

Anhang

A. Liste der Empfehlungen des GREVIO Expertinnenkomitees

Aus: Council of Europe/GREVIO Secretariat (2017): GREVIO Baseline Evaluation Report Austria, Strasbourg: Download <https://rm.coe.int/grevio-report-austria-1st-evaluation/1680759619> 07.05.2018, S. 54-60. Zugriff am 25.05.2018.

Appendix I

List of proposals and suggestions by GREVIO¹

I. Purposes, definitions, equality, and non-discrimination, general obligations

A. Definitions and non-discrimination (Articles 3 and 4)

1. GREVIO urges the Austrian authorities to take measures to ensure that the provisions of the Istanbul Convention are fully implemented with regard to all women, including women with disabilities, asylum-seeking women and women with insecure residence status (paragraph 5).
2. Noting the absence of a full legal definition of domestic violence, GREVIO invites the Austrian authorities to adopt a universally applicable legal definition of domestic violence in line with Article 3 b of the Istanbul Convention, which would include economic violence (paragraph 8).
3. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to ensure that a set of comprehensive policies in the fields of prevention, protection and prosecution exist in relation to all forms of violence against women, in particular in relation to female genital mutilation and forced marriage (paragraph 10).

II. Integrated policies and data collection

A. Comprehensive policies (Article 7)

4. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to develop a long-term plan/strategy giving due importance to all forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention and based on consistent and on-going funding to allow for sustainable and comprehensive actions (paragraph 18).

B. Financial resources (Article 8)

5. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to expand significantly the budget allocated to the Federal Ministry of Health and Women's Affairs for its work in the area of preventing and combating violence against women (paragraph 22).
6. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to provide the legal basis necessary to ensure adequate and consistent funding to the various specialist support service providers (paragraph 26).

C. Non-governmental organisations and civil society (Article 9)

7. GREVIO invites the Austrian authorities to ensure effective co-operation and referrals between government agencies and the specialist service sector in relation to all forms of violence and that the outsourcing of services is on terms, particularly as regards guaranteed and stable funding levels, which allow NGOs to meet fully the needs of all victims (paragraph 33).

D. Co-ordinating body (Article 10)

8. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to assign the role of co-ordinating body to one or more fully institutionalised government entities, to equip these with clear mandates, powers and competences that are widely communicated and to allocate the necessary human and financial resources to these entities (paragraph 37).

E. Data collection and research (Article 11)

1. Data Collection

9. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to take measures to monitor the prevalence of the forms of violence against women not previously assessed, in particular forced marriage and female genital mutilation (paragraph 40).

a. Data collection by law enforcement agencies

10. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to:
 - a. develop data categories for use by the law enforcement agencies on the type of relationship of the perpetrator to the victim that would allow the nature of their relationship to be more specifically documented;
 - b. ensure that these and any other data categories in use are harmonised across the various sectors;
 - c. make domestic violence against women and the gendered nature of other forms of violence more visible in the annual police crime statistics and in the way this data is presented to the public. This would include the visible presentation of information on the number of homicides of women at the hands of men for reasons of their gender (gender-related killing of women);
 - d. ensure that information on all interventions and measures taken by law enforcement agencies such as emergency barring orders are documented electronically and in a comparable manner such that they can be used for the purpose of evidence-based policymaking rather than mainly for internal recording requirements (paragraph 45).
- b. Data collection by the criminal justice sector

1. The number of the paragraph setting out the proposals and suggestions in the report is indicated in brackets.

11. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to :
 - a. develop data categories for use by the criminal justice sector on the type of relationship of the perpetrator to the victim that would allow the nature of their relationship to be documented in more detail;
 - b. ensure that these and any other data categories in use are harmonised across the various sectors;
 - c. pursue the existing plans of introducing a "unique person number" to trace offenders and the offences they are charged with across the various sectors (paragraph 49).
- c. Data collection by the civil justice sector**
12. Reiterating the observations made by the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights in his 2012 report on Austria, GREVIO encourages the Austrian authorities to ensure the collection of data from the civil justice sector on the number of civil law protection orders, the type of violence they cover as well as the sex, age and relationship of all parties involved (paragraph 51).
- d. Data collection by the Equal Treatment Commissions**
13. GREVIO welcomes the intention expressed by the Federal Ministry of Health and Women's Affairs to bring the data categories in use by the Equal Treatment Commissions in line with the requirements of the Istanbul Convention and encourages the Austrian authorities to ensure their breakdown by type of offence, sex, age, relationship of the perpetrator to the victim and outcome of the case (paragraph 53).
- e. Data collection by the health sector**
14. GREVIO encourages the Austrian authorities to take measures to improve the systematic and comparable collection of data by all hospitals, whether they have set up Victim Protection Units or not, on the number of victims of the different forms of violence against women, their sex, age and relationship with the alleged perpetrator (paragraph 56).
- f. Data collection by the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum**
15. GREVIO encourages the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum to introduce a data collection system that would allow asylum claims on the basis of gender-related persecution and their outcomes to be recorded (paragraph 58).
- 2. Research**
16. GREVIO encourages the Austrian authorities to invest more into the scientific evaluation of existing policies and legislative measures to assess their level of implementation and victim satisfaction. GREVIO also encourages the Austrian authorities to carry out research on forms of violence against women such as female genital mutilation and forced marriage or other traditional practices harmful to women not previously covered (paragraph 61).

III. Prevention

A. Awareness raising (Article 13)

17. GREVIO encourages the Austrian authorities to acknowledge gender inequality as a root cause of violence against women and to take measures to increase gender equality, not only through legislation but also through awareness raising, public education and cultural change (paragraph 67).
18. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to ensure a stronger role of the various federal ministries in conceptualising, implementing and evaluating public awareness-raising activities to ensure regular campaigns and programmes of national reach, including with the help of public broadcasting announcements. GREVIO further specifies that this would have to be accompanied by appropriate budgetary measures (paragraph 69).

B. Training of professionals (Article 15)

19. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to introduce compulsory and harmonised training modules on violence against women for all health professions (paragraph 75).
20. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to ensure sustainable and stable funding for training sessions on all issues listed in Article 15 of the Istanbul Convention carried out by the specialist women's support services for law enforcement agencies (paragraph 77).
21. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to provide for compulsory vocational training for legal professionals on all issues listed in Article 15 of the Istanbul Convention (paragraph 79).
22. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to develop a training manual on how to identify victims of gender-based violence in the asylum process and how to grant asylum or subsidiary protection and to provide for compulsory training for immigration and asylum officials (paragraph 81).

C. Preventive intervention and treatment programmes (Article 16)

23. Recalling the obligation contained in Article 16, paragraphs 1 and 3, in particular as regards the need to give due consideration to the safety and the human rights of victims of domestic violence, GREVIO encourages the Austrian authorities to :
 - a. reinforce the efforts underway to ensure the systematic victim-orientation of all perpetrator programmes;
 - b. use all available means to ensure wider attendance of programmes for domestic violence perpetrators (paragraph 86).

D. Participation of the private sector and the media (Article 17)

24. GREVIO welcomes the initiatives taken by certain private sector entities and public media corporations and invites the Austrian authorities to continue to encourage the private sector and the media to take an active part in preventing and combating violence against women in all its forms. GREVIO refers in this regard to a publication on Article 17 of the Istanbul Convention on implementing Article 17 (paragraph 90).

IV. Protection and support

A. Information (Article 19)

25. GREVIO invites the Austrian authorities to continue to provide information to victims of violence against women and to ensure that minority language speakers have all information available to them (paragraph 94).

B. General support services (Article 20)

26. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to ensure nation-wide implementation of the legal obligation resulting from Article 8e of the Federal Hospitals Act to set up Child and Victim Protection Units and to monitor and evaluate its implementation (paragraph 97).

C. Specialist support services (Article 22); shelters (Article 23); support services for victims of sexual violence (Article 25)

27. GREVIO is concerned by the disparity in terms of levels of service provision for the different forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention. Aside from creating a form of hierarchy among victims, it leaves a significant number without specialist support. GREVIO urges the Austrian authorities to ensure generally that the specialist support services meet the demands of victims, irrespective of the form of violence they experienced or the particular realities and compounding difficulties they face. In particular, GREVIO urges the Austrian authorities to:
- a. aim at a comprehensive strategy for service provision by conducting a needs assessment on the number, types and geographical location of services required by victims of all the different forms of violence;
 - b. ensure that sexual violence (including rape) counselling services are available in each of the nine provinces;
 - c. set up more specialist support services for victims of forced marriage and female genital mutilation;
 - d. set up adequate support services, including shelter accommodation, for women victims of domestic violence with mental health issues, intellectual or physical disabilities that require medical care or support;
 - e. ensure that domestic violence victims with a history of substance abuse receive access to adequate support services, including accommodation;
 - f. remove funding requirements and other bureaucratic obstacles that prevent access to services and shelters for asylum-seeking women and undocumented women and to ensure the same for recognised refugees and those with subsidiary protection; and
 - g. ensure that financial and human resources are available to enable the above (paragraph 107).
28. GREVIO encourages the Austrian authorities to enable the longer-term needs of all women victims and their children to be met by providing adequate levels and stability of funding (paragraph 111).

D. Protection and support for child witnesses (Article 26)

29. Recalling the obligation contained in Article 26 of the Istanbul Convention, GREVIO encourages the Austrian authorities to enable violence protection centres to offer timely help and support to child witnesses to avoid preventable emotional distress to such children (paragraph 120).

V. Substantive law

A. Civil law

1. Civil remedies against the state (Article 29)

30. GREVIO invites the Austrian authorities to consider the use of disciplinary measures under the Civil Service Act for any misconduct or failure of state officials to take appropriate action in relation to cases of violence against women and domestic violence (paragraph 127).

2. Compensation (Article 30)

31. GREVIO invites the Austrian authorities to make more use of the awarding of compensation during criminal proceedings and to ensure that access to claims for compensation is available to all victims of the forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention (paragraph 132).

3. Custody and visitation rights (Article 31)

32. Recalling the importance of Article 31 of the Istanbul Convention, GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to step up measures to ensure that the safety and needs of child witnesses of domestic violence are guaranteed in child custody decisions (paragraph 138).

B. Criminal law

33. GREVIO invites the Austrian authorities to introduce criminal legislation that would cover the intentional conduct set out in Article 36, paragraph 1 c of the Istanbul Convention (paragraph 143).

34. GREVIO invites the Austrian authorities to introduce a specific criminal offence of psychological violence to capture more adequately the criminal conduct covered by Article 33 of the Istanbul Convention (paragraph 145).

VI. Investigation, prosecution and procedural law and protective measures

A. Immediate response, prevention and protection (Article 50)

1. Reporting to and investigations by law enforcement agencies

35. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to:
- a. take further measures to improve the collection of evidence in cases of domestic violence, stalking, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, rape and sexual violence, so that reliance on the victim's testimony is lessened;
 - b. step up measures to assess the real risk of re-offending in domestic violence cases in order to increase the use of pre-trial detention where warranted (paragraph 155).
36. Rape and sexual violence are among the most under-reported types of crime and GREVIO urges the Austrian authorities to ensure more is done to demonstrate a sensitive approach towards victims who report, for example by setting up rape crisis centres in all nine provinces staffed by specially trained professionals (paragraph 157).

37. The number of reported cases of violence against women and the number of convictions obtained raise issues regarding the role of the prosecution services in relation to their due diligence obligation as set out in Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Istanbul Convention. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to ensure that prosecution services resort to all possible measures in order to ensure criminal justice for all forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention (paragraph 160).
38. GREVIO is concerned by the extensive use of diversionary measures applied in relation to reported offences of domestic violence and stalking resulting from the obligation contained in Article 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Austria. The resulting lack of criminal convictions impedes the spirit and principles of the Istanbul Convention which aim at an effective criminal justice response for all forms of violence against women. With a view to ending the impunity for all acts of violence against women, GREVIO urges the Austrian authorities to introduce exceptions to the use of diversionary measures in domestic violence and stalking cases (paragraph 162).
39. GREVIO invites the Austrian authorities to collect data on the number of cases of violence against women, including domestic violence, that are dealt with through diversionary measures, broken down by type of measure (paragraph 164).
- B. Prohibition of mandatory alternative dispute resolution processes or sentencing (Article 48)**
40. GREVIO strongly encourages the Austrian authorities to ensure that victim-offender mediation does not replace criminal justice in cases of violence against women (paragraph 168).
- C. Emergency barring and protection orders (Articles 52); (Article 53)**
41. GREVIO encourages the Austrian authorities to ensure that protection orders are effectively applied in relation to all forms of violence, including for the prevention of forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and that existing gaps in the system of emergency barring and protection orders are closed, particularly in respect of children and stalking victims (paragraph 179).
- D. Victim support in legal assistance (Article 55 paragraph 2)**
42. GREVIO invites the Austrian authorities to consider amending the eligibility criteria for psycho-social and legal court assistance to ensure that all child (direct or indirect) victims may benefit from such assistance (paragraph 184).
- E. Measures of protection during investigations and judicial proceedings (Article 56)**
43. GREVIO invites the Austrian authorities to prioritise the safety of the victim through adequate measures to decrease the opportunities for the perpetrator to encounter and possibly intimidate the victim in the context of court proceedings (paragraph 187).

VII. Migration and asylum

- A. Migration (Article 59)**
44. GREVIO invites the Austrian authorities to harmonise the conditions and criteria for sponsored spouses to obtain autonomous residence status under the Residence and Settlement Act and remove any differences linked to the nationality of the sponsoring and abusive spouse (paragraph 194).
- B. Gender-based asylum claims (Article 60)**
45. GREVIO welcomes the highly developed and efficient system of welcoming and processing the claims of asylum-seekers in Austria. It nevertheless invites the Austrian authorities to ensure that all women arriving as asylum-seekers are ensured the possibility of being interviewed on their own and that all those concerned in the processes (interviewers, interpreters, lawyers) receive adequate training on the questions of gender-based persecution and gender-based violence (paragraph 212).

B. Checkliste Gefährlichkeits- und Risikofaktoren

Aus: WAVE (2012): Stärkung der Handlungskompetenz bei Gefährlichkeitseinschätzung und Sicherheitsmanagement zum Schutz hochgefährdeter Gewaltbetroffener. Schulungsmaterial, EU DAPHNE Projekt PROTECT II, Wien.

http://files.wave-network.org/trainingmanuals/PROTECTII_Risk_Assessment_and_Safety_2012_German.pdf, 01.06.2017, S. 89-95

Liste von Risikofaktoren

Mögliche Auslöser: Neben der nachstehenden Liste von Risikofaktoren müssen Fachkräfte auf Situationen achten, die zur Eskalation von Gewalt führen können. Dazu zählen Veränderungen in der Situation der Frau, eine Verschlimmerung des Verhaltens des Täters und potenzielle Gefahrensituationen wie Scheidungs- und Gerichtstermine.

	Risikofaktor	Risikokategorie
I. Geschichte der Gewalt		
1.	Vorangegangene häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen	In den Untersuchungen über Risikofaktoren bei häuslicher Gewalt gegen Frauen ist vorangegangene häusliche Gewalt der verbreitetste Risikofaktor. ^{1,2,3,4}
2.	Gewalt gegen Kinder oder andere Angehörige	Häufig sind von häuslicher Gewalt auch andere Familienmitglieder, z. B. Kinder betroffen. Bei der Befassung mit der Sicherheit des Kindes können viel umfassendere Gewaltmuster in einer Familie zutage treten. Kinder können etwa vom Täter instrumentalisiert werden, um das Opfer emotional zu manipulieren und zu beherrschen (Duluth-Modell über häusliche Gewalt) ⁵ . Es ist nachgewiesen, dass die Gefährdung gewaltbetroffener Kinder oft nicht ernst genommen wird. ⁶ Kinderrechte und Sicherheitsmaßnahmen für Kinder müssen von Fachkräften bei der Gefährdungseinschätzung ebenfalls berücksichtigt werden.
3.	Generell gewalttätiges Verhalten	Bei Tätern, die häusliche Gewalttaten begehen, lassen sich oft generell asoziale Haltungen und Verhaltensweisen sowie Gewaltanwendung außerhalb des häuslichen Bereichs beobachten. ^{7,8} Gewalt außerhalb der Familie ist ein Indiz für eine generelle Neigung zur Gewaltanwendung; sie kann die Gefährdung der gewaltbetroffenen Frau erhöhen und auch eine Gefahr für andere, unter anderem für die unterstützenden wFachkräfte darstellen.
4.	Verstoß gegen Schutzverfügungen	Der Verstoß gegen Schutzverfügungen (von Polizei, Straf- oder Zivilgerichten) oder Kontaktverbote wird mit einer erhöhten Gefahr zukünftiger Gewalt in Zusammenhang gebracht. ^{9,10}

- Kropp, R. und Hart, S. (2000) The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) Guide: Reliability and validity in adult male offenders. *Law and Human Behavior*, Bd. 24, Nr. 1, S. 101–118, <http://www.springerlink.com/content/n1716vh2852l3637/>, 16.11.2010
- Grann, M. und Wedin, I. (2002) Risk Factors for Recidivism among Spousal Assault and Spousal Homicide Offenders. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, Bd. 8, Nr. 1, S. 5–23
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- Dutton, D.G. & Knopp, R. P. (2000). A review of Domestic Violence risk instruments in *Trauma, Violence and Abuse*. Bd. 1, Nr. 2, S. 171–181
- Kropp, R. und Hart, S. (2000) The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) Guide: Reliability and validity in adult male offenders. *Law and Human Behavior*, Bd. 24, Nr. 1, S. 101–118, <http://www.springerlink.com/content/n1716vh2852l3637/>, 16.11.2010
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II. Gewaltformen und -muster

5.	Schwere und Häufigkeit gewalttätiger Handlungen	Zunehmende Schwere und Häufigkeit gewalttätiger Handlungen gehören zu den signifikantesten Faktoren für schwere und potenziell tödliche Körperverletzung. ¹¹
6.	(Angedrohter) Waffengebrauch	Tatsächlicher oder angedrohter Waffengebrauch ist ein signifikanter Risikofaktor für schwere und tödliche Gewalt. Bei häuslicher Gewalt müssen alle Waffen berücksichtigt werden, also Schusswaffen, Messer und gefährliche Gegenstände, mit denen dem Opfer Verletzungen zugefügt werden können. ^{12,13,14,15,16}
7.	Kontrollierendes Verhalten und Isolation	Kontrollierendes Verhalten gilt als signifikanter Risikofaktor für wiederholte schwere und potenziell tödliche Gewalt. ^{17,18,19} Isolation ist eine verbreitete Kontrollstrategie und kann schwere Formen wie Freiheitsberaubung (Einsperren der Frau) annehmen.
8.	Stalking	Stalking steht im Zusammenhang mit tödlicher und schwerer Gewalt gegen Frauen und, verknüpft mit körperlichen Übergriffen, in einem signifikanten Zusammenhang mit Mord und Mordversuchen. ²⁰
9.	Sexuelle Gewalt	Sexuelle Gewalt ist im Allgemeinen Bestandteil von häuslicher Gewalt gegen Frauen. ²¹ Für Frauen, die Opfer von sexueller Gewalt wurden, besteht eine höhere Gefahr, bei häuslicher Gewalt schwer verletzt und wiederholt misshandelt werden. ²²
10.	Androhung von Tötung oder Verletzung, Nötigung	In der Praxis hat sich gezeigt, dass schwerer Gewalt oft Drohungen vorangehen. Nötigung kann unterschiedliche schwere Formen annehmen, dazu zählt auch Zwangsheirat. ²³
11.	Strangulieren und Würgen	Strangulieren und Würgen sind sehr gefährliche Gewaltformen; rund die Hälfte der Femizid-Opfer wurde im Jahr vor ihrer Tötung gewürgt. ^{24,25,26}

11. Snider, C., Webster, D., O'Sullivan, C. und Campbell, J. C. (2009) Intimate Partner Violence: Development of a Brief Risk Assessment for the Emergency Department. Society for Academic Emergency Medicine. Bd. 16, Nr. 11, S. 1208–1216, http://www.dangerassessment.org/uploads/Snider%20et%20al_%20Brief%20IPV%20Risk%20Assessment_SAEM_AEM_blinded%20doc.pdf, 16.11.2010
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17. Decker M R., Martin S L., Moracco K E. (2004): Homicide Risk Factors among Pregnant Women Abused by Their Partners, Violence against Women, Bd. 10, Nr. 5, Sage Publications, S.498–513
18. Humphreys C, Thiara R, Regan L, Lovett J, Kennedy L, Gibson A (2005) Prevention not prediction? A preliminary evaluation of the Metropolitan Police Domestic Violence Risk Assessment Model (SPECCS). Centre for the Study of Safety and Wellbeing, University of Warwick and Child and Woman Abuse Study Unit, London Metropolitan University, London
19. Echeburua E, Fernandez-Montalvo J, de Corral P Lopez-Goñi J (2009) Assessing Risk Markers in Intimate Partner Femicide and Severe Violence, Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Bd. 24, Nr. 6, Sage Publications, S. 925–939
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21. Howarth, E., Stimpson, L., Barran, D. und Robinson, A (2009) Safety in Numbers: A Multi-Site Evaluation of Independent domestic Violence Advisor Services, London
22. Humphreys C, Thiara R, Regan L, Lovett Jo, Kennedy L, Gibson A (2005) Prevention not prediction? A preliminary evaluation of the Metropolitan Police Domestic Violence Risk Assessment Model (SPECCS). Centre for the Study of Safety and Wellbeing, University of Warwick and Child and Woman Abuse Study Unit, London Metropolitan University, London
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III. Risikofaktoren aufgrund des Verhaltens des Täters

12.	Probleme im Zusammenhang mit Drogen- und Alkoholmissbrauch	Der Konsum oder Missbrauch von Drogen und Alkohol ist kein Grund und keine Entschuldigung für häusliche Gewalt gegen Frauen, allerdings geht ein Alkohol- oder Drogenmissbrauch des Täters mit einer erhöhten Gefahr von Femiziden oder schwerer Gewalt einher. ^{27, 28}
13.	Besitzansprüche, extreme Eifersucht und andere beeinträchtigende Einstellungen	Extreme Eifersucht und Besitzansprüche werden ebenfalls mit schwerer Gewalt in Verbindung gebracht. ^{29, 30} Darüber hinaus können sich patriarchale Einstellungen bei Tätern – etwa sehr rigide Vorstellungen von Männer- oder Familienehre – auf das Risiko auswirken. ^{31, 32}
14.	Probleme aufgrund schlechter psychischer Verfassung, Selbstmorddrohungen und -versuche	Psychische Probleme oder Depressionen des Täters gehen mit einem erhöhten Risiko wiederholter und schwerer Gewalt einher. Selbstmorddrohungen und eine schlechte psychische Verfassung des Täters sind Risikofaktoren für Femizide mit anschließendem Selbstmord. In 32 % der Femizidfälle beging der Täter anschließend Selbstmord. ^{33, 34, 35}
15.	Finanzielle Belastungen	Eine Verschlechterung der finanziellen Situation sowie die Arbeitslosigkeit des Täters sind gewichtige Risikofaktoren für Femizide in Zusammenhang mit häuslicher Gewalt; sie haben mit Männlichkeitskonzepten und Geschlechterrollen zu tun. ³⁶

IV. Einschätzung der Gefahrenlage durch die Gewaltbetroffene

16.	Angst um sich selbst und andere	Untersuchungen zeigen, dass eine starke Korrelation zwischen der Einschätzung des Risikos durch die Gewaltbetroffene und der tatsächlichen Gewaltanwendung durch den Täter besteht. Manche Gewaltopfer jedoch bagatellisieren und unterschätzen die Gewalt. In einer Studie über Femizid (Campbell et al., 2003) war rund der Hälfte der Opfer nicht klar, dass die Gefahr bestand, dass der Täter sie töten würde. ^{37, 38, 39, 40, 41}
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V. Erschwerende Faktoren

17.	Trennung	Trennung gilt allgemein als signifikanter Risikofaktor für schwere Verletzung oder Femizid. ⁴²
18.	Kontakt mit den Kindern	Nach Trennungen sind Konflikte im Zusammenhang im Umgang mit den Kindern weit verbreitet und bergen oft die Gefahr wiederholter Gewalt gegenüber Frau und Kindern. ⁴³
19.	Stiefkinder im gemeinsamen Haushalt	Ein Risikofaktor für tödliche Beziehungsgewalt liegt auch vor, wenn Stiefkinder des Täters im gemeinsamen Haushalt leben. ⁴⁴
20.	Gewalt während der Schwangerschaft	In rund 30 % der Fälle beginnt häusliche Gewalt während der Schwangerschaft. Gewalt in der Schwangerschaft ist ein Risikofaktor für schwere und tödliche Gewalt. Für schwangere Frauen besteht ein, im Vergleich zu Nichtschwangeren, höheres Risiko sowohl leichter als auch schwerer Gewalt. ^{45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50}

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