

## **Activity 2.1.7**

# **Strengthening the capacity of State bodies and local level referral mechanisms to provide safety and support to victims of domestic violence in Azerbaijan**

EU Twinning Project "Strengthening the capacity of State bodies and local level referral mechanisms to provide safety and support to victims of domestic violence in Azerbaijan"  
AZ/16/ENI/JH/01/19(55)

### **Training Manual**

Data Collection and domestic violence

Methodology

Benefits and Challenges

#### **Overview of the training programme**

Day 1: The imperative for quality data collection on domestic violence

Day 2: Methodologies and local context

Day 3: Assessment – AZ reality check + action plan

Day 4: Specific issues, prevention

Day 5: Implementation and follow-up



**Funded by  
the European Union**

Training Program by Helmut Sax and Dunja Gharwal

## Training Agenda

### Monday:

- Importance of data collection for prevention of DV
- Introducing the legal framework on DV, with emphasis on data collection, from an international level to national policies – using children’s rights as a starting point supported by the Istanbul Convention and the Convention on the Rights of people with disabilities, addressing different forms of DV and its dimensions as well as its social impact on a micro, meso and macro level.
- Overview/recapturing from previous TW activities on purposes/benefits for data collection and information sharing
- *Practical exercise: mapping of relevant stakeholders for data collection at local level in Azerbaijan?*

### Tuesday:

- Methodology – introducing different forms of data collection and presenting how to collect in different organisations to analyse and report to get a relevant and sufficient data material for policy makers and response addressing the needs of the DV clients
- Indicators to recognize DV and its different forms as a starting point to define relevant data (hard and soft facts) for data collection. Risk assessment tools as a basic tool to structure and standardize data collection in an organisation
- Information/data needs from the perspective of different stakeholders in Azerbaijan, especially in relation to the Monitoring Groups
- *Practical exercise: identifying typical DV cases (forms of violence, groups of victims) from AZ context + assess quality of available information?*

### Wednesday:

- Overview on different forms of data collection in multi-dimensional systems
- SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats Analysis is a technique for assessing these four aspects of a business case or a process)
- *Practical exercise: SWOT analysis*

### Thursday:

- How to deal with sensitive cases and implement this information in the data collection - assessing specific vulnerabilities/groups of victims/risk groups (women, children, persons with disabilities) and sensitive situations (early marriage, stalking, online harassment, war experience, exploitation/human trafficking)
- Prevention of DV and the importance of data collection
- *Practical exercise: identify main challenges for prevention of DV*

### Friday:

- Following up on “action plan” (Wednesday) – next steps for implementation
- Data protection must not be a barrier to violence prevention/protection
- Lessons learned for future trainings
- Feedback from the group
- *Practical exercise: identify lessons learned*

## Day 1: The imperative for quality data collection on domestic violence

Key training content:

- \* Why we need good quality data on domestic violence
- \* International and (Austrian) national framework on DV and data collection
- \* Data collection and prevention
- \* Practical exercise: local level data gaps analysis

### Why we need good quality data on domestic violence

=> Domestic violence severely harms individuals and societies!

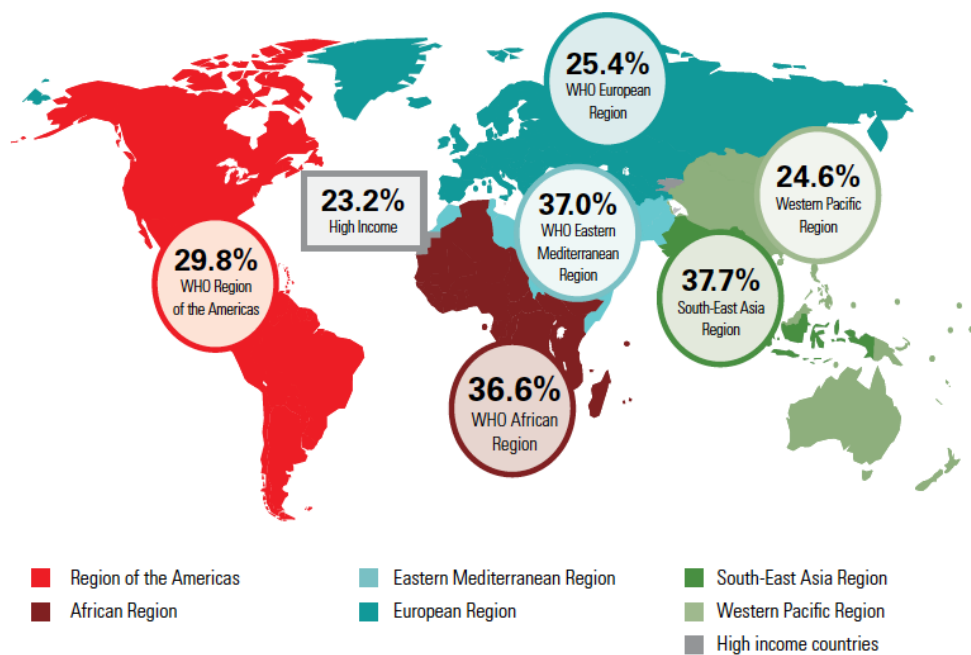
WHO, Global Status report on violence prevention, 2014, p. 2:

- „Since 2000, about 6 million people globally have been killed in acts of interpersonal violence, making homicide a more frequent cause of death than all wars combined during this period. “

=> It is a common phenomenon across all regions and societies!

WHO, Global Status report on violence prevention, 2014, p. 14.

Figure 5: Prevalence of intimate partner violence, by WHO region

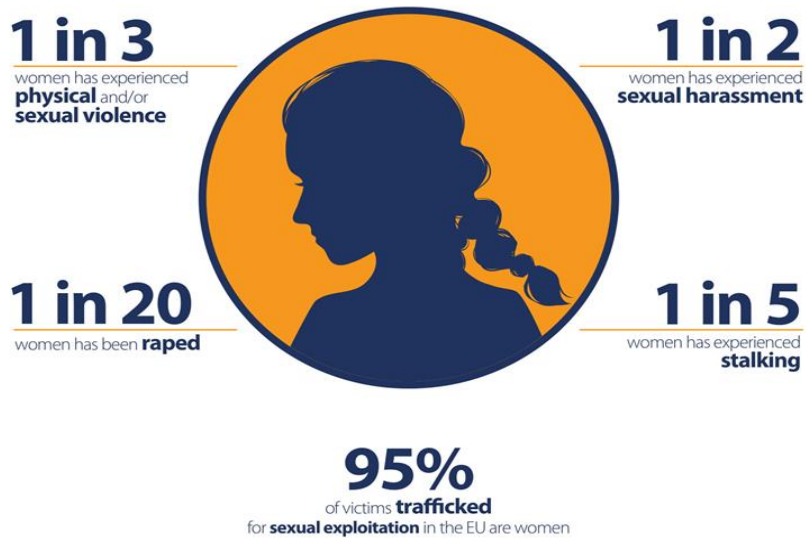


Source: WHO Global and regional estimates of violence against women (6)

Prevalence of gender-based violence in Europe:

## Gender-based violence more common than you think

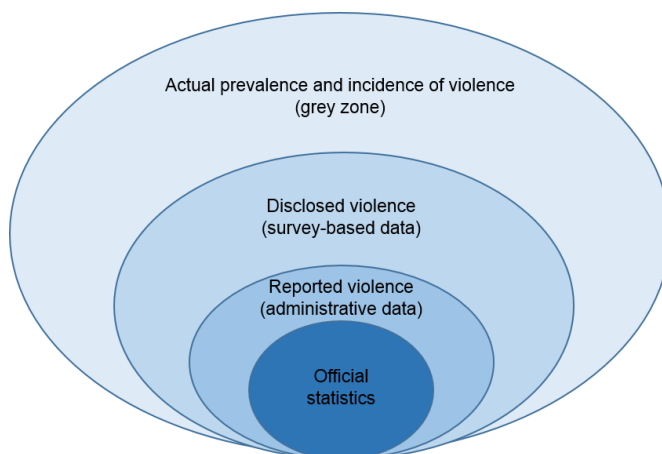
In the European Union, since the age of 15:



Sources: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, *Violence against women: an EU-wide survey - Results at a glance*, 2014  
Eurostat, *Trafficking in human beings*, 2015  
Image: Margaret Jone Wollman/Shutterstock.com

Why we need good quality data on domestic violence:

=> It is a complex social phenomenon which is typically strongly underreported!



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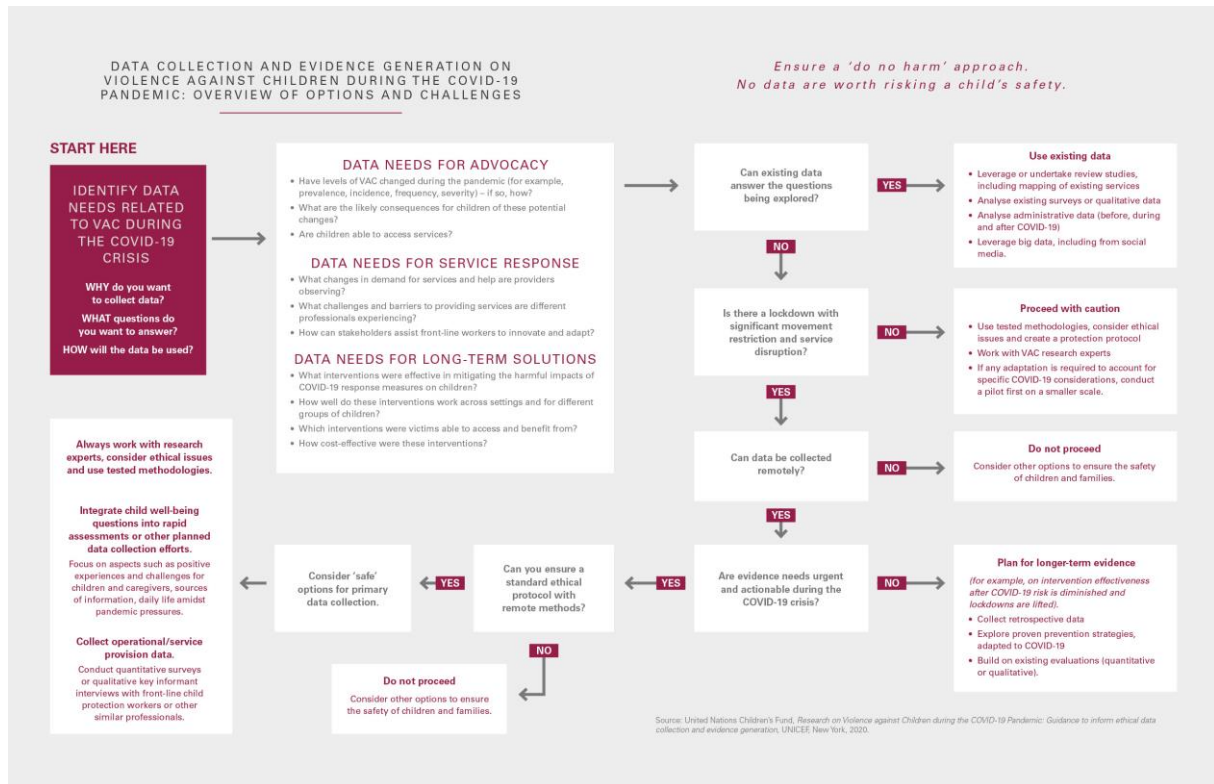
=> For appropriate responses to new emergencies, see Covid-19 pandemic!

- Impact on families – isolation, stress, mental health, conflicts, education, access to social/health services – adults, children
- Impact on economy – closing of businesses, unemployment, poverty, public financial stability
- Impact on society – health/prevention, travel restrictions

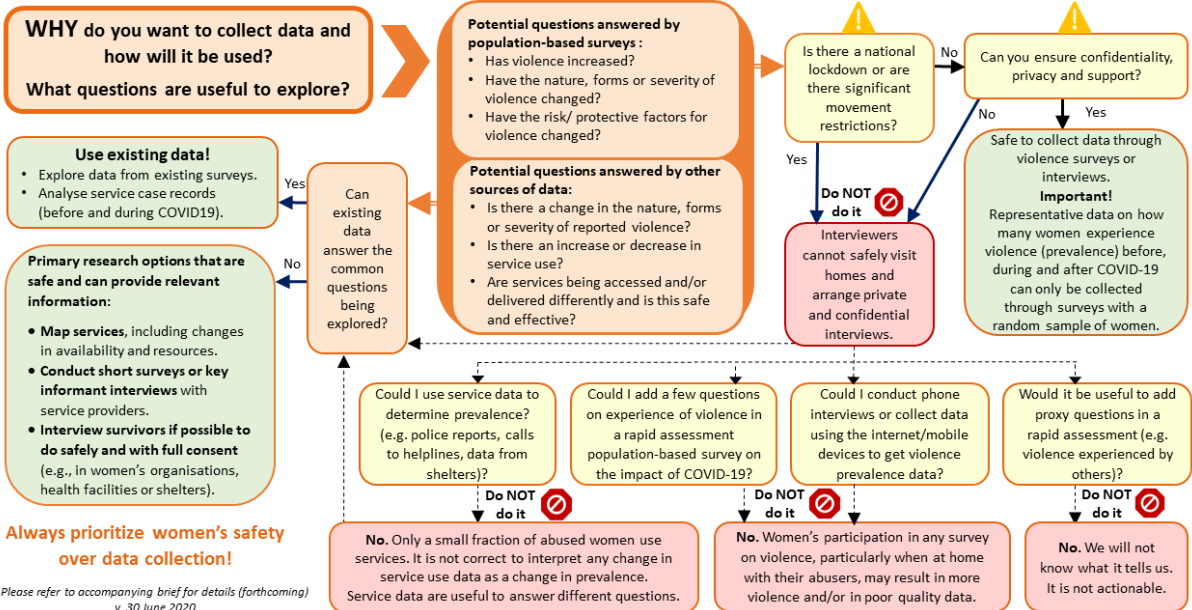
- Impact on data collection, e.g. testing, access to services, new vulnerabilities

However, responding to possible new data needs due to new emergencies requires careful reflection and assessment – the safety of victims of DV must always be the highest priority – see two examples of balancing of interests below:

UNICEF, 2020.



### Data Collection on Violence against Women and COVID-19: Decision Tree



=> Domestic violence creates enormous economic burdens/costs on societies! Data collection supports investment in prevention!

UN SRSG VAC, Toward a world free from violence - The Global Survey on

Violence Against Children, 2016, p. 19:

- „In the USA, the **total lifetime costs of child maltreatment**, including health care, child welfare, criminal justice, and the value of lost future productivity and earnings are thought to be **US\$124 billion every year.** “

**Prevention** saves huge costs: Austria study (2006) shows some EUR 80 million costs due to domestic violence, esp. treatment for children (26 million), women (21 million)

=> Quality data collection supports cooperation and accountability!

Collection of data goes beyond the responsibility of only one state authority

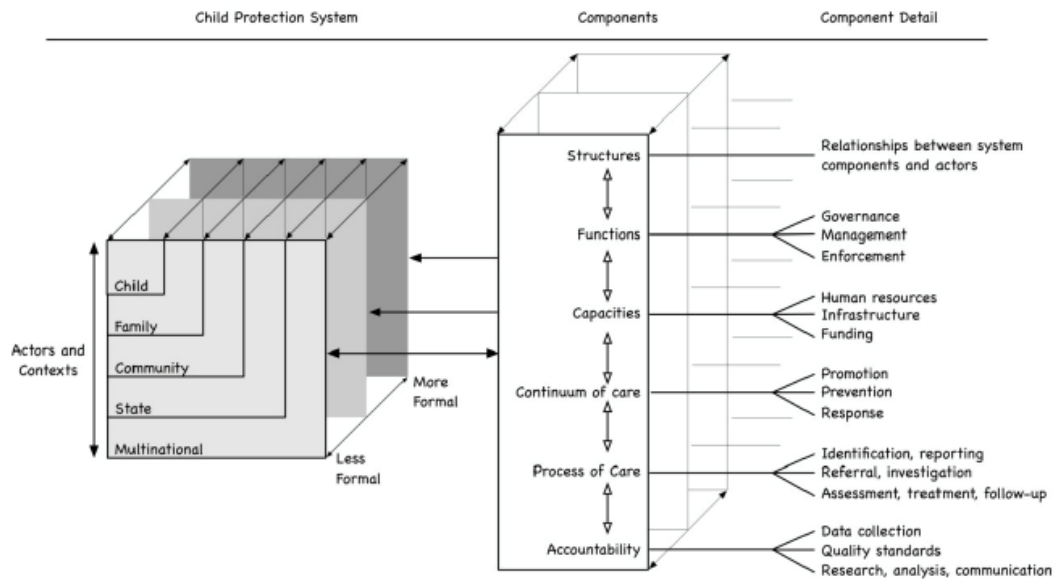
**Sources of administrative data on violence against children across sectors**



UNICEF, Strengthening Administrative Data on Violence against Children, 2020

**Example for systemic, comprehensive data collection – child protection systems**

Figure 1. Child Protection Systems: Actors, Contexts and Components



C UNICEF, Child protection systems toolkit, 2010

⇒ Legal obligations and commitments to end domestic violence and to collect data for protection and prevention!

- United Nations – human rights conventions (women, children, persons with disabilities)
- Europe – EU legislation (e.g. Victims’ rights Directive 2012), Council of Europe (Istanbul Convention/domestic violence 2011, Lanzarote Convention/child abuse and exploitation 2007)
- Regional data collection mechanisms – EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

**DV data collection – international framework**

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) - General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women (2017):

The Committee recommends that States parties implement the following measures with regard to coordination and monitoring and the collection of data regarding gender-based violence against women:

- “Establish a system to regularly collect, analyse and publish statistical data on the number of complaints about all forms of gender-based violence against women, including technology-mediated violence, the number and type of orders of protection issued, the rates of dismissal and withdrawal of complaints, prosecution and conviction and the amount of time taken for the disposal of cases. The system should include information on the sentences imposed on perpetrators and the reparations, including compensation, provided to victims/survivors. All data should be disaggregated by type of violence, relationship between the victim/survivor and the perpetrator, and in relation to intersecting forms of discrimination against women and other relevant sociodemographic characteristics, including the age of the victim/survivor. The analysis of the data should enable the identification of failures in

protection and serve to improve and further develop preventive measures, which should, if necessary, include the establishment or designation of observatories for the collection of administrative data on the gender-based killings of women, also referred to as “femicide” or “feminicide”, and attempted killings of women”;

**Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) - General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women (2017):**

In addition, to **strengthen data collection system**:

- Ensure data collection complies with established international standards, including on data protection, human rights and ethical principles
- Undertake/support surveys, research programmes and studies on gender-based violence (prevalence, social or cultural beliefs, gender relations)
- Develop and evaluate all legislation, policies and programmes
- Consult with civil society organizations, in particular women’s organizations,
- Encourage cooperation among all levels and branches of the justice system and the organizations that work to protect and support victims/survivors of gender-based violence against women
- Have body/mechanism to regularly coordinate, monitor and assess measures
- Ensure appropriate human and financial resources at the national, regional and local levels for implementation

**Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention, 2011)**

Article 11 – Data collection and research

1) For the purpose of the implementation of this Convention, Parties shall undertake to:

a **collect disaggregated relevant statistical data at regular intervals on cases of all forms of violence** covered by the scope of this Convention;

b **support research** in the field of all forms of violence covered by the scope of this Convention in order to study its root causes and effects, incidences and conviction rates, as well as the efficacy of measures taken to implement this Convention.

2) Parties 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.

3) Parties shall provide the group of experts, as referred to in Article 66 of this Convention, with the information collected pursuant to this article in order to stimulate **international cooperation** and enable international benchmarking.

4) Parties shall ensure that the information collected pursuant to this article is **available to the public**.

**Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention, 2007)**

Article 10 – National measures of co-ordination and collaboration



- 1) Each Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure the **co-ordination** on a national or local level between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, notably the **education sector, the health sector, the social services and the law-enforcement and judicial authorities**.
- 2) Each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or designate:
  - a) **independent competent national or local institutions for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child**, ensuring that they are provided with specific resources and responsibilities;
  - b) **mechanisms for data collection or focal points, at the national or local levels** and in collaboration with civil society, for the purpose of **observing and evaluating** the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, with due respect for the requirements of **personal data protection**.
- 3) Each Party shall **encourage co-operation** between the competent state authorities, civil society and the private sector, in order to better prevent and combat sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children.

**To sum it up - what is expected from a good quality data collection system:**

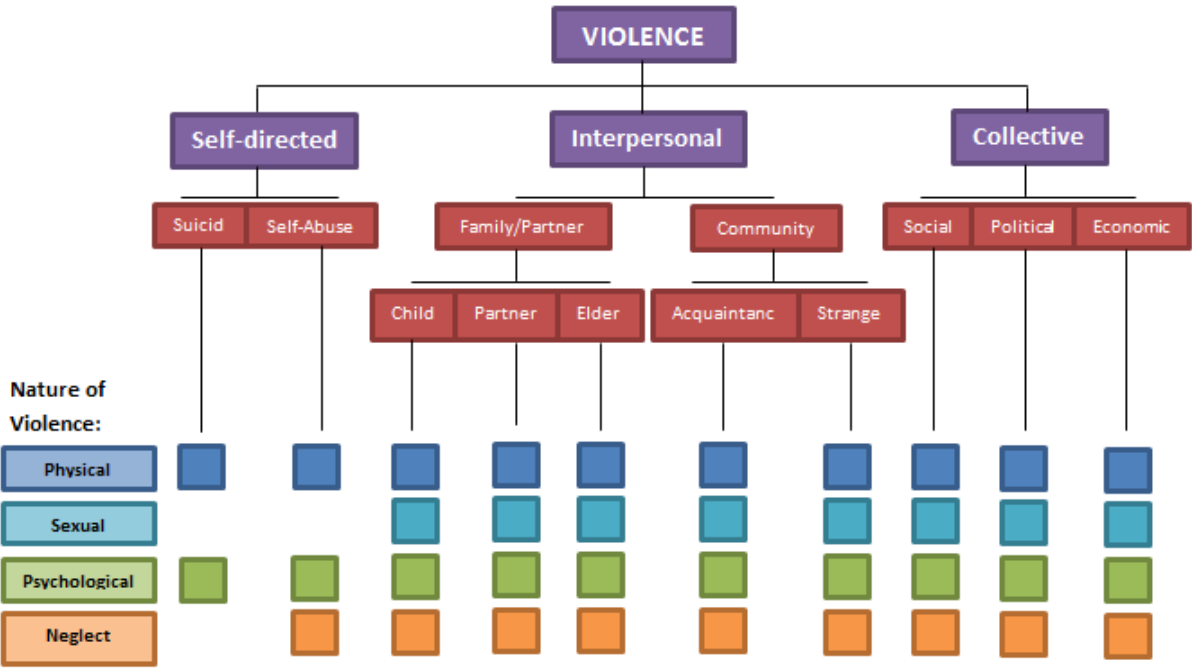
- Availability and quality of data - disaggregation, types of data (administrative data, surveys, statistics), definitions and terminology/comparability, adaptability/responsiveness (Covid-19!)
- Methodologies for data collection, sources (state/non-state)
- Indicators for assessing progress, periodic collection
- Contribution to research agenda
- Standards for data protection, ethics/codes of conduct (do no harm, consent, child safeguarding)
- Prevention – data for identifying groups at risk, vulnerabilities and risk/protective factors
- Structures, mechanisms, procedures/protocols for collection and coordination between stakeholders; for validation, analysis, identification of good practices; for independent monitoring

**Typology of violence:**

The complexity, pervasiveness and variety of violent acts prompt feelings of powerlessness and apathy. An analytical framework or typology is needed to separate the threads of this intricate tapestry so that the nature of the problem – and the action required to deal with it – become clearer. Up to now, work to counter violence has been fragmented into specialized areas of research and action. To overcome this shortcoming, the analytical framework should emphasize the common features and linkages between different types of violence, leading to a holistic approach to prevention. Few such typologies exist, and none is comprehensive or universally accepted (6). The typology used in the World report on violence and health divides violence into three broad categories, according to who commits the violent act: self-directed violence; interpersonal violence; and collective violence. This initial categorization differentiates between violence a person inflicts

upon himself or herself, violence inflicted by another individual or by a small group of individuals, and violence inflicted by larger groups such as states, organized political groups, militia groups and terrorist organizations (see Figure 1). These three broad categories are each divided further to reflect more specific types of violence.

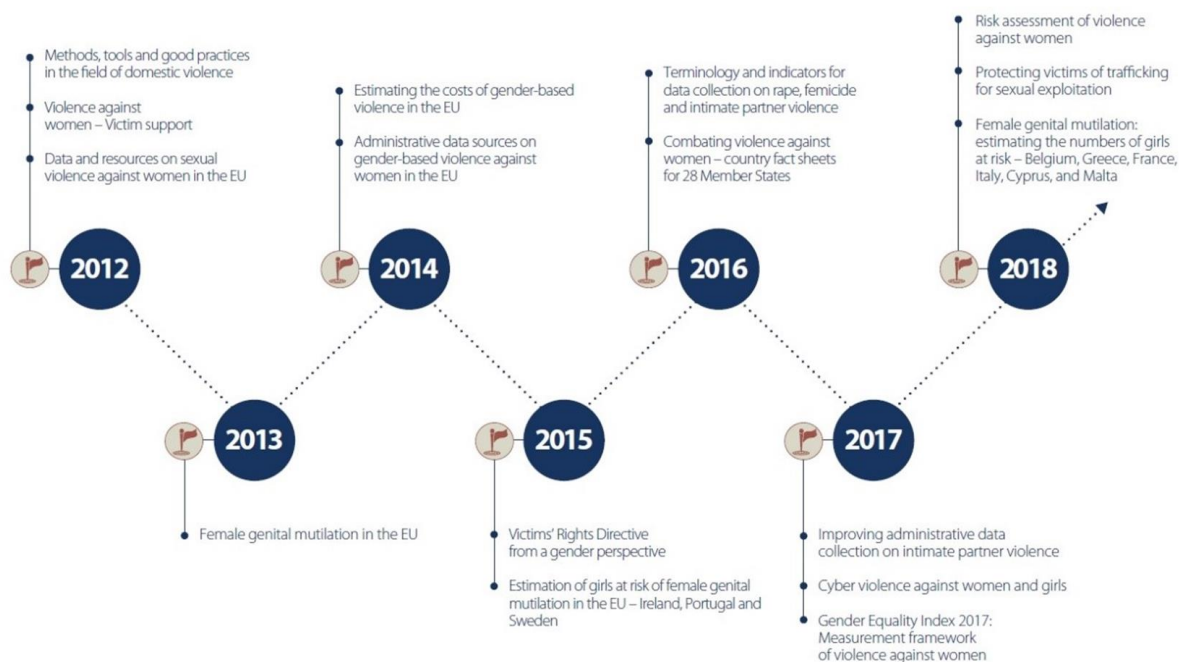
Self-directed violence includes suicidal behaviour and self-abuse such as self-mutilation. Suicidal behaviour ranges in degree from merely thinking about ending one’s life, to planning it, finding the means to do so, attempting to kill oneself, and completing the act. However, these should not be seen as different points on a single continuum. Many people who entertain suicidal thoughts never act on them, and even those who attempt suicide may have no intention of dying. Interpersonal violence is divided into two subcategories: Family and intimate partner violence – that is, violence largely between family members and intimate partners, usually, though not exclusively, taking place in the home. Community violence – violence between individuals who are unrelated, and who may or may not know each other, generally taking place outside the home. The former group includes forms of violence such as child abuse, violence by an intimate partner and abuse of the elderly. The latter includes youth violence, random acts of violence, rape or sexual assault by strangers, and violence in institutional settings such as schools, workplaces, prisons and nursing homes. Collective violence is the instrumental use of violence by people who identify themselves as members of a group against another group or set of individuals, in order to achieve political, economic or social objectives. It takes a variety of forms: armed conflicts within or between states; genocide, repression and other human rights abuses; terrorism; and organized violent crime. The typology also captures the nature of violent acts, which can be physical, sexual or psychological or involve deprivation or neglect. The typology also considers the relevance of the setting, the relationship between the perpetrator and victim, and – in the case of collective violence – the possible motives for the violence.



WHO, 2002

A dedicated effort on data collection yields strong results, see the achievements by EIGE below!

## EIGE's work on gender-based violence Milestones



### Austrian framework on data collection regarding DV

#### Relevant legislation:

- Federal Act on Protection Against Domestic Violence, since 1997
- Security Police Act – barring orders by police (two weeks) + prohibition of rapprochement (100 meters)
- Act on Enforcement Procedures – interim/temporary injunctions by district courts (six months'/divorce proceedings)
- Criminal Code – physical assault, threats, stalking, forced marriage, FGM, rape, sexual harassment/violence, child abuse
- Civil Code, constitutional provisions on child right to protection from violence/ban on corporal punishment (and other forms of violence) + legislation on reporting obligations to the district child protection authority for all child care providers and institutions dealing with children in case of threats to the child's best interests
- Code of Criminal Procedure – rights of victims of crime (legal and psychosocial assistance, information rights, no confrontation with perpetrator, access to compensation)

#### Relevant Stakeholders:

- Police
- Prosecutors, courts

- Lawyers, psychologists etc. (legal and psychosocial assistance at court proceedings for victims of violence)
- Youth Protection Department + shelter for children
- Women Protection Centre – Intervention Centre + shelter for women
- Perpetrator Intervention Centres
- Health sector – doctors, hospitals
- Educational sector, child care service providers - reporting obligations concerning children
- Counselling services, (child) ombudsman institutions for monitoring



Graph inspired by Sabine Mandl

The graph illustrates how the data collection process on domestic violence is organized in Austria. Police sends data on barring orders and special analysis to the national co-ordination office, Specialised Women's Support Services send special analysis to national co-ordination office and the justice also sends special analyses. Both ministries get their information from their police and court departments. Data from the youth departments are not collected by the NCOO

## Day 2: data collection methodologies: collect – analyse - report

Key training content:

- \* Data collection methodologies

- \* Practical exercise: local level stakeholder mapping and analysis

### Methodology Data Collection

The underlying need for Data collection is to capture quality evidence that seeks to answer all the questions that have been posed. Through data collection businesses or management can deduce quality information that is a prerequisite for making informed decisions. To improve the quality of information, it is expedient that data is collected so that you can draw inferences and make informed decisions on what is considered factual.

Data collection is a methodical process of gathering and analysing specific information to proffer solutions to relevant questions and evaluate the results. It focuses on finding out all there is to a particular subject matter. Data is collected to be further subjected to hypothesis testing which seeks to explain a phenomenon.

Hypothesis testing eliminates assumptions while making a proposition from the basis of reason.

For collectors of data, there is a range of outcomes for which the data is collected. However, the key purpose for which data is collected is to put a researcher in a vantage position to make predictions about future probabilities and trends.

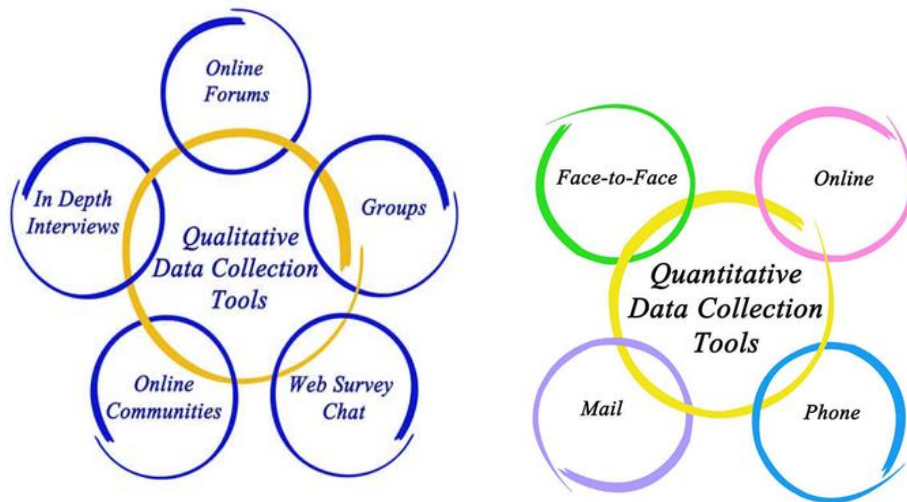
The core forms in which data can be collected are primary and secondary data. While a researcher through first-hand sources collects the former, an individual other than the user collects the latter.

### Primary Data Collection

Primary data collection is the gathering of raw data collected at the source. It is a process of collecting the original data collected by a researcher for a specific research purpose. It could be further analysed into two segments; qualitative research and quantitative data collection methods.

### Qualitative Research Method

The qualitative research methods of data collection do not involve the collection of data that involves numbers or a need to be deduced through a mathematical calculation; rather it is based on the non-quantifiable elements like the feeling or emotion of the researcher. An example of such a method is an open-ended questionnaire.



### Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data collection, on the other hand, is described to as the gathering of second-hand data collected by an individual who is not the original user. It is the process of collecting data that already exists, be it already published books, journals, and/or online portals. In terms of ease, it is much less expensive and easier to collect.

The preference between primary data collection and secondary data collection depends on the nature, scope, and area of your research as well as its aims and objectives.

### Reasons for collecting data:

Data collection tools refer to the devices/instruments used to collect data, such as a paper questionnaire or computer-assisted interviewing system. Case Studies, Checklists, Interviews, Observation sometimes, and Surveys or Questionnaires are all tools used to collect data. It is important to decide the tools for data collection because research is carried out in different ways and for different purposes. The objective behind data collection is to capture quality evidence that allows analysis to lead to the formulation of convincing and credible answers to the posed questions. The objective behind data collection is to capture quality evidence that allows analysis to lead to the formulation of convincing and credible answers to the questions that have been posed.

- Integrity of the Research (a key reason for collecting data is to ensure that the integrity of the research question is indeed maintained.)
- Reduce the likelihood of errors (the correct use of appropriate data collection of methods reduces the likelihood of errors consistent with the results.)
- Decision Making (to minimize the risk of errors in decision-making, it is important that accurate data is collected in a way that the researcher/organization does not make uninformed decisions.)
- Save Cost and Time (data collection saves the researcher time and funds that would otherwise be misspent without a deeper understanding of the topic or subject matter.)
- To support a need for a new idea, change, and/or innovation

- To prove the need for a change in the norm or the introduction of new information that will be widely accepted, it is important to collect data as evidence to support these claims.

### **Interview**

An interview is a face-to-face conversation between two individuals with the sole purpose of collecting relevant information to satisfy a research purpose. Interviews are of different types namely; Structured, Semi-structured, and unstructured with each having a slight variation from the other.

- **Structured Interviews** - Simply put, it is a verbally administered questionnaire. In terms of depth, it is surface level and is usually completed within a short period. For speed and efficiency, it is highly recommendable, but it lacks depth.
- **Semi-structured Interviews** - In this method, there subsist several key questions, which cover the scope of the areas to be explored. It allows a little more leeway for the researcher to explore the subject matter.
- **Unstructured Interviews** - An in-depth interview allows the researcher to collect a wide range of information with a purpose. An advantage of this method is the freedom it gives a researcher to combine structure with flexibility even though it is more time-consuming.

### **Pros**

- In-depth information
- Freedom of flexibility
- Accurate data.

### **Cons**

- Time-consuming
- Expensive to collect.

For collecting data through interviews, here are a few tools easily to use for collect data:

- **Audio Recorder:** An audio recorder is used for recording sound on disc, tape, or film. Audio information can meet the needs of a wide range of people, as well as provide alternatives to print data collection tools.
- **Digital Camera:** An advantage of a digital camera is that it can be used for transmitting those images to a monitor screen when the need arises.
- **Camcorder:** A camcorder is used for collecting data through interviews. It provides a combination of both an audio recorder and a video camera. The data provided is qualitative in nature and allows the respondents to answer questions asked exhaustively. If you need to collect sensitive information during an interview, a camcorder might not work on behalf of the subject's privacy.

### **Questionnaires**

This is a process of collecting data through an instrument consisting of a series of questions and prompts to receive a response from individuals it is administered to. Questionnaires are designed to collect data from a group. It is important to note that a questionnaire isn't a survey, rather it forms a part of it. A survey is a process of data gathering involving a variety of data collection methods, including a questionnaire. On a questionnaire, there are three kinds of questions used: fixed-

alternative, scale, and open-ended. With each of the questions tailored to the nature and scope of the research.

### **Pros**

- Can be administered in large numbers and is cost-effective.
- It can be used to compare and contrast previous research to measure change.
- Easy to visualize and analyse.
- Questionnaires offer actionable data.
- Respondent identity is protected.
- Questionnaires can cover all areas of a topic.
- Relatively inexpensive.

### **Cons**

- Answers may be dishonest or the respondents lose interest midway.
- Questionnaires cannot produce qualitative data.
- Questions might be left unanswered.
- Respondents may have a hidden agenda.
- Not all questions can be analysed easily.

### **Reporting**

By definition, data reporting is the process of gathering and submitting data to be further subjected to analysis. The key aspect of data reporting is reporting accurate data because of inaccurate data reporting leads to uninformed decision making.

#### **Pros**

Informed decision-making.

Easily accessible.

#### **Cons**

Self-reported answers may be exaggerated.

The results may be affected by bias.

Respondents may be too shy to give out all the details.

Inaccurate reports will lead to uninformed decisions.

Reporting tools enable to extract and present data in charts, tables, and other visualizations so users can find useful information. It allows to source data for reporting from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) reports, newspapers, website articles, hospital records.

**NGO Reports:** Contained in NGO reports is an in-depth and comprehensive report on the activities carried out by the NGO, covering areas such as business and human rights. The information contained in these reports is research-specific and forms an acceptable academic base for collecting data. NGOs often focus on development projects which are organized to promote particular causes.

**Newspapers:** Newspaper data are relatively easy to collect and are sometimes the only continuously available source of event data. Even though there is a problem of bias in newspaper data, it is still a valid tool in collecting data for Reporting.



**Website Articles:** Gathering and using data contained in website articles is also another tool for data collection. Collecting data from web articles is a quicker and less expensive data collection. Two major disadvantages of using this data reporting method are biases inherent in the data collection process and possible security/confidentiality concerns.

**Hospital Care records:** Health care involves a diverse set of public and private data collection systems, including health surveys, administrative enrolment and billing records, and medical records, used by various entities, including hospitals, CHCs, physicians, and health plans. The data provided is clear, unbiased and accurate, but must be obtained under legal means as medical data is kept with the strictest regulations.

### **Existing data**

This is the introduction of new investigative questions in addition to/other than the ones originally used when the data was initially gathered. It involves adding measurement to a study or research. An example would be sourcing data from an archive.

#### **Pros**

- Accuracy is very high
- Easily accessible information

#### **Cons**

- Problems with evaluation
- Difficulty in understanding

The concept of existing data means that data is collected from existing sources to investigate research questions other than those for which the data were originally gathered. Tools to collect existing data include:

- **Research Journals** - Unlike newspapers and magazines, research journals are intended for an academic or technical audience, not general readers. A journal is a scholarly publication containing articles written by researchers, professors, and other experts.
- **Surveys** - A survey is a data collection tool for gathering information from a sample population, with the intention of generalizing the results to a larger population. Surveys have a variety of purposes and can be carried out in many ways depending on the objectives to be achieved.

### **Observation**

This is a data collection method by which information on a phenomenon is gathered through observation. The nature of the observation could be accomplished either as a complete observer, an observer as a participant, a participant as an observer, or as a complete participant. This method is a key base for formulating a hypothesis.

- **Pros**
- Easy to administer.
- There subsists a greater accuracy with results.
- It is a universally accepted practice.
- It diffuses the situation of an unwillingness of respondents to administer a report.
- It is appropriate for certain situations.

## Cons

- Some phenomena aren't open to observation.
- It cannot be relied upon.
- Bias may arise.
- It is expensive to administer.
- Its validity cannot be predicted accurately.

Observation involves the active acquisition of information from a primary source. Observation can also involve the perception and recording of data via the use of scientific instruments. The best tools for Observation are:

**Checklists** - state-specific criteria, allow users to gather information and make judgments about what they should know in relation to the outcomes. They offer systematic ways of collecting data about specific behaviours, knowledge, and skills.

**Direct observation** - This is an observational study method of collecting evaluative information. The evaluator watches the subject in his or her usual environment without altering that environment.

## Focus Group

The opposite of quantitative research which involves numerical-based data, this data collection method focuses more on qualitative research. It falls under the primary category for data based on the feelings and opinions of the respondents. This research involves asking open-ended questions to a group of individuals usually ranging from 6-10 people, to provide feedback.

## Pros

- Information obtained is usually very detailed.
- Cost-effective when compared to one-on-one interviews.
- It reflects speed and efficiency in the supply of results.

## Cons

- Lacking depth in covering the nitty-gritty of a subject matter.
- Bias might still be evident.
- Requires interviewer training
- The researcher has very little control over the outcome.
- A few vocal voices can drown out the rest.
- Difficulty in assembling an all-inclusive group.

A focus group is a data collection method that is tightly facilitated and structured around a set of questions. The purpose of the meeting is to extract from the participants' detailed responses to these questions. The best tools for tackling Focus groups are:

**Two-Way** - One group watches another group answer the questions posed by the moderator. After listening to what the other group has to offer, the group that listens are able to facilitate more discussion and could potentially draw different conclusions.

**Duelling-Moderator** - There are two moderators who play the devil's advocate. The main positive of the duelling-moderator focus group is to facilitate new ideas by introducing new ways of thinking and varying viewpoints.

## Combination research

This method of data collection encompasses the use of innovative methods to enhance participation to both individuals and groups. Also under the primary category, it is a combination of Interviews and Focus Groups while collecting qualitative data. This method is key when addressing sensitive subjects.

#### **Pros**

- Encourage participants to give responses.
- It stimulates a deeper connection between participants.
- The relative anonymity of respondents increases participation.
- It improves the richness of the data collected.

#### **Cons**

- It is quite expensive.
- It is time-consuming.

The Combination Research method involves two or more data collection methods, for instance, interviews as well as questionnaires or a combination of semi-structured telephone interviews and focus groups. The best tools for combination research are:

**Online Survey** - The two tools combined here are online interviews and the use of questionnaires. This is a questionnaire that the target audience can complete over the Internet. It is timely, effective and efficient. Especially since the data to be collected is quantitative in nature.

**Dual-Moderator** - The two tools combined here are focus groups and structured questionnaires. The structured questioners give a direction as to where the research is headed while two moderators take charge of proceedings. Whilst one ensures the focus group session progresses smoothly, the other makes sure that the topics in question are all covered. Dual-moderator focus groups typically result in a more productive session and essentially leads to an optimum collection of data.

#### **Design thinking**

This is a systematic approach to complex problems from all areas of life. The approach goes far beyond the classic design disciplines such as shaping and design. In contrast to many approaches in science and practice, which approach the task from the technical solvability, user wishes and needs as well as user-oriented invention are at the centre of the process. Design thinkers look at the problem through the eyes of the user and thus assume the role of the user.

Design thinking requires constant feedback between the developer of a solution and his target group. Design thinkers ask the end user questions and carefully examine their processes and behaviour. Solutions and ideas are made visible and communicable as early as possible in the form of prototypes so that potential users can test them and give feedback long before they are completed or launched on the market. In this way, Design Thinking generates practical results.

## **Day 3: reality check - challenges and opportunities for data collection at the local level in Azerbaijan**

Key training content:

\* Multidimensional data collection

\* Practical exercise: domestic violence SWOT analysis at local level

### **Data collection (DV) in Austria:**

Institutions that should collect data on domestic violence:

- health care services
- social welfare services (housing and social welfare services, social support services and shelters)
- law enforcement agencies (police)
- public prosecutors - NGOs and other support services for survivors of violence.
- judicial authorities - both criminal and civil courts.

It should be noted that similar institutions are also listed in the EU Victim's right directive listed these institutions as relevant stakeholders in the working field on DV.

In Austria, some other services also collect data that might be important and helpful to get a better understanding of the dimension of DV in an area. These services are all kind of educational institutions, child and youth protection department, youth worker.

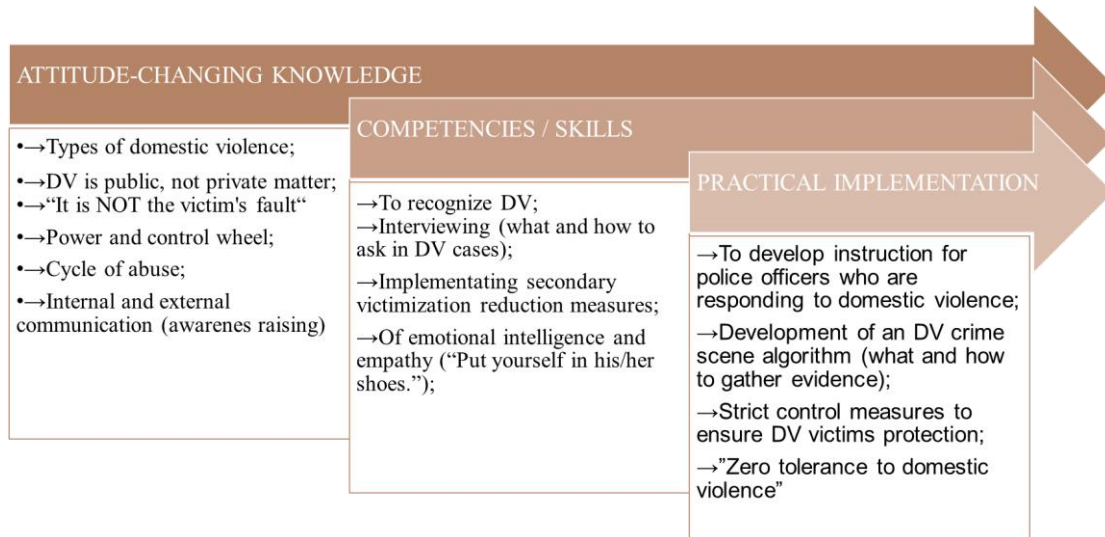
In 2018, the Ministry of interior developed a database for DV issues. Until now, only the police has access to the database. A further development of that data base with various justified users (social services, youth protection, intervention centres,...) would be appreciated by all the relevant stakeholders. The main challenge seems to be the data protection law and privacy policies on behalf of the perpetrator. Incidents that are reported to the police are documented by the police and implemented in the database.

The following information are required:

- Name
- Date of birth
- Nationality
- Cultural heritage
- Address, working and income status of the perpetrator
- Relationship to victim(s)
- Relatives
- Incident of DV recognized by the police and separately by the perpetrator
- Repeated incident
- Other criminal acts
- Injuries of victims
- Children involved

- Weapon registration
- Optional: religion
- Address where perpetrator will stay when barring order imposed

Digression:

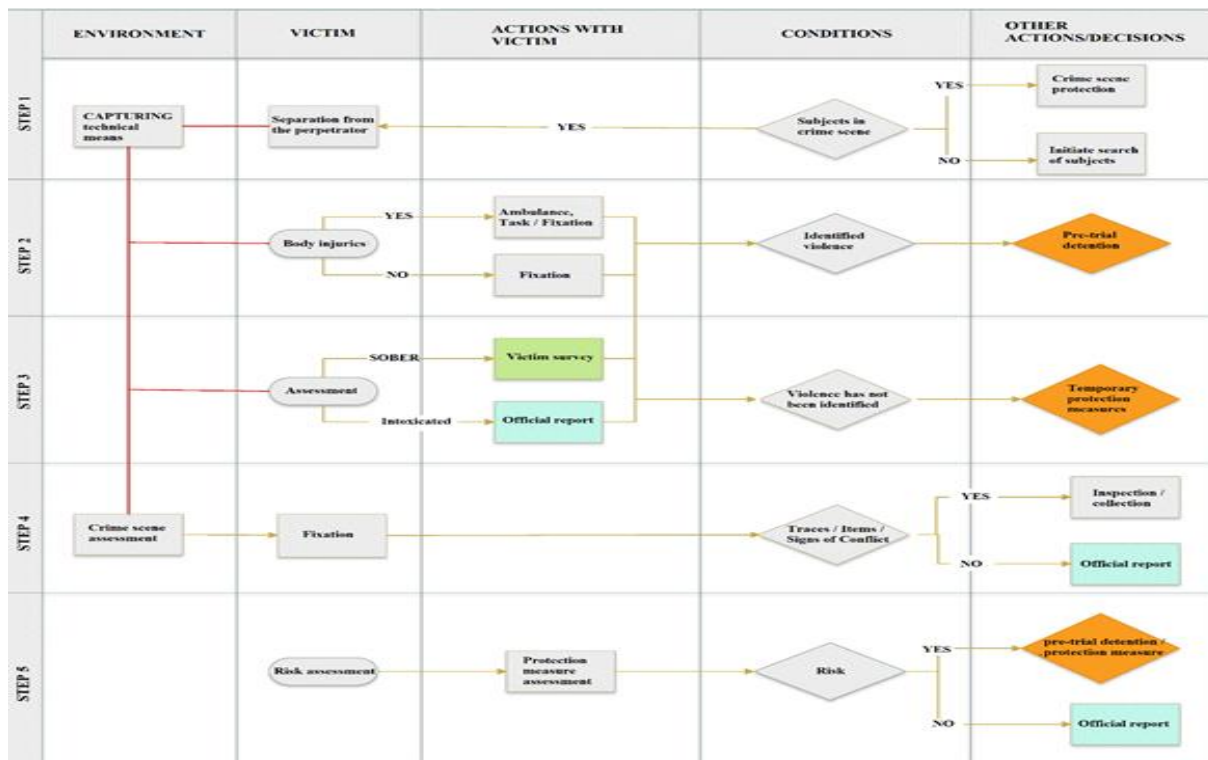


Police necessary steps algorithm (domestic violence):

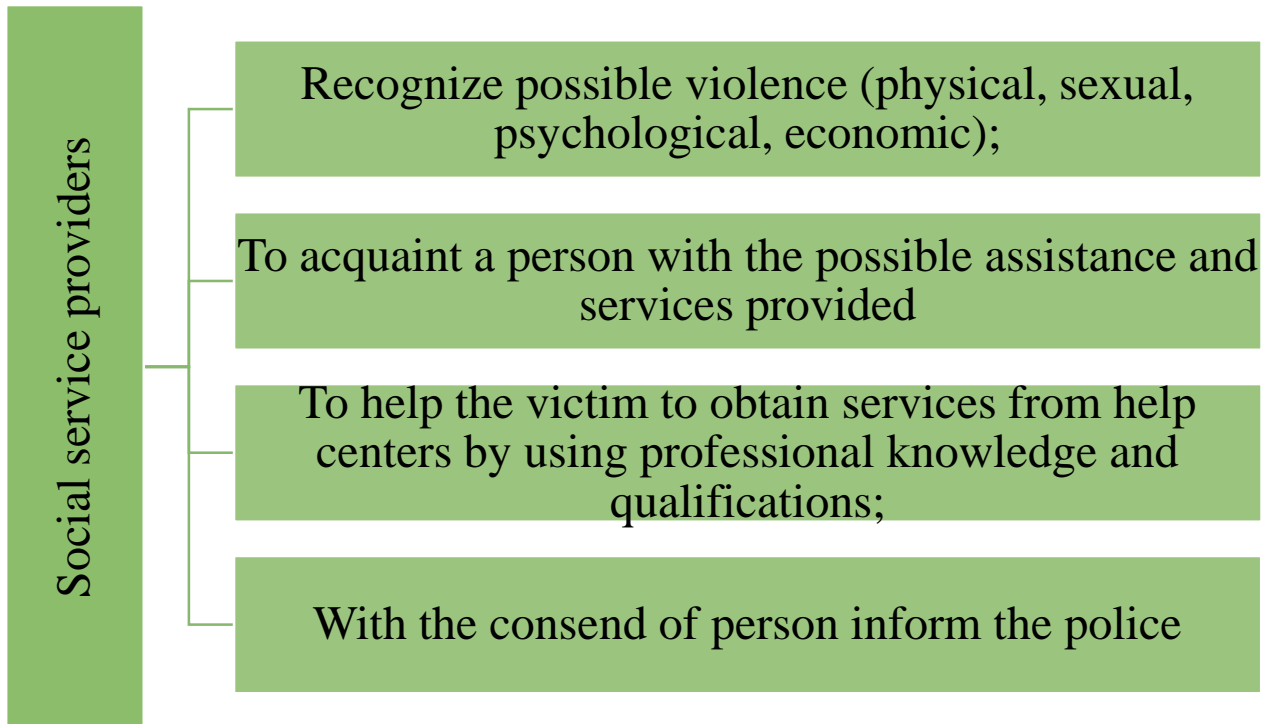
Police officers:

Informing the person who has experienced violence that he or she will be contacted by a specialist of integrated assistance center (support center of domestic violence victims)

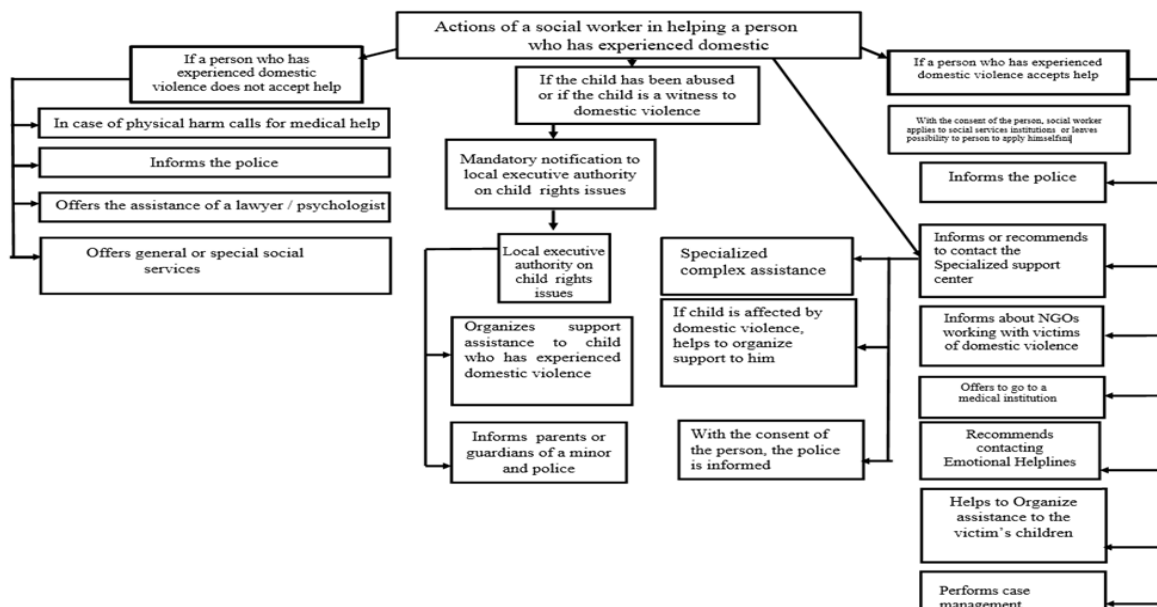
In case of suspicion integrated assistance center leaflet is given to the person



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS IDENTIFYING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



Referral scheme on DV for social workers



Recommendations for schools on establishing indicators for identifying domestic violence:

<p><b>Indicator s for recognizi ng physical violence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Physical signs</b> – bruises, burns, frostbite, scratches, cuts and etc.</li> <li>• <b>Emotional and behavioural signs</b> - anxiety, fear, low self-esteem, obedience, aggression, mood swings, depression, hypersensitivity, eating disorder, avoidance of physical education classes</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator s for recognizi ng psycholo gical violence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>excessive love, stickiness with little-known people, lack of self-confidence, anxiety, aggression towards other children or animals, difficulties in managing strong emotions and etc.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicator s for recognizi ng sexual violence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>physical signs</b> – pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, subcutaneous bruises in private areas of the body and etc.</li> <li>• <b>emotional signs</b> – touching and rubbing of genitals, public masturbation, sexual knowledge that does not correspond to the child’s age, imitation of sexual intercourse with other children, animals or toys and et.c</li> </ul>
<p><b>Child neglectio n indicator s</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>the child is physically abandoned, untidy appearance of a child - murmur, dirty clothes, torn shoes, the children's clothing not suitable for the season, weather conditions, the child's teeth are decayed and unrepairable and etc.</i></li> </ul>

Recommendations for health-care sector identifying domestic violence



**Physical indicators**

- Typical injuries from domestic violence are on the central part of the body such as the breasts, abdomen, and genitals;
- Functional impairment, Permanent disabilities.

**Behavioural indicators**

- Inconsistent explanation of injuries or delay in seeking treatment, intrusive partner or husband in consultations, partner does most of the talking and insists on remaining with the patient, seeming anxious in the presence of the partner, frequent absences from work or studies, repeated health consultations with no clear diagnosis

**Psychological Indicators**

- Emotional distress e.g. anxiety, indecisiveness, confusion, and hostility, psychosomatic and emotional complaints, self-harm or suicide attempts, shame about injuries

**Psychosomatic Indicators**

- Chronic pain syndrome, irritable bowel syndrome, gastrointestinal disorders, urinary tract infections, respiratory disorders

**Indicators regarding reproductive health**

- Pelvic inflammatory diseases, sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancy, pregnancy complications, miscarriage/ low birth weight

#### How to count:

According to the EIGE, the application of the 'Principal Offence Rule' principle (where more than one offence is committed at the same time by the same perpetrator, only the most serious offence is recorded) presents challenges in the context of intimate partner violence. When the priority is given to the offence for which the highest penalty is foreseen, offences considered as less 'serious' might not get recorded. For instance, when incidents of psychological or economic violence occur along with incidents of physical violence, only the latter will be recorded and statistically processed. As a result, valuable information on specific forms of violence (such as psychological or economic violence) is lost. Therefore the 'Principal Offence Rule' is not suitable for intimate partner violence offences and not recommended for use.

## Day 4: specific issues and prevention

Key training content:

- \* Dealing with specific vulnerabilities/groups of victims/risk groups (women, children, persons with disabilities) and sensitive cases (early marriage, stalking, online harassment, war experience, exploitation/human trafficking)
- \* Prevention of domestic violence
  
- \* Practical exercise: continuation of SWOT analysis at local level

### Data collection and disaggregation

Disaggregation by gender, age groups, location (urban/rural setting) etc.

Identifying specific groups of victims, groups at risk

e.g. women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities

Developing profiles of perpetrators:

As is the case with victims of domestic violence, abusers can be anyone and come from every age, sex, socioeconomic, racial, ethnic, occupational, educational, and religious group. They can be teenagers, college professors, farmers, counsellors, electricians, police officers, doctors, clergy, judges, and popular celebrities. Perpetrators are not always angry and hostile, but can be charming, agreeable, and kind. Abusers differ in patterns of abuse and levels of dangerousness. While there is not an agreed upon universal psychological profile, perpetrators do share a behavioural profile that is described as “an ongoing pattern of coercive control involving various forms of intimidation, and psychological and physical abuse.”

While many people think violent and abusive people are mentally ill, research shows that perpetrators do not share a set of personality characteristics or a psychiatric diagnosis that distinguishes them from people who are not abusive. There are some perpetrators who suffer from psychiatric problems, such as depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, or psychopathology. Yet, most do not have psychiatric illnesses, and caution is advised in attributing mental illness as a root cause of domestic violence. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychological Association (DSM-IV) does not have a diagnostic category for perpetrators, but mental illness should be viewed as a factor that can influence the severity and nature of the abuse.

Examples of the most prevalent behavioural tactics by perpetrators include:

- *Abusing power and control*
- *Having different public and private behaviour.*
- *Projecting blame*
- *Claiming loss of control or anger problems.*
- *Minimizing and denying the abuse.*

*Abusing power and control.* The perpetrator’s primary goal is to achieve power and control over their intimate partner. In order to do so, perpetrators often plan and utilize a pattern of coercive

tactics aimed at instilling fear, shame, and helplessness in the victim. Another part of this strategy is to change randomly the list of “rules” or expectations the victim must meet to avoid abuse. The abuser’s incessant degradation, intimidation, and demands on their partner are effective in establishing fear and dependence. It is important to note that perpetrators may also engage in impulsive acts of domestic violence and that not all perpetrators act in such a planned or systematic way.

*Having different public and private behaviour.* Usually, people outside the immediate family are not aware of and do not witness the perpetrator’s abusive behaviour. Abusers who maintain an amiable public image accomplish the important task of deceiving others into thinking they are loving, “normal,” and incapable of domestic violence. This allows perpetrators to escape accountability for their violence and reinforces the victims’ fears that no one will believe them.

- *Projecting blame.* Abusers often engage in an insidious type of manipulation that involves blaming the victim for the violent behaviour. Such perpetrators may accuse the victim of “pushing buttons” or “provoking” the abuse. By diverting attention to the victim’s actions, the perpetrator avoids taking responsibility for the abusive behaviour. In addition to projecting blame on the victim, abusers also may project blame on circumstances, such as making the excuse that alcohol or stress caused the violence.

- *Claiming loss of control or anger problems.* There is a common belief that domestic violence is a result of poor impulse control or anger management problems. Abusers routinely claim that they “just lost it,” suggesting that the violence was an impulsive and rare event beyond control. Domestic violence is not typically a singular incident nor does it simply involve physical attacks. It is a deliberate set of tactics where physical violence is used to solidify the abuser’s power in the relationship. In reality, only an estimated 5 to 10 percent of perpetrators have difficulty with controlling their aggression. Most abusers do not assault others outside the family, such as police officers, co-workers, or neighbours, but direct their abuse toward the victim or children. This distinction challenges claims that they cannot manage their anger.

- *Minimizing and denying the abuse.* Perpetrators rarely view themselves or their actions as violent or abusive. As a result, they often deny, justify, and minimize their behaviour. For example, an abuser might forcibly push the victim down a flight of stairs, then tell others that the victim tripped. Abusers also rationalize serious physical assaults, such as punching or choking, as “self-defence.” Abusers who refuse to admit they are harming their partner present enormous challenges to persons who are trying to intervene. Some perpetrators do acknowledge to the victim that the abusive behaviour is wrong, but then plead for forgiveness or make promises of refraining from any future abuse. Even in situations such as this, the perpetrator commonly minimizes the severity or impact of the abuse.

### **Indicators of dangerousness**

Different levels of violence and types of abuse are perpetrated by domestic violence offenders. Some abusers rarely use physical violence, while others assault their partners daily. There are perpetrators who are only abusive towards family members and others who are violent toward a variety of people. There are abusers who are more likely to inflict serious injury or become homicidal. Some frequently degrade the victim, while some rarely, if ever, implement that particular tactic.

It is critical that professionals and community service providers who intervene in domestic violence cases engage in thorough and continuous assessment of the perpetrator’s level of dangerousness. Evaluating this dangerousness involves identifying risk indicators that reflect the capacity to continue perpetrating severe violence. Although domestic violence homicides or severe assaults cannot be

predicted, there are several risk factors that help determine the likelihood that severe forms of violence may be imminent.

It is equally important to acknowledge that abusers also possess positive qualities. There are abusers who are remorseful, accept responsibility for their violence, and eventually stop their abusive behaviour. Perpetrators are not necessarily “bad” people, but their abusive behaviour is unacceptable. Some perpetrators have childhood histories where they were physically or sexually abused, neglected, or exposed to domestic abuse. Some suffer from substance abuse and mental health problems. All of these factors can influence their psychological functioning and contribute to the complexity and severity of the abusive behaviour. Perpetrators need support and intervention to end their violent behaviour and any additional problems that compound their abusive behaviour. Through specialized interventions, community services, and sanctions, some abusers can change and become nonviolent.

The greater the number or the intensity of the following indicators, the more likely a severe or life-threatening attack will occur:

- Threats or thoughts of homicide and suicide;
- Possession or access to weapons;
- Use of weapons in a threatening or intimidating manner;
- Extreme jealousy or obsession with the victim;
- Physical attacks, verbal threats, and stalking during a separation or divorce;
- Kidnapping or hostage taking;
- Sexual assault or rape;
- Prior abusive incidents that resulted in serious injury;
- History of violence with previous partners and children;
- Psychopathology or substance abuse.

The above factors pose a substantial risk to victims of domestic violence and possibly to their children. It also is important to ask for the victim’s assessment of the abuser’s dangerousness. Extremely dangerous perpetrators can be safety threats to people who are involved in the victim’s life, individuals trying to help, or the children. It is crucial that community professionals who work with violent families incorporate these risk indicators into their assessments and interventions because failure to do so can seriously compromise the lives of everyone involved.

### **Parenting and the Perpetrator**

Can perpetrators be supportive parents when they are abusive towards the other parent? An emerging issue facing victims of domestic violence and child advocacy groups is the role and impact that perpetrators have in their children’s lives. There are perpetrators who have positive interactions with their children, provide for their physical and financial needs, and are not abusive towards them. There also are perpetrators who neglect or physically harm their children. Although abusers vary tremendously in parenting styles, there are some behaviours common among perpetrators that can have harmful effects on children:

**Authoritarianism.** Perpetrators can be rigid and demanding with their children. They often have high and unrealistic expectations and expect children to obey without question or resistance. This parenting style is intimidating for children and alters their sense of safety around the abuser. These perpetrators are more likely to use harsher forms of physical discipline, which can make the children increasingly vulnerable to becoming direct targets of violence.

**Neglect, irresponsibility, and lack of involvement.** Some abusers are infrequently involved in the daily parenting activities of their children. They may view their children as hindrances and become

easily annoyed with them. Furthermore, the perpetrator's preoccupation with controlling the partner and meeting his or her own emotional needs leaves little time to engage the children. Unfortunately, the perpetrator's physical and emotional unavailability can produce unrequited feelings of anticipation and fondness in the children who eagerly await attention.

**Undermining the victim.** The perpetrator's coercive and violent behaviour towards the victim sometimes sends children a message that it is acceptable for them to treat that parent in the same manner. More overt tactics that weaken the victim's influence over the children include the perpetrator disregarding the victim's parenting decisions, telling the children that the victim is an inadequate parent, and belittling the victim in the presence of the children. Being victimized by abuse can lead children to perceive the parent in a weaker, passive role with no real authority over their lives.

**Self-centeredness.** Some perpetrators use their children to meet their own emotional needs. Perpetrators may expect their children to be immediately available only when they are interested and often overwhelm them with their problems. This can result in children feeling burdened and responsible for helping their parent while their own needs are neglected.

**Manipulation.** To gain power in the home, perpetrators may manipulate their children into aligning against the victim. Abusers may make statements or exhibit behaviours that confuse the children regarding who is responsible for the violence and coerce them into believing that they are the preferable parent. Abusers also may directly or indirectly use their children to control and intimidate the victim. Perpetrators sometimes may threaten to abduct, seek sole custody of, or physically harm the children if the victim is not compliant. Sometimes these are threats exclusively and the abuser does not intend or really want to carry out the action, but the threats are typically perceived as being very real.

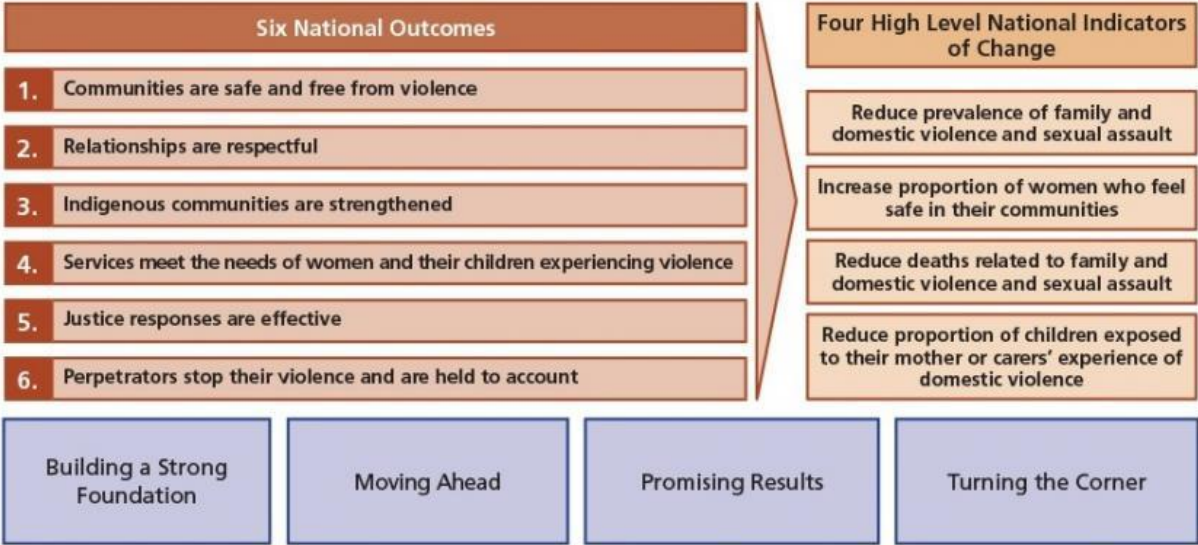
Children's perception of the perpetrator's violence can play a significant role in the nature of their relationship. Children often feel anxious, scared, and angry when they witness abuse. At the same time, many children also feel affection, loyalty, and love for the abuser. It is common for children to experience ambivalent feelings towards the abuser and this can be difficult for them to resolve.

Domestic violence can influence the children's feelings toward the victim. Many children know the abuse is wrong and may even feel responsible for protecting the battered parent. Yet, they also experience confusion and resentment towards the victim for "putting up" with the abuse and are more likely to express their anger towards the victim rather than directly at the perpetrator.

Children need additional support as they struggle with their conflicting feelings towards the perpetrator. The responsibility of perpetrators as parents primarily focuses on preventing the recurrence of the violence. Some victims want their children to have a safe and positive relationship with the perpetrator, and some children crave that connection.

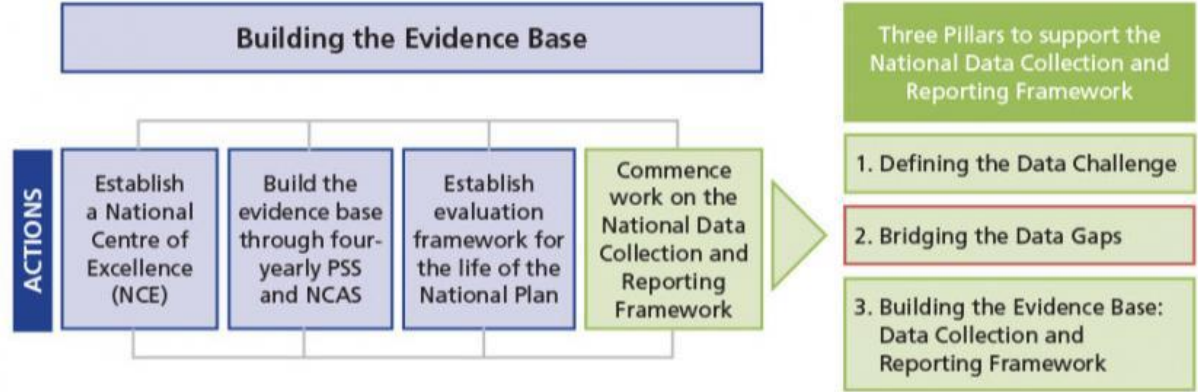
#### **Example of National Action Plan:**

# The National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022



FaHCSIA, 2012

The National Plan is a long term approach to reducing violence against women and their children in Australia. It is driven by four action plans designed to support long lasting change. The first action plan, building a Strong Foundation, is supported by strategic projects and actions that target long term results while delivering on high-priority actions in the short-term. All jurisdictions have agreed to work together to implement the four identified priorities of the first action plan.



FaHCSIA, 2012

## **Building the evidence base**

The following project is one of many initiatives intended to support this building the evidence base priority area, and it provides the foundations for the creation of a National Data Collection and Reporting Framework. This Framework is designed to lay a strong foundation to establish data collection strategies aimed at the production of nationally consistent data. It is accepted that the implementation of such a framework will occur over time and will require agreement from all governments.

The National Community Attitudes to Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) monitors awareness and attitudes understood to influence the perpetration of violence, women's victimization and responses to violence, as well as the responses of family and community members, and professionals who witness violence, or to whom women turn for help (VicHealth, 2010). Attitudes are also an indicator of broader social norms (the behavioural expectations of society) as they pertain to violence against women. It is important to monitor social norms as they have been found to influence the behaviour of individuals (VicHealth, 2010; Flood and Pease, 2007). NCAS gauges attitudes toward physical, sexual and psychological abuse as well as property damage (ABS, 2011a). The primary purpose of the survey is to gauge the attitudes of the whole community toward violence.

The Personal Safety Survey (PSS) is an in depth measure of individual experience of a number of different types of violence and perceptions of personal safety. It provides information about men's and women's experience of violence in the last 12 months by different types of male and female perpetrators (e.g. current/previous partner, other known man or woman, and stranger) since the age of 15. Aspects of family, domestic and sexual violence captured by the PSS are physical assault or threat, sexual assault or threat and emotional abuse as well as harassment and stalking (ABS, 2011a). The 2012 data release will enable some comparisons to be made to 2005 data (ABS, 2006).

The Crime Victimization Survey (CVS) also provides a measure of personal experience of violence and provides an indicator of prevalence, as well as some information about victim and incident characteristics. It is run annually and provides a measure of change in the number of victims and victimization rates over time. Information about the relationship of the offender to the victim at the time of the most recent incident of physical assault, threatened assault and robbery is published where data are of sufficient quality. While CVS includes some data items of interest, its usefulness for measuring family, domestic and sexual violence is limited as it does not collect specific information about these topics (ABS, 2011a).

Administrative by-product data can be used as a measure of family, domestic and sexual violence experiences that have come to the attention of organizations through the delivery of services. One example is Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0) which is produced using police data. The aspects of family, domestic and sexual violence are limited to behaviours that are outlined by law and are focused on actual or threatened physical acts. The information is limited to events that are in breach of relevant state and territory criminal law.

## **Defining Data Collection family, domestic and sexual violence**

**Context** – The environmental and psycho-social factors that influence community and individual attitudes, and otherwise provide the context for the occurrence and experience of family, domestic and sexual violence.

**Risk** – The actual and perceived risk of family, domestic or sexual violence.



Incident/Experience – The occurrence of family domestic or sexual violence, and the way this violence is experienced.

Responses – The response to family, domestic and sexual violence by individuals, families, the community, and formal or system responses such as the justice, health and community services sectors.

Impacts and Outcomes – The short, medium and long-term impacts and outcomes of family, domestic and sexual violence for victims, perpetrators, families and the broader community and economy.

Programs, Research and Evaluation – The response of research and education to family, domestic and sexual violence to inform targeted prevention, intervention, and support services.

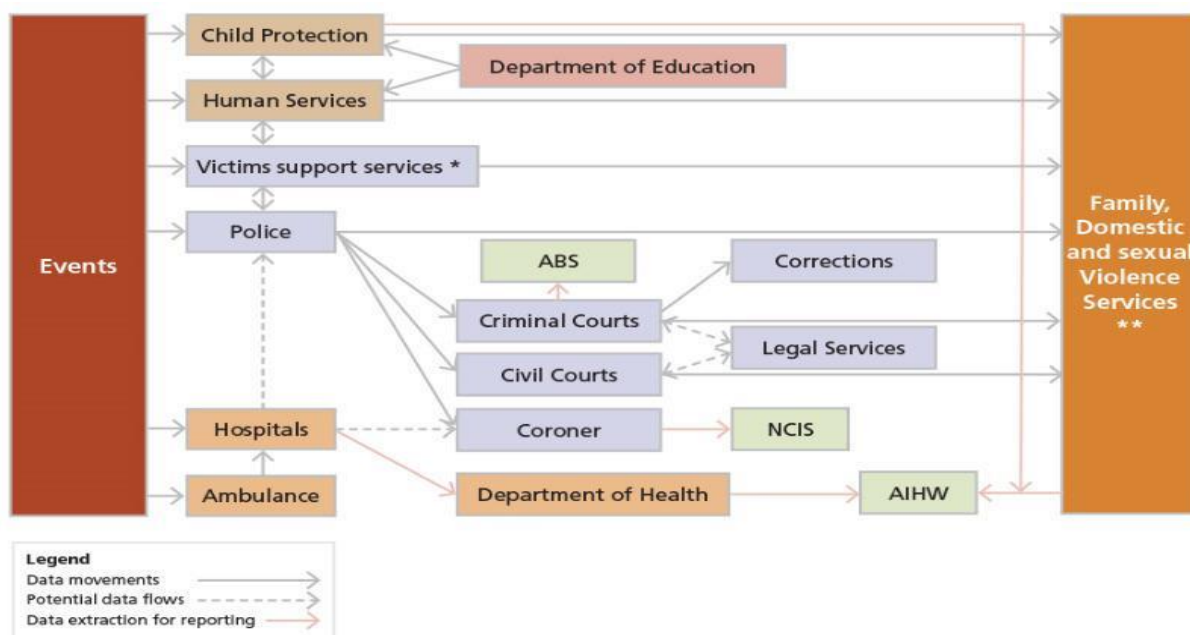
Defining the data challenge provides a systematic and rigorous framework for family, domestic and sexual violence, through six measurable ‘elements’. These elements are designed to organize information needs in a coherent way that supports a set of statistics about family, domestic and sexual violence. The framework delineates important concepts, and organizes them into a logical structure that shows the key relationships, processes and flows that exist between the following six elements.

One of the key challenges in measuring family, domestic and sexual violence lies in the complexity of the behavioural acts, relationships and situations that can be considered.

Definitions of family, domestic and sexual violence are shaped by the context of enquiry and informed by the strategies, perspectives and agendas of individuals or organizations. Definitions may be based on specific legal, policy, service provider or research perspectives. The impact that definitions can have on the use, or role of data concerning family and domestic violence is discussed in ‘The gender debate in domestic violence: The role of data’ (Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse (ADFVC), 2013). Similarly, ‘The nature and extent of sexual assault and abuse in Australia’ discusses the effect that definitions of sexual assault and abuse can have on data and understandings of sexual violence in its broader form (Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault (ACSSA), 2012).

Defining the data challenge outlines these definitional complexities but does not seek to set a definition. Instead, it provides a common language for family, domestic and sexual violence by outlining the potential behaviours and relationships that should be considered when establishing a measurable definition. It recognizes that the dynamics of sexual violence incidents can be different and occur in the context of a wider range of relationships, both known and unknown, between perpetrators and victims. The broad term ‘family, domestic and sexual violence’ is used as an umbrella term that encompasses all the potential behaviours and relationships outlined in Defining the data challenge. This is a combination of the terms ‘family violence’, ‘domestic violence’ and ‘sexual violence’.

## Typical Data Flow:



## Environment scan - key findings

There are a number of national data collections that contain information about family, domestic and sexual violence, some survey based and others, administrative data. For the latter, administrative information is collected in each state and territory, which then contributes to larger collections that are reported nationally. The environment scan identified a number of key national surveys which have the potential to be augmented to include family, domestic and sexual violence information. These include the following:

- Personal Safety Survey;
- National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey;
- Crime Victimization Survey;
- Recorded Crime, Victims – Australia;
- National Hospital Morbidity Database;
- National Non-Admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database;
- Child Protection National Minimum Data Set;
- Specialist Homelessness Services Collection;
- National Coronial Information System;
- National Homicide Monitoring Program;
- Community Legal Services Information System

The **lack of connectivity** between organizations has a number of implications as highlighted by the key findings identified through the environmental scan:

- there is no consistent data definition or identification method for family, domestic and sexual violence;
- from a data perspective, there are a number of entry points, therefore increasing the likelihood that a person may be counted more than once for the same event;

- a large number of organizations are involved in providing services and collecting information about those that have experienced family, domestic and sexual violence;
- information is collected differently across organizations, and sometimes within organizations;
- IT systems and infrastructure used between organizations differ;
- while some standards and classifications are used, these are often disparate and organization specific;
- key organizations collate and report on service provision, however, not from a family, domestic and sexual violence perspective.

How to overcome this complexity?

2 Examples:

Risk assessments are another initiative used in some states and territories to support integrated approaches to family and domestic violence. Risk assessments can enable uniform screening and subsequent identification of family and domestic violence and facilitate the management of risk through integrated case management.<sup>7</sup> This understanding of risk assessment incorporates a screening process and while this is a feature of the examples found in the Australian context this is not necessarily a feature of all tools.<sup>8</sup> There are a number of screening and assessment tools available and often the choice of tool is informed by a broader framework

local agencies working together to share information and IT infrastructure to improve and coordinate their response.

### **Refined priority questions from defining the data challenge**

Prevalence and Incidence	What is the nature of family, domestic and sexual violence in Australia? What are the characteristics of incidents of family, domestic and sexual violence?
	How big is the problem of family, domestic and sexual violence in Australia?
	In what circumstances does family, domestic or sexual violence occur?
	Does the size of the problem vary across different populations groups or communities?
	What are the characteristics of victims of family, domestic or sexual violence? What are their experiences and their perceptions of family, domestic or sexual violence?
	What are the characteristics of particular sub-populations that place them at more or less risk of family, domestic or sexual violence?
	What are the impacts and outcomes of family, domestic and sexual violence for victims? How do these vary for different population groups?
	What is known about incidents involving parents and children? Is there a correlation between these incidents, and those in which children are witnesses to abuse between parents?
	How can the risk (prevalence and incidence) of family, domestic and sexual violence be reduced?
	How likely is it that Australians will be a victim of family, domestic or sexual violence?
Victims	Why do some victims report family, domestic or sexual violence to police while others do not?
	Why do some victims seek professional services or support while others do not?
	Are special supports required for child victims/witnesses of family and domestic violence?
	When is disclosure made by a victim of family, domestic or sexual violence, and in what context?
	Is fear for safety, or of other repercussions, preventing victims from disclosing incidents of family, domestic and sexual violence?
	How likely is it that Australians will be a repeat victim of family, domestic or sexual violence, and who is likely to experience repeat victimisation?
	What proportion of family, domestic or sexual violence incidents involve secondary victims, e.g. children as witnesses?
	What are the impacts and outcomes of family, domestic and sexual violence for children and other witnesses to violence?
	Are victims and witnesses of family and domestic violence more likely to become future victims or perpetrators?
	What are the characteristics of perpetrators of family, domestic or sexual violence? What are their experiences and their perceptions of family, domestic or sexual violence?
Perpetrators	How likely is it that Australians will commit family, domestic or sexual violence related offences?
	How likely is it that Australians will be a repeat offender of family, domestic or sexual violence, and who is likely to re-commit these offences?
	What actions might be taken by a perpetrator in response to incident(s)?
	Which formal interventions from the health, welfare or justice systems reduce the occurrence of family, domestic and sexual violence incidents?
Response and services	What services and support are needed by victims of family, domestic and sexual violence?
	What kinds of services are most effective?
	How effective are programs and services in preventing victims from being subjected to family, domestic and sexual violence in the future?
	Does the risk or likelihood of being a victim/perpetrator of family and domestic violence increase or decrease significantly through engagement with services, programs and support?
	How do the responses to family, domestic or sexual violence vary across jurisdictions?
Government and wider community	What impact do the various public policy approaches towards family, domestic or sexual violence have upon outcomes for victims and perpetrators of family, domestic or sexual violence across jurisdictions?
	What are the characteristics of communities that have a higher incidence of family, domestic and sexual violence?
	What are the perceptions held in the community now and how can these existing attitudes be changed? What are the most effective mediums to influence community attitudes?
	What are the environmental factors that influence the societal and community context within which family, domestic and sexual violence occurs?
	What environmental factors are most predictive of prevalence of family, domestic and sexual violence?
	What is the effectiveness of education programs aimed at reducing family, domestic and sexual violence and changing community attitudes generally?
	To what degree are system interactions monitored and reviewed to ensure victim safety and perpetrator accountability?
	How well-equipped are family, friends, and the community in providing effective support to a person who has experienced family, domestic or sexual violence?
	Where should attempts be made to intervene to reduce the risk of family, domestic and sexual violence?

## Data collection and „sensitive situations “

sensitive cases - early marriage, stalking, online harassment, war experience, exploitation/human trafficking

## Case study on domestic violence as a risk factor for human trafficking

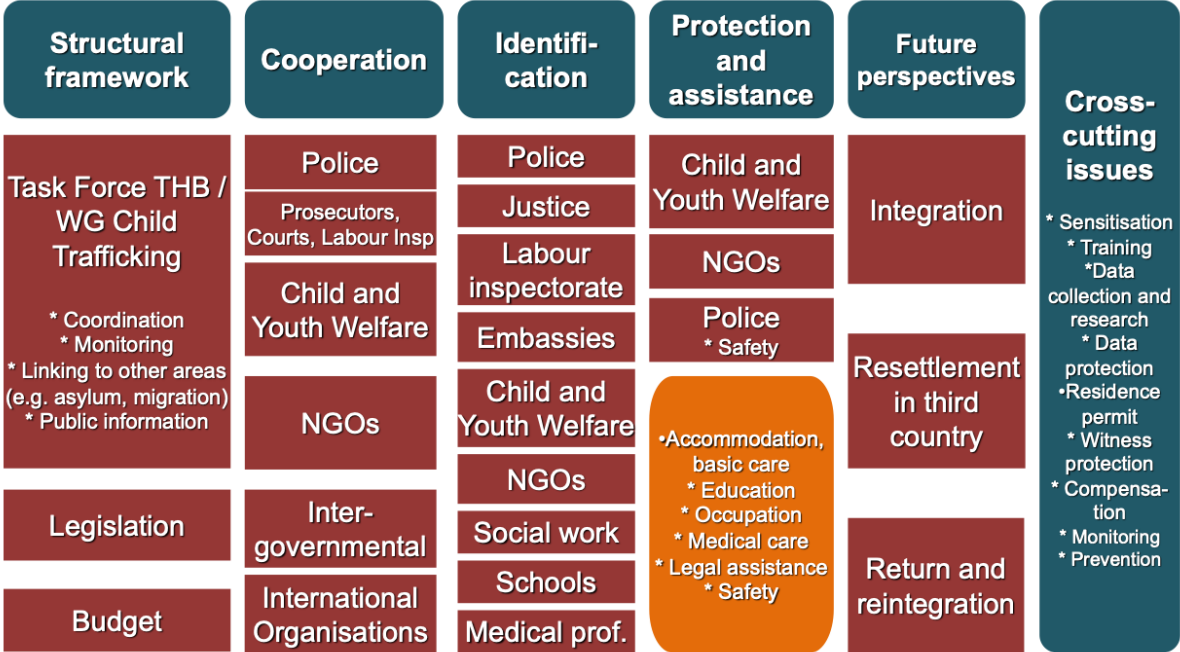
Trafficking Defined:

Trafficking is the recruitment, harbouring, provision, receipt, transportation and/or obtaining of individuals by using force or threats, coercion, fraud and/or using systems of indebtedness or debt bondage for purposes of sexual or other forms of economic exploitation. International Trafficking

- Purposes of international trafficking include forced labour, fraudulent adoption, prostitution, pornography, commercial sexual exploitation, organ removal/harvesting, involuntary servitude, servile marriages, and transporting drugs, where trafficked individuals serve as drug mules. The purpose of trafficking can change, e.g., a young girl may age out of sex trafficking, and then be used for organ harvesting.
- International traffickers include organized crime syndicates, independently owned businesses, third-party labour recruiters, and/or community and family members. However, depending on the economy or political climate of a particular area, this can change; e.g., crime syndicates initially trafficking drugs take over sex trafficking in an area and push out pimp-controlled sex trafficking.
- Trafficking may also take place inside a country, without border-crossing

**National referral mechanism for child victims of trafficking in Austria**

H. Sax, LBI-GMR



**Protection of children’s rights – best interests determination – child participation**

# Child trafficking - Guidelines for national referral in Austria (2016)

Actor: **Child and youth welfare services**

**Scenario:**

The child/youth welfare service provider is notified of a child or a youth who may have been recruited on reasonable grounds to suspect trafficking.

**OBJECTIVES**  
for a risk assessment due to reasonable grounds to suspect child trafficking

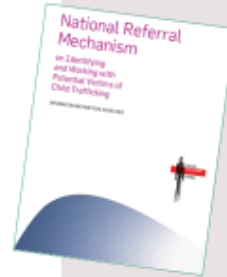
- 1 Initial assessment**
  - 1.1 Gather information obtained from the referring party, prepare for the initial contact with the child
  - 1.2 Statement of the child regarding his/her current situation with the use of an interpreter in the case of girls to be treated as a female respondent
  - 1.3 Medical assessment and initial care when there is evidence of physical, sexual or psychological violence
    - Initial physical examination
    - Initial reports (e.g. trauma, wounds, burns, etc.)
    - Physical or psychological traumas (e.g. lost working ability, amputations, psychosomatic disorders, ...)
- 2 Report the case to the police (Provincial Investigation Department or Criminal Management for the Austria) in the case of a concrete suspicion of child trafficking**
- 3 Protect and assess the safety of the child/youth**
  - Transfer to care of a qualified institution (e.g. child welfare centers or family, foster family, ... if it is not for girls age 13 and up, etc.)
  - For children above the age of 14 years (16-18), especially for victims, verify the initial reception status of the suspicion of child trafficking, the child and youth welfare services are responsible for the appropriate accommodation of the applicants, which should be in the short-term shelter and their health needs for heightened security.
- 4 Identify the child's identity**
  - Issue appropriate identification strategy, request for appropriate medical reports, police reports, etc.
  - Determine and verify the identity (if necessary, establish contact with the home authority teams of the Provincial Investigation Department / Criminal Justice, police, family, and emergency services, if necessary, contact the embassy or consular office at the embassy).
  - In the case of urgent matters, contact with the embassy or authorities is NOT allowed.

References see page 7

- 5 Identify the representation of the child**
    - National domestic legal guardian
    - If this person is not available submit an application to the court of law (e.g. power of attorney, trustee or guardianship)
  - 6 Identify options in cooperation with the police / authorities - Nihil**
    - 30-day reflection period for victims of child trafficking
    - Assess possibilities for return together with the authorities in the country of origin
    - Determine residence status
- If return is not possible:**  
Assess options for long-term accommodation (e.g. foster care, professional training, etc.)

- 8 Substantive flow of information**  
Secure the mutual exchange of information and communication during the entire procedure.
- Inform the police (Provincial Investigation Department) / Criminal Intelligence Service Austria) where the child is living and who the contact person is
  - Where information if possible perpetrators attempt to contact the child in the administrative matter
  - In the case of violence in the asylum procedure, the legal guardian in the initial reception centre and the child and youth welfare services must be informed of the suspicion of child trafficking
  - In case of information between the police as the investigating authority, the child and youth welfare services / care facility and, when necessary, embassy and authorities in the country of origin.

- 9 Child support**  
All suspected victims of child trafficking under the age of 18 have the right to free support (Art. 5, 2017 has been mentioned with providing this support since 2012). An adult (Art. 5, 2017) is responsible for providing free support to all trafficked children, boys and girls.



## Day 5: implementation, training, follow-up

Key training content:

\* Hints for training of trainers

\* Practical exercise: finalisation of local level data collection Action plan

Data Protection – EU Example

- Clear data protection standards are an essential prerequisite for a well-functioning domestic violence protection and prevention system
- Starting point: human right to respect for private and family life, see Art 8 European Convention on Human Rights – includes right to protection of personal data
- Key standard/binding EU legislation:
  - *Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation, **GDPR**)*
  - *In force since 25 May 2018*
  - [See EU website https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection_en)
- Applies to any organization that processes the personal data of persons in the EU (even if collected outside)

Data protection – GDPR

- What is covered by the Regulation:
  - “**processing of personal data**” = collection, recording, organisation, structuring, storage, adaptation, retrieval, use, dissemination, restriction, destruction etc.
- What is **personal data**:
  - any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person (‘data subject’); e.g. names, addresses, gender, ethnicity, religious beliefs, political opinions, biometric data, location information, email addresses, IP addresses
- Key principles of data protection (Article 5):
  - **Lawfulness, fairness and transparency** of data collection
  - **Purpose limitation**: only collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes (processing for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research or statistics is always legitimate)
  - **Data minimization**: collect and process only as much data as absolutely necessary for the purposes specified
  - **Accuracy**: personal data must be kept accurate and up to date

- **Storage limitation:** data stored only for as long as necessary for the specified purpose
- **Integrity and confidentiality:** ensure appropriate security, integrity of data/protect from data loss, and confidentiality (e.g. use encryption).
- **Accountability:** the data controller is responsible for being able to demonstrate GDPR compliance with all of these principles.
- Personal data processing is lawful (Article 6) only exceptionally, if (one of them applies):
  - data subject has given **consent** to the processing of his or her personal data for one or more specific purposes
  - necessary for the performance of a **contract**
  - necessary for compliance with a **legal obligation** to which the controller is subject
  - necessary in order to protect the **vital interests** of the data subject or of another natural person
  - necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of **official authority**
  - necessary for the purposes of the **legitimate interests** pursued by the controller or by a third party
- Specific conditions for **consent**, especially for children (min age: 16 years, with national exceptions – Austria: 14 years)
- **Rights of data subjects** (information, access, rectification, erasure – Arts 12-23)

Data protection and domestic violence:

In the case of **Austria/child protection:**

Federal Child and Youth Support Act 2013

- § 37: **reporting obligation** to the local child protection authority for all public authorities, child care and educational institutions, counselling services, hospitals and home care services, health professionals in case of **reasonable grounds for serious threat to child 's best interests/violence**
- § 38: obligation for all public bodies to **assist** local child protection authority
- § 40: specific provision for **data processing** (including name, address, birth date, nationality, social security number, health data, criminal record) for the purpose of assessing threats to the child 's best interests and for provision of support services to children and their families

Main message here: => Data protection must not be a barrier to child protection/protection from domestic violence

Tips for Train of Trainer Programs:

- Cover important elements of a train the trainer curriculum:
- Team building



- Basic Presentation and Facilitation Skills
- Training Design principles
- Visualization
- Learning Space Design
- Classroom Management
- Group Facilitation, Interaction and Group Dynamics

### **Annex 1:**

#### Cases:

Amira, a 13-years old girl, works in Mrs. R.'s household in AZ on the countryside. After one year, she is offered a job as babysitter with Mrs. R.'s daughter in Dagestan. Amira is looking forward to finally being able to go to school in Russia and having a better life abroad as promised by her employer. Mrs. R. organizes the trip to Dagestan and takes care of all the necessary paperwork. After travelling to Dagestan together, Amira finds out she is not only going to work as a babysitter for the daughter, but also as a house cleaner for her and for Mrs. R. She has to be available seven days a week, 24 hours a day. Contact with anyone outside her work place is not allowed and she is constantly reminded of Mrs. R.'s highly influential position in AZ with the possibility to harm Amira's family in case she does not obey. Furthermore, she cannot go to school in Russia contrary to what they agreed on.

After five years of exploitation, Amira's physical condition has worsened so much that she is not able to work anymore. As a result, Mrs. R. decides to take her to the Police, pretending to be a well-meaning helper who met her at church and cares about the young woman.

Sarah, an 11-years old girl, was sexually abused by her father and handed over to her uncle to get married. Her mother also supported the marriage because the uncle was economically very well settled. Sarah got pregnant when she turned 14. After giving birth to a child, she disappeared from the hospital. The family was worried and contacted the police to register her as a missing person. After 3 weeks, a farmer found Sarah in the woods. She was in a very bad condition and the farmer brought her to the hospital. Sarah hardly spoke and denied any food. She seemed absent and dissociative. After stabilizing her physical condition, she was sent to a psychiatric clinic. Until the treatment stated it was not possible to identify her.

An older woman tells her daughter about the beating and other kinds of DV by her husband on the phone. The husband interrupts the call and the daughter cannot reach her mother anymore. The father calls her back to tell her that the mother is old and not oriented any more. She might be psychologically in a bad condition and he will take care of her. He denies the daughters offer to help him. He also asks her not to come as long as the mother is in this bad condition. The daughter feels terrible. She works abroad and hardly comes home.

Three generations live together in a farmer house on the countryside. The grandparents are already retired and stay at home to take care of their oldest son who needs care and support, due to mental and physical disabilities. The parents work and the children go to school and spend the afternoon with their grandparents and the disabled uncle. When the grandmother has a stroke, the grandfather

has to take over all her responsibilities: care of the son, household, grandparents and taking care of his wife. He has troubles with caring for his son and they fight on a daily basis. The grandfather decides to lock him in the cellar to be free for all the other duties. He forces the children not to tell the parents and the grandmother. Both children feel uncomfortable with that arrangement and during a dinner, they inform the parents. The grandfather gets very upset and starts beating the children for not obeying.

A young couple moved to the husband's family. The young man joins the army. After the war he seems to be a different person. He has lost his left arm and struggles with the phantom pain. His psychological condition seems instable. When his wife gives birth to their first child his condition gets worse. The wife is worried about the safety of the new-born baby because of the shouting and stress every day. When he physically attacks her she wants to call the police but his parents lock her in a room with the baby.

## **Annex 2:**

### **Breakoutsessions:**

#### Day 1

Discuss the purpose and need of data collection at local level in Azerbaijan, in particular for Monitoring Groups and Family and Children Support Centers, identify potential gaps and summarize for a short presentation in the forum.

Time for discussion: 15 minutes

Time for summarizing: 5 minutes

Presentation time in the forum: 3-5 minutes

- Continue with an open discussion: Share your experiences on data collection in your organization
- Share recommendations for good practice from your experience

#### Day 2

Outline a typical DV case

Simulate an organization working with victims (or MG/FCSC?). Discuss what kind of data could be relevant for you as an organization supporting victims to stay safe.

Which data could be relevant for other stakeholders?

20 minutes for discussion and collecting ideas

5-10 minutes for presentation in the forum

Continue with a open disuccion

#### Day 3

Conduct a SWOT analysis for local level data collection in Azerbaijan, building on findings from previous days

Prepare a matrix (see next slide) explaining strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to engage in quality data collection at local level in AZ – e.g. 2 groups focusing on Monitoring Groups, 2 groups focusing on FCSC, 2 groups on police?

30 minutes for discussion and collecting ideas

10 minutes for presentation in the forum

Swot Matrix for local level data collection

### **Internal**

#### *Strengths:*

What do we do well?

What unique resources can you draw on?

What do others see as your strengths?

#### *Weaknesses:*

What could you improve?

Where do you have fewer resources than others?

What are others likely to see as weaknesses?

### **External**

#### *Opportunities:*

What opportunities are open to you?

What trends, developments could you take advantage of?

Who are your allies?

How can you turn your strengths into opportunities?

#### *Threats:*

What trends, developments could harm you?

What threats do your weaknesses expose to you?

### Day 4

1. Continue with SWOT analysis from Day 3: reflect on findings in light of discussion of Day 4/vulnerable groups – any additions to the matrix?
2. Develop an Action plan for local level data collection, based on the findings from the SWOT analysis, with minimum 3 priority measures for data collection on protection issues + 3 priority measures for prevention

15 minutes for reflection, discussion and updating the matrix

30 minutes for preparation of Action Plan

10 minutes for presentation in the forum

#### Day 5

1. outlined on Day 4, reflect on necessary elements for implementation, such as staff resources, legislation/mandate, financial resources, and outline possible ways to overcome existing limitations/barriers

30 minutes for reflection and discussion of implementation needs

10 minutes for presentation in the forum