ratio_{all}$ was higher than the $ratio_{violence}$. That means: The ZKE-questionnaire discriminated between violent and non-violent acts. These findings correspondent with two general observations. Firstly: Not any injury indicates violence. Secondly: It is not always violence when people perceive an utterance as violence.
- (4) In all data-sets section number 1 had not the highest score (while in Finland section number 1 and number 5 showed equal scores). That means: In general bodily violence/sexual violence did not belong to the greatest problems of domestic violence in our data-sets.
- (5) The $ratio_{violence} = 38$ says, that domestic violence in the subgroup of the data-set “Romania“, was lower on an average than in the subgroup in the data-set “Slovenia” ($ratio_{violence} = 69$) and “Finland” ($ratio_{violence} = 74$). If there are no other independent variables available the free remarks at the end of the ZKE-questionnaire may be helpful to describe differences between the three groups of women for building hypotheses in a pilot-study. But remember: The questionnaire shall provide the team with the qualification to improve the help-program. A comparative purpose of the questionnaire does not rank first!

Bucharest-conference

The Grundtvig-partners are kindly requested to give an own interpretation of their findings in Bucharest.