EMPIRICAL ASPECTS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL VIOLENCE RESEARCH

VIOLENCE LAB MANUALS

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1. Introduction

This manual analyses empirical challenges and considerations of criminological empirical violence research. The aim of the manual on empirical operationalisation of the research subject and scope is to provide an insight into the used research technique and underlying considerations. Moreover, the purpose of this manual is to deliver specific guidelines for Violence Lab field workers/researchers who will collect the data from court and prosecution case files.

This manual depicts the rationale that guided the development of the research method and how the research tool, the questionnaire for measuring violence, has been devised. In addition, it provides for detailed description and instruction of how to use the questionnaire. An important building block of this manual is the sampling procedure. According to the research project's subject and scope both criminal offences and misdemeanours are potentially relevant and to be included in the project. However, since the inclusion of all potentially relevant criminal offences and misdemeanours would have resulted in a tremendously large sample, an appropriate sampling strategy had to be developed.

Finally, achieving high levels of ethical standards is indispensable for every research project. Therefore, specific ethical and data protection concerns are addressed. In the annex of this manual, all necessary documents (e.g. questionnaire) are attached.

2. Theoretical Pre-Considerations

Defining violence is challenging because there is a lack of a commonly accepted definition of the term. Usually, violence itself is considered socially undesirable. However, this view largely depends on the cultural and situational context. Thus, in some jurisprudences it is still considered as lawful that a husband uses violence against his spouse (e.g. marital rape, see Randall & Venkatesh, 2015), whereas in other jurisprudences this might well be outlawed, but is however still widely socially accepted.

There are substantial differences in what is considered key for the definition of violence (Tolan, Gorman-Smith, & Henry, 2006). Depending on what kind of definitional feature is emphasised, i.e. aspects of action, motivation, and impact, or social, psychological, and political meaning, a quite different definition results (Tolan, 2007, p. 5). In addition to the challenge of defining violence, the definition of *delinquent* violence changes over time. Both the scientific and popular understanding of what violence is, largely depends on the cultural and social perception and construction of violence and associated factors in a given era (Aebi and Linde, 2016). Currently, there is a trend towards indefinitely broadening the violence terminology and typology (e.g. psychological, verbal, economic, structural, symbolic, medial, object-related, institutional), up to the point where almost everything can be labelled as violence and therefore in the end, where almost nothing presents itself as violence (Meyer, 2002).

In line with the World Health Organization (WHO), violence could be considered as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation" (Krug et al, 2002, p. 5). In the given definition, emphasise is put on the physical aspect, either as a means to commit a violent act (physical force or power) or consequences of violent acts (injury or death). The problem with this definition, however, is the inclusion of violence against oneself and the lack of intent or motive to cause injury/harm/death. This is not only an issue for conceptual debates, but also a very practical one that has a tremendous impact when it comes to violence research. So for example, road traffic crashes and violence against oneself (suicide) are far more fatal than homicides (in terms of counts) when looking at globally leading causes of death (see WHO, 2008). Compiling one joint figure out of homicides, suicides and car traffic crashes seems misleading, whereas in terms of criminological soundness it makes little sense to phenomenological combine all three phenomena in one joint violence-phenomenon.

A definition comparable to the WHO's provided by Englander (2003, p. 2) determines violence as "aggressive behaviour with the intent to cause harm (physical or psychological)". Correspondingly, The National Research Council of the American Academy of Sciences defines violence as "behaviours by individuals that intentionally threaten, attempt, or inflict physical harm on others" (Reiss & Roth, 1993, p. 2). Although these definitions conceptualise violence differently (as use of physical force or power or as behaviour), they exhibit common and reoccurring elements: intent and physical harm. Thus, the common denominator is the physical aspect. This is fully in line

with Violence Lab's underlying rationale to focus on violence defined as any intentional physical harming and/or killing of another person.

One of the central objectives of Violence Lab is to empirically capture and analyse the phenomenology, aetiology and prosecution of overall violence in Croatia, i.e. not only the most severe forms of violence like homicide or bodily injury, but also minor violent acts prohibited by law. Thus, Violence Lab should provide a detailed insight into the phenomenology of violence by empirically examining its incidence, structure, geographical distribution, perpetrator profiles, victim profiles and phenomenological profiles. By taking into consideration all kinds of violence, ranging from less severe misdemeanours (e.g. unacceptable, disturbing and indecent behaviour in public space) to more severe criminal offences (e.g. aggravated murder), the project strives to provide the violent context in Croatia. This is necessary in order to be able to interpret the findings on violence in their actual empirical and cultural setting.

In addition, Violence Lab aims to investigate aetiological factors of violence, related to specific (sub)types of perpetrators, victims and violence. The criminogenic and victimogenic factors are exceptionally relevant, especially in terms of practical implications, as they are important for preventing and managing violence and protecting particularly vulnerable groups of victims. The findings should also enable Violence Lab to test specific criminological theories that have so far tried to explain delinquent violence.

The selection of appropriate research methods to study violence is a complex endeavour for many reasons. In criminology, in general, "collecting and making sense of the data we obtain from our research subjects may well be rather harder to handle than in some allied fields" (Gadd, Karstedt & Messner, 2912, p. 4) since criminological research includes a disproportionate number of individuals who are considered dangerous, deprived or vulnerable. In addition, violence is a particularly sensitive topic (Fraga, 2016). Today, experiments comparable to the famous Stanford Prison Experiment or the Milgram Experiment are nearly impossible and, for a number of reasons, the observation of violence in a "natural" setting is limited. The specific purposes of Violence Lab in mind, the methodological approach to measure violence was guided on the following considerations. First, using statistical data only, would not have met the aim of the project, since statistics are oriented towards normative conditions. In addition, they do not provide sufficient data on the real extent of violence, the used force and supplementary information that is required to investigate aetiological and phenomenological questions. Experimental research designs would not have yielded the comprehensive data base required to understand the phenomenology of violence. We also refrained from using qualitative research methods at this stage. An analyses on, e.g. on how the media convey and describe various violent phenomena would not have equipped Violence Lab with what is expected to be necessary to develop a violence classification system. Very often, violent acts (e.g. domestic violence) happen in private settings, behind "closed doors" (Cantos, Neidig, & O'Leary, 1994; Fraga, 2016; Wright & Benson, 2011). It is expected that a considerable number of violent offences remains in the dark field. Thus, surveys on self-reported delinquency (i.e. discovering and questioning perpetrators) and on non-reported victimisation are ostensibly promising research methods to grasp the real extent of violence. However, violence research has

to meet certain ethical standards. Violence Lab is interested in the level and phenomenology of violent offences on a large scale. The latter means that Violence Lab is interested in a large data set that requires an economic research tool covering a great number of "cases". At the same time, this research tool is meant to gather extensive information on the phenomenology of what occurred during the offence. Confronting victims with such questions in an anonymised questionnaire would be ethically dubious, since the questions might trigger traumatic experiences. Violence Lab thus decided to rely on a case file study. It can be considered as an "unobtrusive measure" (Hagan, 2017, p. 44) while at the same time providing for a comprehensive data base. An additional benefit is the fact that with a case file questionnaire one can gather data on involved actors from a more objective level – even though it has to be taken into account that case files do not represent an objective reality but a "file reality" (Leuschner & Hüneke, 2016, p. 470). Finally, even though there are certain organisational issues to be solved in order to conduct a sound file analysis, the access to research data is comparatively easy by implementing a case file analysis study design (Leuschner & Hüneke, 2016, p. 479).

It should be emphasised that this core building block of Violence Lab will be complemented by additional research methods to compensate for the mentioned limitations of a study on reported violent offences: First, a semi-structured interview guideline is devised to analyse the dark figure of violence including phenomenological features of non-reported violent offences via interviews with victims, perpetrators and "gatekeepers" (i.e. professionals who might report or not report violent acts) such as police, medical doctors, social workers or teachers, just to name a few. And second, to further elucidate the development of violent behaviour and its "societal" answer and framing in a kindergarten setting via the method of participant observation.

In line with these considerations and since Violence Lab is interested in studying violence devoid of a preliminary normative corset, the project will include both misdemeanours and criminal offences.

3. The Questionnaire

For the purposes of collecting specified data from court and prosecution case files, the Violence Lab team developed a questionnaire. The development of questionnaire and its specific parameters will be further explained in the following sections.

3.1. Development and Structure of the Questionnaire

As indicated above, the aim of the Violence Lab questionnaire is to collect data on the phenomenology, aetiology and prosecution of delinquent violence based on information obtained from the final court and prosecution case files. To this end, a questionnaire was designed including items on different levels of information on the case, the offence, the perpetrator, the victim and the victim-perpetrator relationship. This questionnaire is based on the research tool developed and tested through the Balkan Homicide Study (Albrecht & Getoš Kalac, 2016) and prior to that developed for a homicide study in Uruguay (Albrecht, 2015). The research tool has thus been further developed by the research tool used for the file analysis in the project "Sex offenders in the social therapeutic institutions in the Free State of Saxony" (Wößner, Hefendehl & Albrecht, 2013). Subsequently, it was extensively broadened and adopted to Violence Lab's research questions. In doing so, considerations on measuring violence in general (e.g. Douglas, Burgess, Burgess, & Ressler, 1992; Landau, 2006; Sweeten, 2012; Walby & Towers, 2017) and domestic violence (McClennen, 2010; Myhill, 2017) as well as forensic medicine expertise (Schwerd, 1992; Brinkmann & Madea, 2004; Madea, 2007) were included. Further aspects such as time and location of an offence were taken into consideration. In addition, criminal geography aspects were included. According to Shaw and McKay's (1942) so-called area approach, there are significant differences in scope and structure of criminal behaviour across different parts of a town with regard to the incidence, prevalence and modus operandi. It is claimed that such differences might be explained by economic and social factors. Our aim is to further elucidate geographical and contextual crime factors such as e.g. neighbourhood features, perpetrator proximity and "spillover-effects". It is also of interest, whether such characteristics associated with a violent offence exert an influence on how serious the offence is perceived (e.g. by the jurisprudence in terms of the imposed sanctions). In addition, information on the duration of an offence is gathered. Suffering on the side of the victim is very likely to be associated with the duration of an offence. New and Berliner (2000) found that the longer a sexual or violent assault lasted, the higher the probability that the affected victim makes use of mental health services subsequent to the victimisation.

The consequences of criminal victimisation are manifold. They range from short-term minor to long-term consequences with severe implications for a person's physical and mental well-being. First, there are the obvious physical effects of violent offences: immediate pain and suffering, temporary injury. They may result in long-term physical suffering, chronic pain, lasting incapacities and disfigurement. In addition, direct financial consequences might be associated with an offence (theft or robbery) or indirect financial burden may result (costs from further medical treatment, legal advice, financial problems due to sick leaves; e.g., Britt, 2001; Macmillan, 2001; Woessner, 2015).

Moreover, victims are afflicted with psychological and emotional burdens such as direct anxiety and fear. Long-term emotional and behavioural implications may encompass emotion regulation deficits, an increased self-esteem and further psychological consequences (Woessner, 2015). One of the most frequent mental health disorders among victims of violent and sexual offences is a posttraumatic stress disorder, followed by adjustment disorders, mood disorders and anxiety disorders (New and Berliner, 2000). Being a victim of a criminal offence may also bear on a person's social environment and hamper his or her relationship with the family, friends and colleagues. Depending on the severity and intensity of an offence and the personality of the victim, victimisation may even result in a changed self-concept of a person and a person may adopt a victim identity (Rock, 2000, p. 13). Thus, a key building block of the questionnaire refers to mental health aspects that might be a result of the violent offences under scrutiny.

The questionnaire was developed with the aim to collect all necessary information in order to identify criminogenic and victimogenic factors of violence. It consists of four major parts:

1) Questions about the case,
2) Questions about the perpetrator(s),
3) Questions about the victim(s) and,
4) Questions about the victim-perpetrator-relationship.

Information on the case-level includes the following:

- Case termination level (which can either be court or prosecution level)
- Source (city where the case was processed)
- The most severe offence that was committed in the given case
- Information if the case is a criminal offence or misdemeanour
- Information if the perpetrator of the offence was treated as an adult or minor during the criminal proceedings
- Indications of bargaining or shortened procedure
- Dismissal date and dismissal reason if the case was dismissed by the prosecutor
- Dates of first and final adjudications
- Number of witnesses heard during the trial
- Number of perpetrators and number of victims and
- Short case description (to be completed by the researchers following specific guidelines: who did what to whom, indication of their relationship, which criminal offence was committed, with what instrument the crime was committed, indication of why the crime has been committed and what the perpetrator was convicted of and sentenced to, or why not.

The second part of the questionnaire about the perpetrator is divided into three units:

1) Questions about specific offence(s)
2) Background of the perpetrator and
3) Procedure related to the perpetrator.

Questions about specific offence(s) involve the following information of a case: number of the offences the perpetrator(s) committed, legal qualification of the offence (either attempt or completed), national legal qualification of the offence, qualification of the offence made by police, legal qualification of the offence made by prosecution, first instance court and in the final judgement. Moreover, it examines the use of physical force or harmful instruments and the perpetrator's intent as stated in the final adjudication. In addition, specific aspects referring to how exactly the crime was committed and the perpetrator's modus operandi are collected: offence location, offence date, day of the week, time at which the offence was committed and duration of the offence. In addition, we want to know to whom the offence was first reported, the date the offence was reported to the police, the accessibility of the offence location - private, semi-private, public or restricted public. This part of the questionnaire includes information on whether the perpetrator was known or unknown, the kind of the instrument and force the perpetrator used while committing the offence and whether he or she used an instrument multiple times (if so, how often). Furthermore, the questionnaire encompasses information on the main offence motive, the planning of the offence and on whether the perpetrator acted by stealth. In addition, data is collected on whether the perpetrator was intoxicated with a substance (alcohol, illicit and medicinal drugs). Some aspects of criminal proceedings are also examined, such as the pleading of the perpetrator, adjudication, conviction and sentence of the perpetrator, prison sentence length, suspension, mitigation, remission, substitution, additional and safety measures, mitigating and aggravating circumstances and fine.

Questions about the background of the perpetrator entail the perpetrator's demographic background at the time the offence was committed, such as sex, date of birth, age, citizenship, nationality, marital status, number of children, education, employment and income. In addition, the perpetrator's living situation is assessed as either appropriate or inappropriate in terms of an perpetrator's age and family situation. Results from a previous Balkan Homicide Study (Albrecht & Getoš Kalac, 2018) suggest that persons residing in such an inappropriate living situation might be more prone to committing a severely violent offence. Moreover, the criminal history of the perpetrator is investigated by collecting data on the number of prior police reports and convictions and prior prison sentences. This part also involves questions regarding the perpetrator's affiliation to specific social groups - refugees or migrants, persons in institutional custody, certain professions, LGBTQIA (an inclusive acronym that includes almost all sexual and gender identities: lesbian, homosexual, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersexual and asexual), disabled, veterans and inmates. Finally, specific mental health issues of the perpetrator are examined: the perpetrator's history of mental health, whether he/she was diagnosed with and treated due to a mental health issues (at the time when the offence occurred), whether the person exhibited a substance use disorder (addiction) and whether he/she committed suicide after the index offence under scrutiny.

The procedural part of the questionnaire encompasses questions concerning both pre-trial and trial procedures related to perpetrator: the perpetrator's judicial defence (by himself, point chosen attorney, or assigned attorney), pre-trial detention, alternative to pre-trial detention, psychiatric expertise and the criminal responsibility of the perpetrator.

Questions in the victim(s) part of the Violence Lab questionnaire include questions about the specific offence and questions regarding the victim's background. The part with the questions about the specific offence corresponds to the perpetrator's unit of questionnaire: number of offences that are committed at the expense of the victim, qualification of the offence(s), use of physical force or harmful instrument and the kind of force the victim experienced. Moreover, clinical physical consequences for the victim, sexual aspects of the offence regarding penetration and targeted areas and victim's intoxication with alcohol and illicit or medicinal drugs are also inspected here. There are also questions on the victim's demographic background and the victim's affiliation to a specific social group. In addition, this part measures physical and psychological consequences of the offence for the victim including type and number of injuries counted in the criminal report and medical documentation, evidence of mental health issues after the offence, signs of cruelty towards victim, signals of substantial suffering and specification of the body regions affected by the offence. It is also if interest whether the victim committed suicide after the offence.

The last part of questionnaire examines the type of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator with preceding factors including how close the relationship was and specific features of a given relationship (e.g. living together in the same household, prior reciprocal abusive behaviour, perpetrator's prior physical violence towards the victim and verbal confrontation prior to the offence).

Annex 9.1. provides an overview of the structure of the questionnaire and the research questions that are to be tested with the included variables.

In the following section of this manual, some of the items of the questionnaire will be explained in more detail. These items are pivotal for measuring the quantity and quality of violence and need some further elucidation. The Violence Lab questionnaire is attached to this manual.

3.2. Parameters for Measuring Violence

The Violence Lab questionnaire encompasses specific parameters for measuring the intensity of violence. There are two types of these parameters, quantitative and qualitative parameters. Quantitative parameters include, among others, information on the use of force and/or violent instruments, the duration of the offence, the multiple use of violent instruments, the extent of the victim's injuries, the number of injuries in the criminal report, the number of injuries in the medical documentation and signs of substantial suffering. Qualitative parameters include data such as the type of a specific instrument the perpetrator has used, the type of force a perpetrator has applied and a victim has experienced, clinical physical consequences for the victim and body regions affected by the offence.

As above indicated, the duration of an offence is very likely to be associated with the level of severity of a violent offence. It is hypothesised that the longer an offence lasts, the more violent and severe it might be perceived. It will also be investigated whether the duration of an offence is a potential indicator of its severity and related to the type of the offence or not.

The question on the multiple use of a violent instrument (question 2.23.) is designed to measure how often a perpetrator used an instrument. This is to test the hypothesis that offences in which a violent instrument is used multiple times are more violent than offences in which a violent instrument is used only once.

With regard to the planning of the offence (question 2.25.), Violence Lab analyses whether the fact that offences are planned or not can be considered as more violent than spontaneous offences or vice versa. Similarly, a crime committed by stealth might be considered to have or result in a higher degree of violence than other acts (question 2.26.).

The question regarding injuries of the victim (question 6.22.) was developed with the purpose of assessing the severity of the victim's injuries. Ranked from less severe to more severe, research assistants conducting the data collection can indicate no injuries, light bodily injuries, heavily bodily injuries, especially severe bodily injuries, later death and immediate death.

As above-indicated, a criminal offence can have very different consequences on a victim's mental health status. With the study's questionnaire it can be specified whether there is a mental health issue or not. In addition, the most severe and long-term psychiatric disturbances can be specified (question 6.23.). Thus, the relationship between the phenomenology of an offence can be correlated to the impact it has.

Question 6.24. is a string variable to find out more about the aspect of cruelty towards the victim. Measuring cruelty is a challenging endeavour. It might be very subjective what is to be considered as particularly cruel. In order to search for overarching and more objective operationalisation categories, it was decided to include an explorative step in the pilot phase (see below) of testing the questionnaire. The research assistants will be asked to provide their subjective assessment of cruelty in the specific case. They are reinforced to substantiate their answers and specify why they referred to the case as cruel or not cruel. The content of their answers will be analysed after the pilot study in order to further develop and provide specific questions regarding cruelty for the main data collection procedure. They are also asked to indicate substantial suffering of the victim (question 6.25.) based on the expert testimony/opinion cited in the verdict.

As indicated by Violence Lab team members and experts from the field of forensic medicine, the number of injuries identified in the criminal report often differs from the number of injuries provided in the medical documentation. Therefore, the Violence Lab questionnaire was designed to further investigate this difference with two separate questions (questions 6.26.a. and 6.26.b.). This items serves to assess the extent to which this difference is systematically present or not. Likewise, the variable may contribute to the understanding of who has the power to define violence and determine the level of violence. In addition, a greater number of injuries of the victim implies a greater level of violence, but this parameter should also be examined along with the affected body regions explained further in the manual.

Question 2.20. pertains to the instrument a perpetrator used to commit the crime: Hands, feet, blunt object, glass object, knife, firearms, poison, ligature, corrosive chemical substance, axe, fire, explosive device, radioactive substance, motor vehicle, animals or another person. This variable also

provides the category "omission" for those cases where the offence was committed by any act of omission or inaction. There are hardly any studies on violence conducting such a differentiated approach to the applied violence. A key aspect of Violence Lab is to investigate the degree of violence that is associated with these different forms of violence used.

The type of force a perpetrator has applied and the type of force a victim has experienced relates to two separate questions presented under the questions about the perpetrator(s)' and also under the questions about the victim(s)' parts of the Violence Lab questionnaire (questions 2.22. and 5.5.). Possible answer alternatives to both these questions are identical: None, pushing, beating, hitting, kicking, scratching, stabbing, shooting, poisoning, deprivation of food and drink, deprivation of medication, burning, strangulation, smothering, drowning, electricity, compression and other. In contrast to the other questions, these items are included with the aim to look at the different phenomenology.

Regarding the clinical physical effects (question 5.6.), the following alternatives are provided: none, light bodily injuries, heavily bodily injuries, especially severe bodily injuries, cosmetic defect (mutilation), diseases, disability, termination of pregnancy and death. Here the central research question to be tested is the severity of violence. The assumption is that the severity of the measured violence should correspond to the severity of the physical effects. Together with the control of the violence severity by the researchers in the field, this control should serve as another safeguard that "strange" cases or inconsistencies get red flagged. In a next step during the analysis it will be of utmost importance to add as a last point of control e.g. the severity of the perpetrator's punishment.

In addition, it is to be investigated if the attack towards different body regions (question 6.27.) might indicate a different level of violence (none, head, neck, trunk, which includes chest, belly and back, extremities, sensitive parts which include genitals and breasts and whole body which can be affected if the perpetrator uses explosive devices or poison). The assumption obviously would be that the severity of violence should correspond to the vitality or sensitivity of the body regions.

4. On Minimising (Human) Data Collection Errors

There is no such thing as perfect or unflawed empirical research, yet every scientist strives to make his/her study as excellent as possible in terms of the research design, the implemented methodology and the quality of the collected data. In this section, some of the aspects which are important in order to minimise (human) errors in the data collection phase will be discussed.

In the court case file analysis, some type of empirical data is easier to collect than other. In addition, this study utilises students as research assistants which should act as a mediator in the process of data collection. This is not an issue for most of the data collection, since the majority of inquired data deals with simply transferring data from the case files into the questionnaire (e.g. date of the offence, age of the perpetrator). A much more challenging task in this regard is the detection of the data and its localisation in the case file (e.g. a certain sheet within a set of prosecution or court files). For this task, law students are far more qualified than non-legally educated research personnel (this is further discussed in the next section regarding the procedure). Even in instances where they will be faced with difficulties in handling large court files for the first time, it is safe to assume that (due to their knowledge of the criminal procedure, the specific terminology, the different actors and legal qualifications) they will better and quicker handle this task. However, in some instances the process is more complex since the inquired data is not provided in the case file as such, so that the students have to make assessments on their own (e.g. level of cruelty).

Another example refers to collecting a short case description (see question 1.15. in the annex 9.3.). These short descriptions should provide a quick general idea of the violent offence (e.g. "A woman, the perpetrator, called her boyfriend, the victim to come to her house. She waited for him outside and the started arguing. She thought he was cheating on her, and she stabbed him with a knife. She was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years"). They should be uniform and mutually comparable with regard to the basic information provided, the order in which it is presented and the terminology used. To secure this, every research assistant should write the short description of a given case in the same manner capturing all the relevant information: who did what to whom, i.e. who is the perpetrator and who is the victim, indicating their relationship and the criminal offence that was committed. In addition, the description should include information on the instrument the crime was committed with, on why the crime was committed and on what the perpetrator was convicted for and sentenced to.

Another important issue is the collection of the perpetrator's motive (see question 2.25.). Collecting data on the motive can be difficult as in some cases the motive might be explicitly stated, but in others not. Thus, the research assistant needs to draw conclusions from the description of the offence in the case file. That is why they will be familiarised with a list of motives in the questionnaire and with most common examples from the judicial practice.

The appropriateness of the perpetrator's living arrangement (question 3.21.) refers to the subjective assessment of his/her living arrangement in terms of age, family situation etc. The initial finding from the Balkan Homicide Study is that there are a lot of cases of severe violence where the perpetrator is a mid-aged male, still living with his parents (usually his mother), not rarely suffering

from some sort of mental disorder. Similar patterns were found repeatedly in this situational context and proved to be extremely violent. In order to verify this assumed relationship and thus to provide a different perspective on both phenomenology and aetiology of violence, Violence Lab decided to gather relevant data. Although this question demands an assessment based on the evaluation by the students, they will be provided with some examples of 'common' inappropriate living arrangements in order to ensure a common and objective understanding of the purpose of this question and the logic behind it.

One of the research aims is to capture cruelty in every individual case file with its specific features (question 6.24.). The degree of how cruel a violent offence was is to be based on the manner in which a perpetrator committed a crime. Some potential indicators of cruelty are torture of the victim, mutilation of the victim's body, excessive attacks and attack on a vulnerable/defenceless victim. When assessing whether there is a certain amount of cruelty in a specific case, the research assistants should also provide reasons why they considered that case cruel or not. Based on the provided reasons for their cruelty assessment the research team should be able to further develop its own cruelty classification, which will be used for more detailed cruelty assessments after the pilot study.

In conclusion, these are some of the methodological challenges of this study in association with the data collection process. In order for the project to overcome the above-mentioned difficulties, adequate solutions in terms of guidelines and on-site intensive training of research assistants are provided.

5. Procedure

The data collection for the questionnaire is Violence Lab's field study component. As far as possible, all data will be collected from the prosecution office case files (both for the cases of juveniles and adults – see below). In Croatia, the prosecution offices have the identical case files as the court. In addition, the prosecution offices have both closed and terminated cases at their disposal – but not so the courts. Thus, data collection via the prosecution offices allows for the access to cases that were closed at the prosecution level (e.g. dismissed by the state prosecutor). The only exception is in the case of offences which are prosecuted by private action (e.g. Bodily Injury, Article 117. Paragraph 1. Croatian Criminal Code). All this will be implemented through Violence Lab's central lab at the University of Zagreb and three regional Violence Lab labs at the Universities of Split, Rijeka and Osijek ensuring a multisite methodological approach and data collection process (see below).

First, a pilot study with the attached Violence Lab questionnaire will be conducted. This step is necessary to test the feasibility of the questionnaire. It is to be tested whether the variables are comprehensible and properly operationalized. In addition, it has to be verified whether the data that are to be gathered with the questionnaire are available in the field. Finally, it has to be tested whether the file information can be objectively assigned to the item categories in the questionnaire. In order for this pilot study to be economic, it will be exclusively conducted in the Zagreb region. In addition, the questionnaire will be tested on a variety of offences.

The research assistants will collect the data with the help of a custom-developed software. The questionnaire can be access via the personal androids. This custom-developed software has been programmed exclusively for the purpose of this research project. All data collected via this custom-developed software during the research project will be stored in the application database. This software is a web-based application that will be hosted on a secure server owned by the Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb (frontend technology: Angular 7; whereas the backend technology node.js).

Prior to the pilot study, the research assistants will receive an on-site intensive training by Violence Lab members for the process of data collection. The aim is to thoroughly familiarise them with the Violence Lab questionnaire, above all, the purpose of each question, the intended information to be gathered, the different meanings of alternative answers, as well as protocols on personal data protection etc. This is to guarantee an efficient, safe and valid data collection. In this pilot phase, two research assistants will assess the cases in terms of e.g. severity and cruelty in order to test inter-rater reliability. Moreover, after the pilot, the research assistants will undergo a debriefing in which they will provide feedback on the data collection process and the Violence Lab questionnaire. This procedure will allow for the optimisation of the questionnaire, its operationalisation guidelines and the data collection process.

6. Sample

The initially targeted number of cases within the project application was a total of 8,000-10,000 prosecution and court files obtained from all relevant prosecutorial and both criminal and misdemeanour judicial institutions (full national sample). The idea was to investigate the phenomenology and prosecution of violence in Croatia in its overall context. This means that not only specific subtypes of serious violence should be targeted with the sample (violence against women, finalised homicides etc.) but violence as a whole (ranging from least severe forms of violence like misdemeanour affray all the way to finalised homicides). However, the initial working definition of violence focused 'only' on "pure" violence, meaning that the primary or exclusive motive of the perpetrator should be the physical harming/killing of the victim. This initial understanding excluded all offences with different motives (sexual, financial, political etc.). However, while discussing conceptual questions of violence, its definition, questions of intent and motivation, it turned out that there is no such thing as "pure violence". Even if the decision would have been to stick to this narrow "pure violence", in cases of aggravated homicide there are "motivations" other than the pure motive to hurt/kill another person (e.g. revenge, financial gain or jealousy). Eventually this then resulted in a tremendously larger range of possible cases to be analysed than was initially anticipated. As a consequence, the subject as well as the scope of the study have thereby been largely extended.

In order to cope with the huge amount and rather different phenomenology of the long list of includable offences (created as a result of this definitional debate), three main offence categories were created. The 1st category refers to offences that are unambiguously violent in terms of harming/killing another person. The 2nd category includes borderline offences, which do fit the criminological definition, but not 100%. Finally, the 3rd category refers to offences that do not fit the definition, but there is a possibility that some violent act is in practise misclassified as an offence from that category (for more detailed information on this categorisation, see section 3.1. and the annex 7.1. provided in normative manual).

In order to develop a sampling procedure, official crime statistics from the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (Croatian: Državni zavod za statistiku, DZS in the further text) have been analysed. The main findings will be briefly presented here in order to explain the main sampling decisions on inclusion and exclusion of offences, whereas a much more detailed descriptive analysis is provided in annex 7.7. of the joint manual. Before considering the obtained findings, it is important to emphasise that the counting unit used by DZS is based on the perpetrator/person, not the offence or the victim/injured person. Hence, if a perpetrator commits several criminal offences (concurrence), only the main, i.e. the most severe offence, is counted. Likewise, if several perpetrators participate in one single offence, each participant is a single unit of observation. Therefore, the number of case files that will be finally analysed will be somewhat different than the number of actual perpetrators, since it cannot be predicted how many perpetrators committed a crime aiding or how many offences are perpetrated in concurrence. Based on the findings of the Balkan Homicide Study (Albrecht & Getoš Kalac, 2016) the ratio of perpetrators per offence is approx. 1:0.90 (623:563) in Croatia. These are obviously only the most severe cases of violence

offences, but still they do indicate that it is reasonable to expect more perpetrators than cases. Based on the number of perpetrators of certain types of criminal offences and misdemeanours the underlying population of cases and the appropriate sample size will be estimated.

Table 1: Category 1 adult perpetrators by stage of criminal proceedings

		2015	2016	2017	SUM
Reported		815	1,053	1,006	2,874
Accused	Case closed	18	18	4	40
	Terminated criminal proceeding	116	99	106	321
	Judgement of acquittal	107	111	84	302
	Judgement rejecting charges	74	55	59	188
	Mentally incompetent persons	21	23	45	89
Convicted		1,283	1,298	1,172	3,753
SUM		2,434	2,657	2,476	7,567

Table 2: Category 2 adult perpetrators by stage of criminal proceedings

		2015	2016	2017	SUM
Reported		684	936	1,071	2,691
Accused	Case closed	6	4	2	12
	Terminated criminal proceeding	39	49	42	130
	Judgement of acquittal	56	27	51	134
	Judgement rejecting charges	32	20	35	87
	Mentally incompetent persons	3	7	10	20
Convicted		1,520	1,756	1,573	4,849
SUM		2,340	2,799	2,784	7,293

Table 3: Category 3 adult perpetrators by stage of criminal proceedings

		2015	2016	2017	SUM
	Reported	3,020	3,745	3,782	10,547
Accused	Case closed	11	10	15	36
	Terminated criminal proceeding	152	140	188	480
	Judgement of acquittal	111	127	141	379
	Judgement rejecting charges	98	117	125	340
	Mentally incompetent persons	33	29	45	107
Convicted		2,699	2,744	2,758	8,261
SUM		6,124	6,912	7,054	20,090

The data presented in tables 1, 2 and 3 demonstrate that the number of adult perpetrators of criminal offences for the covered three-year period largely outnumbers our initially targeted sample, especially in the third category of offences. When looking at the number of perpetrators by the stage of criminal proceedings it is obvious that there is a large share of reported persons who were not further prosecuted (accused or convicted). Possible underlying reasons are that the criminal report is not credible, or that there is no (sufficient) evidence that the perpetrator committed the offence.

Table 4: Category 1 juvenile perpetrators by stage of criminal proceedings

		2015	2016	2017	SUM
Reported	Proceedings not initiated	198	163	177	538
	Interlocutory proceeding terminated	12	15	14	41
Accused - Proceeding terminated		15	14	13	42
Convicted		98	72	62	232
SUM		323	264	266	853

Table 5: Category 2 juvenile perpetrators by stage of criminal proceedings

		2015	2016	2017	SUM
Reported	Proceedings not initiated	29	31	49	109
	Interlocutory proceeding terminated	0	2	3	5
Accused - Proceeding terminated		2	2	3	7
Convicted		24	24	33	81
SUM		55	59	88	202

Table 6: Category 3 juvenile perpetrators by stage of criminal proceedings

		2015	2016	2017	SUM
Reported	Proceedings not initiated	472	419	355	1,246
	Interlocutory proceeding terminated	31	14	1	46
Accused - Proceeding terminated		39	26	18	83
Convicted		170	152	114	436
SUM		712	611	4,88	1,811

The data in tables 4, 5 and 6 present juvenile perpetrators by type of the decision for three categories of criminal offences. Comparing this data with the data for adult perpetrators considered above, it is evident that juvenile perpetrators of criminal offences are fewer in number. The ratio of adult and juvenile perpetrators in total (all 3 categories) is 1:0.12 (23,121:2,866), whereas the ratio in category 1 is 1:0.11 (7,567:853), in category 2 1:0.02 (7,293:202) and in category 3 1:0.09 (20,090:1811).

Table 7: Convicted adults of misdemeanours

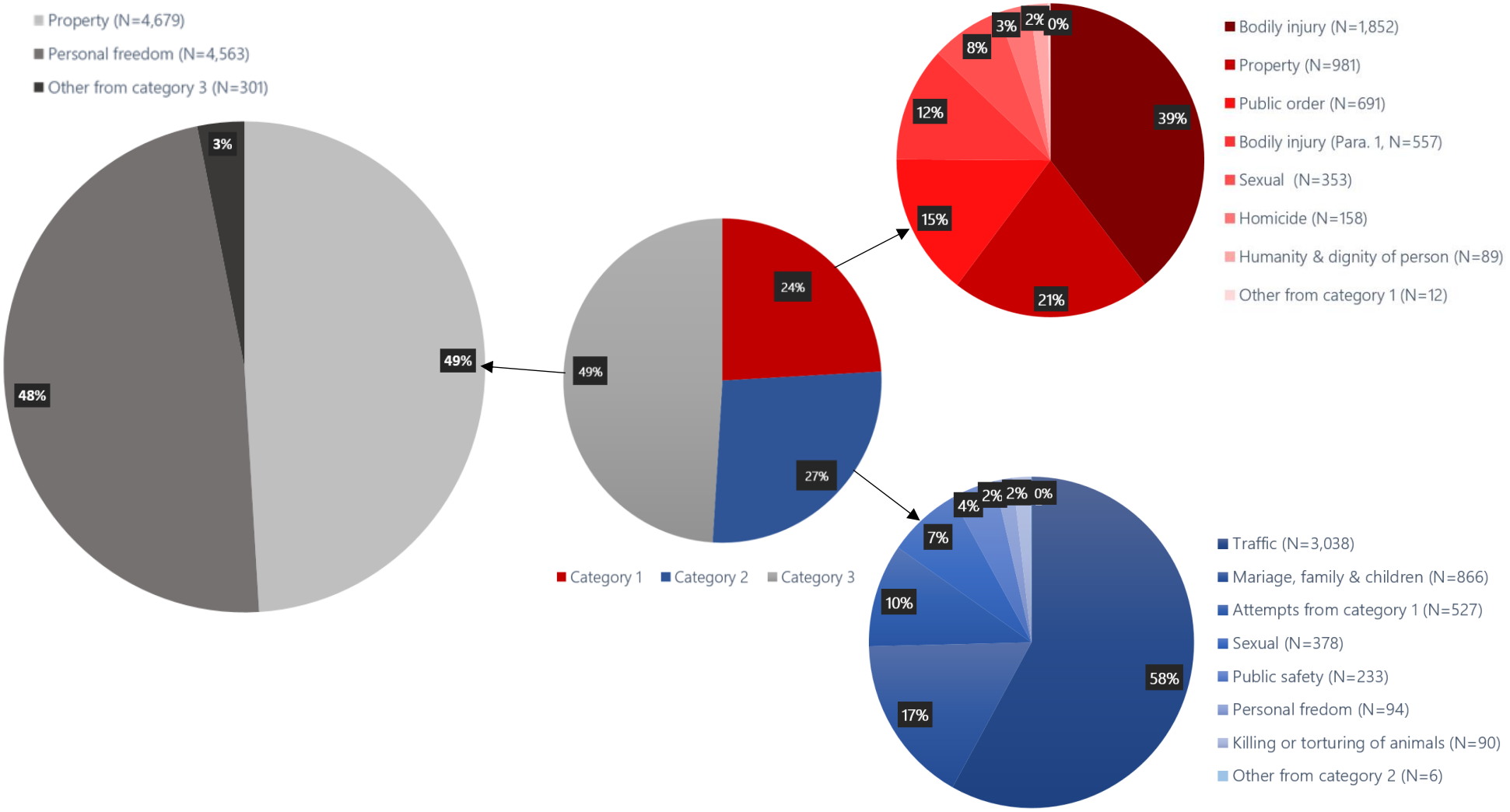
	2015	2016	2017	SUM
Exceptionally arrogant or impolite behaviour	2,463	2,362	2,645	7,470
Row, shouting or impolite behaviour	10,121	8,413	9,058	27,592
Fight	1,458	621	281	2,360
Prostitution, procuring or leasing facilities for prostitution	88	37	33	158
Violent behaviour in family	11,137	948	10,080	22,165
Violation of reg. on preventing disorders at sports events	809	677	852	2,338
SUM	26,076	22,058	22,949	71,083

Table 8: Convicted juveniles of misdemeanours

	2015	2016	2017	SUM
Exceptionally arrogant or impolite behaviour	5	5	6	16
Row, shouting or impolite behaviour	26	6	16	48
Fight	3	1	1	5
Prostitution, procuring or leasing facilities for prostitution	0	0	0	0
Violent behaviour in family	14	10	9	33
Violation of reg. on preventing disorders at sports events	2	1	0	3
SUM	50	23	32	105

In tables 7 and 8 adult and juvenile perpetrators of misdemeanours are presented. Other than an extremely large number of adult persons convicted of different types of misdemeanour, it is evident that the number of adult and juvenile perpetrators differs disproportionately from each other.

Graph 1: Violent offences by categories and structure of categories by offence type



The crime statistics presented in graph 1 demonstrate that between 2015 and 2017 approx. 24% of all violence offences according to the Croatian Criminal Code are category 1 offences (i.e. they fully match the adopted violence definition). Furthermore, approx. 27% of offences come under category 2 and approx. 49% are those from category 3. Based on the provided findings on the structure of violent offences, a sampling decision in terms of including and excluding offences was made. In an ideal study one would analyse all 3 categories of criminal offences. However, since the obtained numbers exceed initially targeted sample of 8.000-10.000 case files, and since the research resources are constrained in terms of funds and time, the list of offences entering the subject scope should be reduced or the study should draw a subsample of the overall sample to focus on.

Based on experience and findings from the Balkan Homicide Study (Albrecht & Getoš Kalac, 2016), it was decided to focus on those offences that are a 100% match of the definition and also at least indicted (and also convicted). In the Balkan Homicide Study, the case file analysis showed that many dismissed cases or cases that dropped out at a very early stage of the proceedings were not actual cases of violence, but rather false reports or threats. It would be a waste of resources to include this (huge) category on the expense of investigating cases that have a much higher probability of containing actual violence. Thus, the analysis of the data collected in the Balkan Homicide Study showed that, in the cases in which perpetrators were not accused or convicted (only reported), approx. 80% of the data was missing (in some cases not a single information about the victim was found). Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that in cases of less severe criminal offences, obtaining the inquired data will be more challenging or even impossible. It is reasonable to exclude all cases of adult perpetrators who were not prosecuted beyond the criminal report. However, reported juveniles should enter the sample, since, in their cases, criminal proceedings are carried out differently than in the cases of adult perpetrators. That difference is apparent in the flexibility of the juvenile justice system and its purpose of rehabilitating juvenile perpetrators and providing positive impact on the further development of their personality. For example, in comparison with regular proceedings against adults, in much more cases the principle of opportunity is applied. Furthermore, it has been decided that category 3 should be completely excluded from the research scope. As above-mentioned, this category might include offences for which there is a slight possibility that some violent acts are "hidden" behind a normatively non-violent classification (due to a mistake!). Hence, this category is the least likely to provide the study with meaningful data on the aetiology, phenomenology and prosecution of violence.

Consequently, category 1 is fully included, whereas from category 2 all the groups of offences are included except for criminal offences against traffic (without criminal offences against traffic N=6,882). Eventually, a total sample of 8,000 cases may be roughly expected based on these estimations.

A final challenge for an appropriate sampling strategy is how to "treat" the large number of persons convicted of misdemeanours. It is important to note that the method of DZS for gathering data on misdemeanour cases is not unambiguous with regard to which exact article it refers to. In 2017, for instance, 10,080 persons were convicted of violent behaviour in the family. However, the pertinent document does not state which law(s) and article(s) are included in this statistics. Assuming

that they are referring to Article 10 of the Law on Domestic Violence Protection, some of the cases should be excluded as they do not contain physical but psychological, economic and verbal violence - which would not belong to the focus of our research. Since data obtained from the DZS does not explicitly mention which article was violated, one cannot predict the number of violent cases to be captured by analysing misdemeanours. That poses a high risk for potentially loosing valuable resources. However, what seems alarming is a high rate of adult persons convicted of violent behaviour in family (see table 7). Therefore, it was decided to investigate these cases while at the same time pursuing an efficient procedure. Thus, only every second case will be included, i.e. approx. 18.80% percent of overall cases which are under the territorial jurisdiction of the misdemeanour courts of Zagreb (15.45% of overall cases), Rijeka (4.90%), Osijek (7.80%) and Split (9.45%) and only for the most recent year (estimation is made for 2017, N=1895.5 cases). The total count of misdemeanours should amount up to 2,000 cases.

Moreover, some articles of the Croatian Criminal Code specify more than one kind of violation and not all are physically violent. For instance, Article 133 (Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia, Official Gazette, No. 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15, 101/17) referring to Workplace Mistreatment states the following: "Whoever insults, humiliates, mistreats or otherwise disturbs another in the workplace or in relation to work and by doing so damages his or her health or violates his or her rights shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years". In the given example, there are several variations of violation specified - humiliation, mistreatment or in otherwise disturbing way. Thus, it is not immediately evident whether a given case includes physical violence. In order to be able to distinguish between violent and non-violent offences as defined in the project, the Violence Lab questionnaire include the specific question - "Was physical force or a harmful instrument(s) used in the offence?" (see question 2.8. of the Violence Lab questionnaire provided in the annex 9.3.). There are multiple possible responses to the given question. Thus, the research assistants have the possibility to choose one or more of the following: No; yes: physical force; yes: threat of physical force and yes: harmful instrument. If the researcher who is responsible for the data collection has chosen a response indicating physical force and/or use of a harmful instrument, the specific offence is undoubtedly violent and is to be included into the project's sample.

To summarise: based on a cost-benefit analysis and in light of analysing available official crime statistics, a difficult decision regarding inclusion/exclusion of criminal offences and misdemeanours had to be made. An ideal research undertaking would cover all potentially violent offences and misdemeanours. However, due to funding and time restrictions it was decided to exclude: 1) adult perpetrators who were not prosecuted beyond initial criminal report; 2) offences from category 3 and 3) misdemeanours with an exception of violent behaviour in families (sampled down to 20% at the major misdemeanour courts). This procedure was chosen with the aim to avoid "false alarms" and we therefore excluded those categories that have the highest risk of not detecting the subject of our research - violence. In addition, in order to obtain the most recent data on violence in Croatia, the case files which became finally adjudicated in the three year period, from 2017 to 2019 (in cases of misdemeanours the year 2019 only) and not the three year period on which our projection is based will be analysed.

7. Ethical Considerations and Data Protection Issues

An important aspect of every research project is to guarantee ethical standards. Therefore, the Violence Lab questionnaire and procedure will be submitted to The Ethical Board of the University of Zagreb's Faculty of Law, which has already considered the Violence Lab project proposal and all its ethical aspects issuing a positive opinion and approving the research project. Nevertheless, it is important to disclose some specific ethical concerns with regard to the Violence Lab questionnaire and data collection.

With regard to data protection of the collected data, the procedure is as follows: As stated above, student research assistants will collect the data in the field studies and access the questionnaire via their androids. In order to guarantee protection of the collected data, the collected data will be automatically transferred to the server owned by the Faculty of Law at the University of Zagreb during the data collection process. It is important to emphasise that the collected information will not be stored on the students' personal androids. In addition, all collected data will be anonymised. Thus, at no point of the project, the names of the perpetrators, victims and other persons from the court case files will be collected.

Another important aspect refers to the collection of personal data of persons who have been a victim or a perpetrator of a criminal offence, in particular their Personal Identification Numbers (Croatian: osobni identifikacijski broj - OIB, OIBs in further text). It might seem unethical to collect the OIBs as the term itself implies that the OIB is used for the identification of a person and hence for its collection, analysis and utilization the regulations of the Act on Personal Data Protection (Official Gazette No. 103/03, 118/06, 41/08, 130/11, 42/18) have to be applied. Nevertheless, OIBs as such are unrevealing, they do not reveal any personal information such as date of birth, sex, or other personal information. In addition, collecting the OIBs is necessary for the Violence Lab project, since this is the only way to disclose multiple offending and multiple victimisation. OIBs of the perpetrators and the victims will be collected exclusively with this purpose and will not be published. After the data collection process, the OIBs are exclusively accessible to specially authorised members of the Violence Lab team. These researchers will transfer the OIB into a fictitious code (in order to conduct later analyses of multiple offending or victimisation). For other Violence Lab team members, on the online data server, OIBs will be hidden which will be established by the IT service in advance.

Locations of the offences will also be collected, in order to identify and map violent offending in Croatia. Mapping the distribution of different phenomena of delinquent behaviour can enable us to better understand different contexts of the criminological reality of violence. It might even help developing future preventive measures. It will be of interest whether there are differences in the scope and structure of violent crimes depending on different parts of towns. This will help us to further elucidate economic and social factors contributing to the phenomenon under scrutiny.

All data that will be published or made publically available will be aggregate statistics and do not reveal a person's identity.

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9. Annex

9.1. Main Building Blocks of the Empirical Instrument: Logic and Structure of the Questionnaire

Questionnaire Part	Content (Variables)	Underlying rationale (research goal and research questions / theoretical assumptions that are to be analysed with these variables)
Part I: General questions about the case and procedural issues		
Variables q1.1, q1.2, q1.3, q1.4, q1.5, q1.6, q1.7, q1.13, q1.14, q1.15.	Questions about the case such as project case number, case termination level, most severe offence that was committed in in the case, classification of the offence as a criminal offence or a misdemeanour, total number of offenders, total number of victims and a short case description.	To collect general information about the case which can furthermore be used as a filter in the data analysis phase. To have control questions which are related with other parts of the questionnaire. Gather basic data of structures of violent acts.
Variables q1.8, q1.9, q1.10, q1.11, q1.12.	Information on bargaining or penalty order, information on case dismissal, first and final adjudication dates and number of witness hearings during the trial.	To get an elementary insight into prosecution of delinquent violence. To obtain data on prosecutorial drop-out and to estimate the rate of cases in which institute of bargaining and penalty order were applied. To obtain data on duration of criminal proceeding from first to final adjudication and on number of witness hearing during the trial. Analysis of the prosecutorial process and its' various filter mechanisms. To test how these procedural features are associated with levels and quality of violence. To analyse the workflow of delinquent violence cases into and through the prosecution process (with the

		further aim to shed light on detection/non-detection correlates of violence).
Part II: Offence		
Variables q2.2, q2.3.a, q2.3b, q.2.4, q.2.5, q.2.6, q.2.7, q.2.8, q.2.9.	Number of offences offender has perpetrated, legal qualification of the offence as attempt or completed, national legal qualification, qualification of the offence made by police and legal qualification of the offence by prosecution, first instance court and in the final judgement, institute of revocation and exclusion of unlawfulness.	To obtain fundamental findings covering all (sub)types of (delinquent) violence in order to provide the necessary context for interpreting and understanding specific subtypes of violence. To obtain insight into the phenomenology of violence by addressing its incidence and structure. Analysis of the "power" to define violence. To test whether there are differences in the qualification of the phenomenology of violence made by the police, prosecution, first instance court and in the final judgement.
Variable q2.10.	Use of physical force or harmful instruments, yes-no.	Measure to distinguish between violent and nonviolent offences, since Criminal Code of the Republic of Croatia predicts more than one kind of violation for some articles that are included in our subject scope and not all of them are violent.
Variables q2.11, q2.17, q2.18, q2.20, q2.21, q2.26, q2.29, q2.30, q2.31, q2.32.a, q2.32.b, q 2.33, q2.34, q2.35, q2.36, q2.37, q2.38, q2.39, q2.40, q2.41, q2.42, q2.43, q2.44.	Assessment of the intent of the offender while committing the offence, information to whom was the offence first reported, date offence was reported to police, police attention and information whether the perpetrator is known or unknown, main offence motive, pleading of the offender, adjudication, conviction and sentencing, prison sentence, juvenile imprisonment, suspension, sentence mitigation, remission of punishment, sentence substitution, additional measures, safety measures, educational	To obtain first-hand information on how violence is detected and prosecuted. To analyse the whole prosecutorial chain of events such as length of proceedings, sentencing practices and criteria. To analyse the workflow of delinquent violence into and through the prosecution process (with the further aim to shed light on detection/non-detection correlates of violence).

	measures, mitigating circumstances, aggravating circumstances and fine.	To access the criminal justice response to violence and their outcomes when it comes to particularly vulnerable groups of victims. To analyse situations in which something is considered to be a mitigating circumstance and others in which the same is considered as an aggravating circumstance. To analyse the cases in which the specific additional and safety measures are applied. To detect how these aspects are related to quality and level of violence and certain victims groups. Analysis of the "power" to define violence and related "filter" mechanism.
Variables q2.12, q2.19.	Offence location and accessibility of the offence location.	To analyse the spatial aspects of violence. To test the hypothesis that there are significant differences in scope and structure of violence and criminal behaviour depending on geographical aspects. To get data on "critical" crime locations in order to provide specific guidelines for crime prevention policies.
Variables q2.13, q2.14, q 2.15, q 2.16.	Offence date, day of the week, time offence was committed and the duration of the offence.	To analyse the time-related aspects of violence. To capture correlates of violent crime related to rhythmic patterns of seasons or other time-based features. To get data on "critical" days of the week and times of the day when certain violent offences are committed.

		To test the hypothesis that some types of violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, aggravated assault and intimate partner violence occur more often during the summer than during other seasons. To relate time-based features to the level, quality and phenomenology of violence.
Variables q2.22, q2.23, q2.24, q2.25.	Consist of instrument offender has used, license of fire arms if involved, kind of force offender has applied and multiple use of an instrument.	To capture the phenomenology of violence. To measure the quantity and quality of the violence applied by the offender. To analyse which instruments and types of forces are most severe/lethal. To relate these aspects to modus operandi and analyse it in association with consequences for victims. To develop a "genuine violence classification system"
Variables q2.27, q2.28.	Features of how the offence was committed - time-wise offence planning and acting by stealth.	To measure quantity and quality of the violence applied by the offender. To analyse if the crimes in which perpetrator acts by stealth are more lethal than the ones in which perpetrator acts overtly or *vice versa*. To measure the phenomenological severity of violence associated with different modi operandi. To develop a "genuine violence classification system"
Variables q2.46, q2.47, q2.48.	Information of offender's alcohol intoxication, influence of illicit and medicinal drugs.	To analyse the association of alcohol, illicit and medicinal drugs and the level of violence. To develop a "genuine violence classification system"
Part III: Offender		

Variables q3.2, q3.3, q3.4, q3.5, q3.6, q3.16, q3.17, q3.18.	General demographic information such as sex, date of birth, age, citizenship, marital status, children number and education.	To further investigate the aetiology of violence. To analyse the key sociodemographic correlates of violent offending and to assess potential risk factors for violent offending.
Variables q3.7, q3.8, q3.9, q3.10, q3.11, q3.12, q3.13, q3.14, q3.15.	Affiliation to certain group such as refugees or migrants, persons in institutional custody, certain professions, LGBTQIA, disabled persons, war veterans, prison inmates, pregnant and homeless.	To have control questions in establishing victim's affiliation to particularly vulnerable groups of victims while testing the hypothesis that certain victim groups are particularly vulnerable to violence. To analyse how "power to define", procedural mechanism, the classification of violence is associated with these factors.
Variables q3.19, q.3.20.	Employment status and socioeconomic income of the offender.	To analyse the relationship between socioeconomic status and violent offending.
Variable q3.21.	Appropriateness of offender's living situation.	To test whether there is a relationship between certain aspects of an offender's living situation in terms of his/her age and family situation and violence.
Variables q3.22a, q3.22b, q3.23a, q3.23b, q3.24.	Prior police reports, prior police reports of violence, prior convictions, prior convictions of violence, prior prison sentence.	To obtain the rate in which prisoners relapse into criminal behaviour in terms of re-reporting and re-conviction and to and to further analyse risk factors involved in criminal recidivism.
Variables q3.25.a, q3.25.b, q3.26.a, q3.26.b.	Mental health aspects such as history of mental health issues, diagnosed mental health issues which occur during the offence and addiction of the offender.	To analyse the relationship between potential mental health aspects and violent behaviour. To investigate the potential relationship between addiction and violent offending.
Variable q3.27.	Offender's employment in specific profession and commission of a crime on duty.	To analyse the risk of committing a crime related to employment in specific profession and to capture the rates, level and quality of violence while on professional duty.

Variables q.3.28, q3.29.	Offender's suicide attempt or completions.	To capture the rate of suicide attempts and completion and whether there is any relationship with level or quality of violence among perpetrators of violent crime.
Part IV: Offender Procedure		
Variables q4.1, q4.2, q4.3, q4.4, q4.5.	Offender's defence, pre-trial detention, expert psychiatry and judgement of the offender as insane.	To analyse additional prosecutorial aspects of delinquent violence.
Part V: Victimization		
Variables q5.2, q5.3.	Number of offences which were committed at the expense of the victim and legal qualification of committed offences.	To obtain insight into the phenomenology of violence victimization by addressing its incidence and structure.
Variable q5.4.	Use of physical force or harmful instrument.	Measure the severity, level and quality of violence from the victim's perspective to be able to relate it to other criminological features listed.
Variables q5.5, q5.6.	Kind of force victim has experienced and clinical physical consequences for the victim.	To capture the phenomenology of violence. To measure quantity and quality of the violence experienced by the victim. Also serving as a basis to analyse how these factors are related to further aspects. To develop a "genuine violence classification system"
Variables q5.7.a, q5.7.b.	Variables capturing sexual violence.	To analyse the sexual violence. To develop a "genuine violence classification system"
Variables q5.8, q5.9, q5.10.	Victim's alcohol intoxication, influence of illicit and medicinal drugs.	To be able to analyse correlations of alcohol, illicit and medicinal drugs to violent victimization and its phenomenology.

Part VI: Victim		
Variables q6.2, q6.3, q6.4, q6.5, q6.6, q6.17, q6.18, q6.19.	General demographic information such as sex, date of birth, age, citizenship, marital status, children number and education.	To analyse the basic sociodemographic correlates of violent victimization and to assess potential risk factors for specific vulnerability to violent victimization.
Variables q6.7, q6.8, q6.9, q6.10, q6.11, q6.12, q 6.13, q6.14, q6.15, q6.16.	Affiliation to certain group such as refugees or migrants, persons in institutional custody, certain professions, LGBTQIA, disabled persons, war veterans, prison inmates, pregnant and homeless.	To test the hypothesis that certain victim groups are particularly vulnerable to criminal victimization and to understand dynamics and patterns of violence against particularly groups of victims. To analyse if the socially stigmatised groups experience higher rates of violent victimization. To analyse how "power to define", procedural mechanism, the classification of violence is associated with these factors.
Variables q6.20, q6.21.	Employment status and socioeconomic income of the victim.	To analyse the relationship between socioeconomic status and violent victimization.
Variables q6.22, q6.26.a, q6.26.b, q6.27.	Number of injuries specified in the criminal report and medical documentation and body region affected by injury.	To measure quantity and quality of the violence experienced by the victim. To capture the phenomenology of violence and to analyse the relationship between the type and number of injury with the instrument of perpetration and kind of force applied. To analyse if the number of injuries obtained in the criminal report differs from the number of injuries obtained in the medical documentation.
Variables q6.23, q6.28.	Mental health aspects such as signs of mental health issues of the victim after the offence, prior victimization experience, diagnosed mental health	To measure quantity and quality of the violence experienced by the victim.

	issues prior to the offence and substance use problems of the victim.	To analyse the mental health aspects on the side of the victim. To assess the violent victimization experience as a risk factor for developing mental health issues. To investigate the potential relationship between mental health issues and violent victimization. To investigate the potential relationship between addiction and violent victimization.
Variable q6.24.	Signs of cruelty towards the victim.	To measure the quality of the violence experienced by the victim. To subjectively estimate the cruelty in the specific case and to examine reasons which aspects of the offence are categorised as cruel with the purpose to grasp phenomenology and level of violence.
Variable q.6.25.	Signs of substitutional suffering of the victim.	To measure quality of the violence experienced by the victim. To analyse the cases in which medical experts provided their assessment of victim's suffering.
Variable q6.31.	Victim's employment in specific profession and commission of a crime on duty.	To test the hypothesis that persons who work in occupations involving more contact with certain types of persons experience higher levels of violent victimization.
Variables q6.32, q6.33.	Victim's suicide attempt or completion.	To capture the rate of suicide attempts and completion and its temporal aspect among victims of violent crimes.

Part VII: V-O-Relation		
Variable q7.1.	Relationship between victim and offender.	To capture the type of relationship between offender and the victim and its relation to further features of violence.
Variables q7.1.a, q7.1.b, q7.1.c, q7.1.d, q7.1.e, q7.1.f.	Offender and victim's reciprocal prior abusive behaviour, history of physical violence, verbal confrontation prior to the offence and disparity of strength between victim and offender.	To analyse potential predictors of violence, level and exacerbation of violence, sentencing and procedural aspects related to these aspects, in particularly to analyse dynamics where vulnerable groups of victims are involved.

9.2. Questionnaire Operationalisation

Question	Opearationalisation guideline
1.) General questions about the case and procedural issues	
1.1) Project case No:	Arbitrary number which will be added afterwards by the supervisors.
1.2) National case No:	Number under which the case is kept in the judicial institution.
1.3) Case terminated at the level of: 1 Prosecution 2 Court	Not where the file is from. The wanted data is whether it is a prosecution drop out or a court decision. In other words, level of case termination is wanted information.
1.4) Source city of the file (jurisdiction): 1 Zagreb 2 …	The city from which the file is, not where the proceedings were initiated, conducted, finally adjudicated, etc…
1.5) The most severe offence that was committed in this case is: 1 KZ /97 2 KZ /11 …. a. Article 88 b. … (articles)	The most severe is defined by criteria of higher prescribed maximum length of sentence. If the committed offences have same prescribed maximum, then the second criteria is higher minimum prescribed sentence. Select specific offence among the list of criminal offences in the dropdown menu.
1.6) Was the committed: 1 Criminal offence 2 Misdemeanor	This question should provide us with clear distinction between criminal offences and misdemeanours. Also, this variable could be useful later on in analysis while selecting the cases or splitting the file, i.e. if we would want only to analyse specific cases.
1.7) Was the perpetrator of the offence during the criminal preceedings treated as: 1 Adult 2 Minor	This question should provide us with clear distinction between adult perpetrators and minors. Also, this variable could be useful later on in analysis while selecting the cases or splitting the file, i.e. if we would want only to analyse specific cases.

1.8) Bargaining procedure/ Penalty order: 1 No 2 Yes	Settlement between state attorney/public attorney/prosecutor and the perpetrator. There was no regular procedure, for example, adjudication on was made based on prosecutor's criminal order.
1.9) Case dismissed by the prosecutor: 1 No 2 Yes a. Dismissal date:_____ (*dd.mm.yyyy*) b. Dismissal reason: 1 Reported offence is not criminal offence that is prosecuted by official duty 2 Criminal offence is under statute of limitations or amnesty or absolution or has been finally adjudicated 3 Circumstances that exclude criminal proceedings 4 Circumstances that exclude guilt 5 There is not enough evidence that the perpetrator committed criminal offence 6 Criminal report isn't credible 7 The dismissal of criminal report according to principle of purposefulness	For cases terminated under the level of prosecution. When and why the prosecutor dismissed the case.
1.10) First adjudication date:_____ (*dd.mm.yyyy)* **1.11)** Final adjudication date:_____ (*dd.mm.yyyy)*	
1.12) Witness hearing during trial:_____ (*number of persons*)	Number of persons, not number of testimonies.
1.13) Total number of perpetrators: _____ (number)	Only perpetrators in the specific file.
1.14) Total number of victims: _____ (number)	Only victims in the specific file.
1.15) Short case description:	Indicate who did what to whom, i.e. who is the perpetrator and who is the

	victim, indication of their relationship, which criminal offence was committed, with what instrument the crime was committed, indication of why the crime has been committed and what the perpetrator was convicted for and sentenced to, or why not.
Questions about the perpetrator	
2.) Perpetrator - questions about offence	
2.1) Perpetrator No:	Perpetrator XX (01,02,03…). For each perpetrator in the case file this part of questionnaire should be answered separately and be multiplied according to the total number of perpetrators. Each perpetrator will have unique number which will also be connected with the project case number.
2.2) Number of offences perpetrator committed *(write in):*	Number of offences this specific perpetrator committed. Questions from 2.3.a) to 2.45) should be multiplied for each specific offence.
2.3.a) Legal qualification of the offence: 1 Attempt 2 Completed	
2.3.b) National legal qualification of the offence *(and other relevant laws)*: 1 KZ /97 2 KZ /11 …. a. Article 88 b. … (articles)	Select specific offence among the list of criminal offences in the dropdown menu.
2.4) Qualification of offence by police *(and other relevant laws)*:(*) 1 KZ 97 2 KZ 11 …. a. Article 88 b. … (articles)	Select specific offence among the list of criminal offences in the dropdown menu.

2.5) Legal qualification of offence by prosecution (*and other relevant laws*): 1 KZ 97 2 KZ 11 …. a. Article 88 b. … (articles)	Select specific offence among the list of criminal offences in the dropdown menu.
2.6) Legal qualification of offence by first instance court *(and other relevant laws)*: 1 KZ 97 2 KZ 11 …. a. Article 88 b. … (articles)	Select specific offence among the list of criminal offences in the dropdown menu.
2.7) Legal qualification of offence in final judgment *(and other relevant laws)*: 1 KZ 97 2 KZ 11 …. a. Article 88 b. … (articles)	Select specific offence among the list of criminal offences in the dropdown menu.
2.8) Was in this specific case the institute of revockation applied? 1 No 2 Yes - for nonviolent offence 3 Yes - for violent offence	For cases in which perpetrators were prior adjudicated to suspended sentence and the committed a "new" offence (which is the one in the case file). If the selected answer is "3 - Yes for violent offence", the new offence sheet should be automatically opened and the research assistant should collect data on that prior offence.
2.9) Was exclussion of unlawfulness applied in the offence? 1 No 2 Self-defence 3 Necesity 4 Mistake	According to the statement in the final adjudication.
2.10) Was physical force or harmful instrument used in the offence *(you can select more than one)*? 1 No 2 Yes - physical force 3 Yes - threat of physical force 4 Yes - harmful instrument	Distinction between violent and non-violent offences, since some article specify more than one manner of violation, and not all of them are violent.

2.11) According to final adjudication, was the offence committed with: 1 Direct intent 2 Indirect intent 3 Reckless conduct 4 Unconscious negligence	According to the statement in the final adjudication.
2.12) Offence location: _____	Where the offence was committed. The answer will be connected with google maps with separate boxes for street, postal code and place.
2.13) Offence date: 1 *Write in:* _____ *(dd.mm.yyyy; when the offence occurred)* 999 (No data)	When the offence was committed. If it lasted, for example, from 30. to 31.12.2017., indicate starting date (30.12.2017).
2.14) Day of the week: 1 Monday 2 Tuesday 3 Wednesday 4 Thursday 5 Friday 6 Saturday 7 Sunday 999 (No data)	For ongoing offences indicate starting day.
2.15) Time: _____ (0-24, e.g. 18:00)	Starting time.
2.16) Duration of the offence *(computer menu)*:	How long the offence lasted. Indicate the duration of the offence in specific boxes for seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years. Everything istranslated to seconds with the help of a computer menu.
2.17) To whom was the offence reported: 1 State attorney 2 Police	Please see the heading of the criminal report in order to see to whom was the criminal offence reported.
2.18) Date reported (to police): 1 Write in _____ *(dd.mm.yyyy*) 999 (No data)	Indicate the date from the criminal report.
2.19) Offence location: 1 Private - Victim's home	Accessibility of the offence location.

2 Private - Perpetrator's home 3 Private - Both victim's and perpetrator's home 4 Private - Third person's home 5 Private - Car 6 Semi private - Victim's work place 7 Semi private - Perpetrator's work place 8 Semi private - Both victim's and perpetrator's work place 9 Semi private - Third person's work place 10 Public - Street 11 Public - Pub, restaurant or cafe 12 Public - Unresidential area 13 Public - Nature (park, forest…) 14 Public - Parking lot 15 Public – Bus, train, tram (means of transport) 16 Public - Shopping mall or grocery store 17 Restricted public - Prison 18 Restricted public - Public institution (subcategories in the drop down menu: educational institution, courtroom, hospital….)	
2.20) Police attention: how did police get the attention of the offence? 1 Witness call 2 Victim call 3 Perpetrator turns him/herself in 4 Anonymous report by third party 5 Information from ongoing investigations 6 Witness in official capacity (hospital staff/physician, police officer…) 7 Media/Social media 999 (No data)	
2.21) Perpetrator of the offence is: 1 Immediately known 2 Discovered through process of criminal investigation 3 *Nomen nescio* (unknown)	Is the perpetrator known from the very beginning, discovered through criminal investigation or unknown.
2.22) What kind of instrument did the perpetrator use *(you can select more than one)?* 1 Hands 2 Feet 3 Blunt object	Instrument of perpetration. Blunt object would be any solid object without sharp edges, used as a weapon, for example that would be a baseball bat or a wooden lath.

4 Glass objects 5 Knife 6 Firearms 7 Poison 8 Ligature 9 Corrosive chemical substance 10 Axe 11 Fire 12 Explosive device 13 Radioactive substance 14 Motor vehicle 15 Animals 16 Another person 17 Omission Other (write in): _____	Corrosive chemical substance is destructive materials that pose great risks and that is damaging for the skin tissue, such acids and hydroxides. Explosive device is device that explodes and bursts loudly and with great with great force, examples are bomb, grenade or pyrotechnics. Radioactive substance is unstable and produces, radioactive substance is radium, plutonium, polonium…
2.23) If fire arms involved licensed: 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	
2.24) Perpetrator has applied (*you can select more than one):* 1 None 2 Pushing 3 Beating 4 Hitting 5 Kicking 6 Scratching 7 Stabbing 8 Shooting 9 Poisoning 10 Deprivation of food and drink 11 Deprivation of medication 12 Burning 13 Strangulation 14 Smothering 15 Drowning 16 Electricity 17 Compression 18 Other (write in): _____	Kind of force that was applied.
2.25) Has the perpetrator used violence instrument multiple times?	If violence instrument was used more than once.

1 No 2 Yes, number of times: _____	
2.26) Main offence motive *(you can select only one):* 1 Sexual 2 Money 3 Drugs 4 Revenge/Honour (personal, family, jeleousy, separation or divorce) 5 Hate/Prejudice 6 Child abuse related 7 General conflict (between relatives, neighbours etc.) 8 Organised Crime related 9 Covering up another criminal offence 10 No motive 11 Other, (write in)_____	It is either explicitly mentioned or can be concluded from the case itself (e.g. wife killing husband and his love is revenge/honour).
2.27) Time-wise offence planning *(only 1 possible answer)* 1 Spontaneously 2 Planned 999 (No data)	Did the perpetrator plan the offence or the offence was committed spontaneously. If the perpetrator planned committing the offence, and it was proven through the process of criminal investigation, the information regarding that should be found in the final adjudication.
2.28) Did the perpetrator act by stealth? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	Manner of commission, did the perpetrator committed crime „overtly" or „covertly" or by stealth. Overtly regards to a manner of perpetration in which the victim is able to "detect" the perpetrator attacking him/her and thus have a greater chance to defend himself/herself. Covertly regards to a manner of perpetration when the perpetrator is attacking by "surprise", for example, perpetrator could be hiding and the victim would not be able to detect him/her and the attack.

2.29) Perpetrator pleas: 1 Guilty 2 Not Guilty 3 Silent 4 Unfit to stand trial 5 Trial in absentia	Does the perpetrator admit the crime during the trial.
2.30) Adjudication: 1 Acquittal 2 Dismissal 3 Insane, committal to a psychiatric institution 4 Insane, no committal to a psychiatric institution 5 Bargaining procedure 6 Convicted	According to final adjudication.
2.30.a) WHY (1 acquittal or 2 dismissal): _____	Specifications of the reasons for acquittal or dismissal.
2.31) Convicted and sentenced (role): 1 Not convicted 2 Perpetrator 3 Co-perpetrator 4 Intermediary perpetrator (uses another person to commit an offence) 5 Aiding 6 Incitement	Level of „ownership" of the offence.
2.32.a) Prison sentence: 1 No 2 Yes	
2.32.b) Juvenile imprisonment: 1 No 2 Yes	
2.33) Length of prison sentence for this specific offence: _____ *(in days)*	Not length of prison sentence in total, but only for this specific offence, if there were more offences in the case. If there is only one offence, state the length of prison sentence for that offence and then the answer should be the same as in following question, the length of prison sentence in total.

2.34) Length prison sentence in total: _____ (*in days*)	
2.35) Long lasting imprisonment: 1 No 2 Yes	According to final judgement. Long lasting incarceration, long term prison in Croatia is from 21 to 40 or 50 years.
2.36) Suspended: 1 No 2 Yes	According to final adjudication.
2.37) Sentence mitigated: 1 No 2 Yes	According to final adjudication. Perpetrator's sentence is bellow prescribed sentence minimum.
2.38) Is there remission of punishment in this case? 1 No 2 Yes	According to final adjudication. Due to certain circumstances, perpetrator was not sentenced.
2.39) Sentence substitution *(you can select more than one)*: 1 No 1 Yes - Conditional (suspended) sentence 2 Yes - Partial suspended sentence 3 Yes - Community service 4 Yes - Fine	
2.40) Additional measures *(you can select more than one):* 1 None 2 Safety measures 3 Protective supervision 4 Precautionary measures 5 Additional obligations 6 Fine	
2.41) If safety measures, which (*you can select more than one*): 1 No safety measure was implied 2 Compulsory psychiatric treatment 3 Compulsory treatment of addiction 4 Compulsory psychosocial treatment 5 Prohibition from engaging from certain duty or from exercising 7 Prohibition to operate a motor vehicle 8 Prohibition from approaching a person 9 Removal from the shared household	

10 Prohibition from accessing the Internet 11 Protective supervision after serving a full prison sentence	
2.42) Educational measures: 1 None 2 Measures of warning 3 Increased supervision 4 Correctional institution measures	Measures which can be applied in cases of juvenile perpetrators.
2.43) Mitigating circumstances *(you can select more than one):* 1 Degree of threat or violation of legally protected good 2 Motives 3 Degree to which perpetrator's duties have been violated 4 Manner of commission 5 Inculpatory consequences arising from the commission of criminal offence 6 Perpetrator's prior life 7 Age of the perpetrator 8 Perpetrator's personal and pecuniary circumstances 9 Perpetrator's conduct following commission of the criminal offence 10 Relationship to the victim 11 Efforts to compensate for the damage 12 Diminished responsibility 13 Other *(write in)*: _____ 14 None	Factors considered by the judges while determining the sentence, everything that „decreases" the sentence.
2.44) Aggravating circumstances *(you can select more than one)*: 1 Degree of threat or violation of legally protected good 2 Motives 3 Degree to which perpetrator's duties have been violated 4 Manner of commission 5 Inculpatory consequences arising from the commission of criminal offence 6 Perpetrator's prior life	Factors considered by the judges while determining the sentence, everything that „increases" the sentence.

7 Age of the perpetrator 8 Perpetrator's personal and pecuniary circumstances 9 Perpetrator's conduct following commission of the criminal offence 10 Relationship to the victim 11 Efforts to compensate for the damage 12 Other:_____ 13 None	
2.45) Fine: 1 No 2 Yes, amount:_____ (*Country's Currency*)	
2.46) Perpetrator intoxicated alcohol? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	At the time offence was committed.
2.47) Perpetrator under the influence of illicit drugs? 1 No 2 Yes, which: _____ 999 (No data)	At the time offence was committed. Illicit drugs are highly addictive and illegal substances.
2.48) Perpetrator under the influence of medicinal drugs? 1 No 2 Yes, which: _____ 999 (No data)	At the time offence was committed. Medicinal drugs are substances that are commonly used and prescribed as a part of medical treatment.
3.) Background about the perpetrator	
3.1) Personal identification number (OIB): _____ or 999 (No data) if unknown perpetrator	
3.2) Sex perpetrator: 1 Male 2 Female 999 (No data)	999 if the perpetrator is unknown.
3.3) Date of birth: 1 Write in _____ *(mm.yyyy)* 999 (No data)	

3.4) Age perpetrator (at the time of the crime occurred): 1 Write in _____ (*full years*) 999 (No data)	
3.5) Perpetrator's location: _____	Location of the perpetrator. The answer will be connected with google maps with separate boxes for postal code and place.
3.6) Citizenship perpetrator: 1 Croatian 2 Serbian 3 Macedonian 4 Albanian 5 Bosnia and Herzegovina 6 Turkey 7 Kosovar 8 Romanian 9 Slovenian 10 Hungarian 11 Bulgarian 12 Two nationalities including one Croatian 13 Two nationalities none of them Croatian 14 Apatrids (no citizenship) 15 Other *(write in)*: _____ 999 (No data)	
3.7) Is the perpetrator refugee or migrant? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	
3.8) Is the perpetrator person in institutional custody? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	Institutional custody means in prison, correctional institution, mental health institution, etc…
3.9) Is perpetrator's profession one of the following? 1 No 2 Yes a. Police officers b. Security personel c. Medical staff (doctors, nurses, medical technicians, pharmacist)	

d. Judges, prosecutors, state attorneys and lawyers e. Journalists f. Preschool teachers, teachers and profesors g. Cashiers (employes at stores, newstands, betting shop, bank accountants, post officers, currency exchange officers…) 999 (No Data)	
3.10) Is the perpetrator member of LGBTQIA community? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	Sexual and gender identities: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersexual and asexual
3.11) Is the perpetrator disabled? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	Disabled physically and/or mentally.
3.12) Is the perpetrator veteran? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	
3.13) Is the perpetrator inmate *(in prison setting)*? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	In prison.
3.14) Is the perpetrator pregnant? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	
3.15) Is the perpetrator homeless? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	
3.16) Marital status perpetrator at the offence time: 1 Single 2 In a relationship 3 Married 4 Separated/Divorced 5 Widowed	At the offence time. For example, if the perpetrator kills his/her wife/husband, the he/she is married.

6 Extra-marital relationship/ Cohabitation/Non marital partnership 999 (No data)	
3.17) Children number: 1 Write in _____ *(number)* 999 (No data)	
3.18) Education: 1 Without schooling and uncompleted elementary school 2 Elementary school 3 Secondary school 4 Bachelor and/or master degree 5 Doctor's degree 999 (No Data)	Highest achieved/completed level of education.
3.19) Employment: 1 No 2 Employee 3 School/student 4 Retired 999 (No Data)	The focus is on the main occupation of the perpetrator. If the perpetrator is retired and working then indicate retired. If the perpetrator is in school/student and working then student.
3.20) Income/Socioeconomic living conditions: 1 None 2 Below average 3 Average 4 Above average 999 (No Data)	Income in comparison to national average. Information on the income can be found in first examination of the perpetrator.
3.21) Appropriate living situation in terms of age and family situation of the perpetrator (for instance perpetrator living with his/her mother or father if they are sick or old is appropriate): 1 Appropriate to age and family situation, why: _____ 2 Not appropriate to age and family situation, why: _____ 999 (No Data)	Subjective estimation of perpetrator's living situation in terms of age and given family situation. Perpetrators living with their mother or father whom are sick or old, would not be considered deviating from appropriate living situation. Specify why living situation of the perpetrator is appropriate or not appropriate.
3.22.a) Prior police reports: _____ (number)	
3.22.b) Prior police reports of violence: _____ (number)	
3.23) Prior convictions: _____ (number)	Prior final criminal convictions.

3.24) Prior convictions violence (extensive definition of intentional violence): _____ (number)	
3.25) Prior Prison sentence: 1 No 2 Yes	Prior deprivation of liberty as a sanction.
3.26.a) History of mental health issues? 1 No 2 Yes - under the medical treatment 3 Yes - under the medical treatment, but irregularly 4 Yes - not treated 999 (No data)	Indication of earlier mental health issues, stated in the medical records or in the testimony.
3.26.b) Diagnosed mental health issues during the offence *(please indicate the most intrusive treatment)*: 1 No 2 Yes - counselling (not psychiatric) 3 Yes - psychiatric treatment 4 Yes - not treated 999 (No data)	Exclusively information from medical records.
3.27.a) Addiction of the perpetrator: 1 No addiction 2 Previous addiction 3 Alcohol 4 Soft drugs (cannabis/ marijuana/hash) 5 Hard drugs (XTC, LSD, speed, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, crack or similar drugs) 6 Medicinal drugs 7 More than one type of addiction 999 (No data)	Overall addiction. Previous addiction refers to previous addiction of any mentioned substance.
3.27.b) Gabmling addiction? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	
3.28) The perpetrator is an employee in specific profession who committed a crime while on duty: 1 No 2 Yes a. Police officers b. Security personel	In order to select yes, both of the conditions have to be satisfied. Perpetrator has to be employed in a specific profession and he/she also has to commit a crime while

c. Medical staff (doctors, nurses, medical technicians, pharmacists) Judges, prosecutors, state attorneys and lawyers d. Journalists e. Preschool teachers, teachers and profesors f. Cashiers (employes at stores, newstands, betting shop, bank accountants, post officers, currency exchange officers…)	performing his/her professional duty.
3.29) Perpetrator commits suicide? 1 No 2 Yes 3 Attempted	
3.30) How long after the offence did perpetrator attempted or committted suicide? 1 Did not attempted nor committed 2 Time: _____ *(in days)*	
4.) Perpetrator - Procedure	
4.1) Perpetrator defence: 1 By himself 2 Point chosen attorney 3 Assigned attorney	Perpetrator can have defence by himself, he can choose attorney or he can by assigned attorney by official duty.
4.2) Pretrial Detention: 1 No 2 Yes - Custody 3 Yes - Investigation prison	Deprivation of liberty during the proceedings - from the very start to the final adjudication.
4.3) Alternative to pretrial detention: 1 No 2 Bail	
4.4) Expert psychiatry: 1 No 2 Yes	
4.5) Perpetrator judged insane: 1 No 2 Actio libera in causa (caused diminished responsibility by himself) 3 Insignificantly diminished responsibility 4 Significantly diminished responsibility 5 Insane	According to final adjudication.

Questions about the victim	
5.) Victim - questions about the offence	
5.1) Victim No:	Victim XX (01,02,03…). For each victim in the case file this part of questionnaire should be answered separately and be multiplied according to the total number of victims. Each victim will have unique number which will also be connected with the project case number.
5.2) Number of offences that were committted at the expense of the victim *(write in)*: ____ (multiply questions from 5.3.a to 5.10 for each specific offence)	At the expense of one specific victim, not for the total victims in the case file. Questions from 5.3) to 5.10) should be multiplied for each specific offence.
5.3) Offence(s) which were committed at the expense of the victim *(and other relevant laws):* 1 KZ 97 2 KZ 03 …. a. Article 88 b. … (articles)	Select specific offence among the list of criminal offences in the dropdown menu.
5.4) Was physical force or harmful instrument used in the offence committed at the expense of the victim *(you can select more than one)*? 1 No 2 Yes - physical force 3 Yes - threat of physical force 4 Yes - harmful instrument	Distinction between violent and non-violent offences, since some article specify more than one manner of violation, and not all of them are violent.
5.5) Kind of force experienced *(you can select more than one)*: 1 None 2 Pushing 3 Beating 4 Hitting 5 Kicking 6 Scratching 7 Compression 8 Usage of firearms 9 Usage of cold weapons 10 Strangulation	Type of force victim has experienced.

11 Smothering 12 Drowning 13 Administering poison 14 Deprivation of food and drink 15 Deprivation of medication 16 Burning 17 Electricity 18 Other (write in): _____	
5.6) Clinical physical consequences for the victim *(you can select more than one):* 1 None 2 Light injuries 3 Heavily injuries 4 Especially severe bodily injuries 5 Cosmetic defect - mutilation 6 Diseases 7 Disability 8 Termination of pregnancy 9 Death	Physical health consequences of the crime for the victim.
5.7.a) Sexual aspects of the offence - penetration: 1 None 2 Penetration with hand 3 Penile penetration 4 Penetration with foreign object 5 Multiple penetration 999 (No data)	For example, if the perpetrator first applied penetration with hand and then with foreign object, select multiple penetration.
5.7.b) Sexual aspects of the offence - targeted areas: 1 None 2 Targets on genitals 3 Targets on buttocks 4 Targets on breasts 5 Multiple targets 999 (No data)	For example, if targeted areas were both genitals and breasts, select multiple targets.
5.8) Victim intoxicated alcohol? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	At the time offence was committed.
5.9) Victim under the influence of illicit drugs? 1 No	At the time offence was committed. Illicit drugs are highly addictive and illegal substances.

2 Yes, which _____ 999 (No data)	
5.10) Victim under the influence of medicinal drugs? 1 No 2 Yes, which _____ 999 (No data)	At the time offence was committed. Medicinal drugs are substances that are commonly used and prescribed as a part of medical treatment.
6.) Background about the victim	
6.1) Personal identification number (OIB): _____ or 999 (No data) if victim is to young to have the OIB	For example, in cases of infanticide victim would not yet have OIB.
6.2) Sex victim: 1 Male 2 Female	
6.3) Date of birth: 1 Write in _____ *(mm.yyyy)* 999 (No data)	
6.4) Age victim *(at the time of the crime occurred)*: 1 Write in _____ *(full years)* 999 (No data)	
6.5) Victim's location: _____	Location of the victim. The answer will be connected with google maps with separate boxes for postal code and place.
6.6) Citizenship victim: 1 Croatian 2 Serbian 3 Macedonian 4 Albanian 5 Bosnia and Herzegovina 6 Turkey 7 Kosovar 8 Romanian 9 Slovenian 10 Hungarian 11 Bulgarian 12 Two nationalities including one Croatian 13 Two nationalities none of them Croatian 14 Apatrids (no citizenship)	

15 Other *(write in)*: _____ 999 (No data)	
6.7) Is the victim refugee or migrant? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	
6.8) Is the victim person in institutional custody? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	Institutional custody means in prison, correctional institution, mental health institution, etc…
6.9) Is victim's profession one of the following? 1 No 2 Yes a. Police officers b. Security personel c. Medical staff (doctors, nurses, medical technicians, pharmacists) d. Judges, prosecutors, state attorneys and lawyers e. Journalists f. Preschool teachers, teachers and profesors g. Cashiers (employes at stores, newstands, betting shop, bank accountants, post officers, currency exchange officers…) 999 (No Data)	
6.10) Is the victim member of LGBTQIA community? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	Sexual and gender identities: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersexual and asexual.
6.11) Is the victim disabled? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	Physically and/or mentally disabled.
6.12) Is the victim veteran? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	

6.13) Is the victim inmate *(in prison setting)*? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	In prison.
6.14) Is the victim pregnant? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	
6.15) Is the victim homeless? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	
6.16) Did the victim's membership in any of groups from previous questions (**6.2, 6.4, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8,6.9, 6.10, 6.11, 6.12, 6. 13, 6.14, 6.15**) gave reason to the offence? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	Victim's membership in these groups provided motivation for the offence.
6.17) Marital status victim at the offence time: 1 Single 2 In a relationship 3 Married 4 Separated/Divorced 5 Widowed 6 Extra-marital relationship/ Cohabitation/Non marital partnership 999 (No data)	At the offence time. For example, if the victim is killed by his/her wife/husband, the he/she is married.
6.18) Children number: 1 Write in _____ *(number)* 999 (No data)	
6.19) Education: 1 Without schooling and uncompleted elementary school 2 Elementary school 3 Secondary school 4 Bachelor and/or master degree 5 Doctor's degree 999 (No Data)	Highest achieved/completed level of education.
6.21) Income/Socioeconomic living conditions: 1 None	Income in comparison to national average. This is a subjective

2 Below Average 3 Average 4 Above Average 999 (No Data)	estimation, information can be find in the testimony of the victim or witness or concluded from the victim's profession.
6.22) Injury of the victim: 1 No injuries 2 Light bodily injuries 3 Heavily bodily injuries 4 Especially severe bodily injuries 5 Later Death 6 Immediate Death	Consequence for the victim. Later death means after the crime has occurred, for example on a way to the hospital or in the hospital. If the victim dies of natural causes after the crime has occurred, this would not be the correct answer. Immediate death means when the crime has occurred, on the spot.
6.23) Is there any indication of mental health issues of the victim after the offence *(choose the most severe one):* 1 None 2 Temporary psychiatric issues (one or more symptom is present, but the disorder is not developed in its complete clinical picture or the duration criteria for psychiatric disorder diagnosis is not satisfied, e.g. trouble sleeping, ongoing anxiety), which_____ 3 Long-term psychiatric issues, which: _____ 999 (No Data)	Mental health consequences of the crime for the victim.
6.24) Is there any indication of cruelty towards victim: 1 No, why: _____ 2 Yes, why: _____ 999 (No Data)	Subjective overall estimation of the cruelty in the specific case. Specify why you find it cruel or not cruel.
6.25) Is there any indication of substantial *suffering:* 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	Statement in the verdict, assessment made by medical expert.
6.26.a) Number of injuries in the criminal report: 1 Write in: _____ 999 (No data)	
6.26.b) Number of injuries in the medical documentation:	

1 Write in: _____ 999 (No data)	
6.27) Body regions affected *(you can select more than one)*: 1 None 2 Head 3 Neck 4 Trunk (chest/belly/back) 5 Extremities 6 Sensitive parts (genitals, breasts) 7 Whole body (e.g. explosive device, poison) 999 (No data)	Which body regions were affected by the offence and force applied by the perpetrator.
6.29) Diagnosed mental health issues prior to offence *(please indicate the most intrusive treatment):* 1 No 2 Yes - counselling (non-psychiatric) 3 Yes - psychiatric treatment 4 Yes - not treated 999 (No data)	Exclusively information from medical records.
6.30.a) Addiction of the victim: 1 No addiction 2 Previous addicition 3 Alcohol 4 Soft drugs (cannabis/ marijuana/hash) 5 Hard drugs (XTC, LSD, speed, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, crack or similar drugs) 6 Medicinal drugs 7 More than one type of addiction 999 (No data)	Overall addiction. Previous addiction refers to previous addiction of any mentioned substance.
6.30.b) Gambling addiction? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	
6.31) The victim is an employee in specific profession and was targeted as victim related to his duty: 1 No 2 Yes a. Police officers b. Security personel c. Medical staff (doctors, nurses, medical technicians, pharmacists)	In order to select yes, both of the conditions have to be satisfied. Victim has to be employed in a specific profession and he/she also has to be targeted related his/her professional duty.

d. Judges, prosecutors, state attorneys and lawyers e. Journalists f. Preschool teachers, teachers and profesors g. Cashiers (employes at stores, newstands, betting shop, bank accountants, post officers, currency exchange officers…)	
6.32) Victim commits suicide? 1 No 2 Yes 3 Attempted	
6.33) How long after the offence did victim attempted or committted suicide? 1 Did not attempted nor committed 2 Time: _____ *(in days)*	
7.) (RVO) Relationship Victim & Perpetrator	
7.1) (RVO) Relationship Victim & Perpetrator A X X X O 1: 1 Strangers 2 Acquaintance 3 Friends 4 Broad family (other relatives from parents, gradparents, children, siblings) 5 Core family (parents, gradparents, children, siblings) 6 Partners (husband/wife, ex-partner…) Specified, *(write in)*: _____	Strangers means that the perpetrator and victim never met before the offence. An acquaintance is someone from work, gym, etc. A friend is someone close. Broad family includes relatives as mother in law, cousin, etc… Core family refers to parents, grandparents, children, siblings, regardless if they are from the same blood or they are adopted. Partners indicates current or past love or sexual relationship.
7.1. a) Do victim and the perpetrator live together in the same home/household? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	
7.1.b) Is there indication of prior abusive behaviour by the perpetrator towards victim:	Every abusive behaviour before the offence, regardless if it happened

1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	two days or one year prior the offence.
7.1.c) Is there indication of prior abusive behaviour by the victim towards perpetrator: 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No Data)	Every abusive behaviour before the offence, regardless if it happened two days or one year prior the offence.
7.1.d) Was the perpetrator ever physically violent towards victim prior the offence? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	Every physical violence before the offence, regardless if it happened two days or one year prior the offence.
7.1.e) Was there any verbal confrontation prior the offence? 1 No 2 Yes 999 (No data)	Verbal confrontation immediately before the offence.
7.1.f) Was there disparity of strength between victim and perpetrator? 1 No 2 Yes, please indicate where did you find that information: _____ 999 (No data)	Indication that perpetrator was physically more powerful than the victim. Specify where you found that information.
Comments	Make a note if there was anything unusual or strange in the specific case.

9.3. Questionnaire

1.) General questions about the case and procedural issues

1.1) Project case No: N

1.2) National case No:

1.3) Case terminated at the level of:

1 Prosecution
2 Court

1.4) Source city of the file (jurisdiction):

1 Zagreb…. *(where did you get the data)*

1.5) The most severe offence that was committed in this case is:

1 KZ /97
2 KZ /11 ….
   c. Article 88
   d. … (articles)

1.6) Was the committed:

1 Criminal offence
2 Misdemeanor

1.7) Was the perpetrator of the offence during the criminal preceedings treated as:

1 Adult
2 Minor

1.8) Bargaining procedure/ Penalty order:

1 No
2 Yes

1.9) Case dismissed by the prosecutor:

1 No
2 Yes
   a. Dismissal date:_____ (*dd.mm.yyyy*)
   b. Dismissal reason:
      1 Reported offence is not criminal offence that is prosecuted by official duty
      2 Criminal offence is under statute of limitations or amnesty or absolution or has been finally adjudicated

3 Circumstances that exclude criminal proceedings
4 Circumstances that exclude guilt
5 There is not enough evidence that the perpetrator committed criminal offence
6 Criminal report isn't credible
7 The dismissal of criminal report according to principle of purposefulness

1.10) First adjudication date:_____ (*dd.mm.yyyy)*

1.11) Final adjudication date:_____ (*dd.mm.yyyy)*

1.12) Witness hearing during trial:_____ (*number of persons*)

1.13) Total number of perpetrators: _____ (number)

1.14) Total number of victims: _____ (number)

1.15) Short case description:

-

Questions about the perpetrator

2.) Perpetrator - questions about offence

2.1) Perpetrator No: XX (01,02,03…)/separate questionnaire for each perpetrator

2.2) Number of offences perpetrator committed (write in): ___ (*multiply questions from 2.3.a to 2.45 for each specific offence)*

2.3.a) Legal qualification of the offence:
1 Attempt
2 Completed

2.3.b) National legal qualification of the offence *(and other relevant laws)*:

1 KZ /97
2 KZ /11 ....
    a. Article 88
    b. ... (articles)

2.4) Qualification of offence by police *(and other relevant laws)*:(*)

1 KZ 97
2 KZ 11 ....
    a. Article 88
    b. ... (articles)

2.5) Legal qualification of offence by prosecution (*and other relevant laws*):

1 KZ 97
2 KZ 11 ....
    a. Article 88
    b. ... (articles)

2.6) Legal qualification of offence by first instance court *(and other relevant laws)*:

1 KZ 97
2 KZ 11 ....
    a. Article 88
    b. ... (articles)

2.7) Legal qualification of offence in final judgment *(and other relevant laws)*:

1 KZ 97
2 KZ 11 ....
    a. Article 88
    b. ... (articles)

2.8) Was in this specific case the institute of revockation applied?

1 No
2 Yes - for nonviolent offence
3 Yes - for violent offence

2.9) Was exclussion of unlawfulness applied in the offence?

1 No
2 Self-defence
3 Necesity
4 Mistake

2.10) Was physical force or harmful instrument used in the offence *(you can select more than one)*?

1 No
2 Yes - physical force
3 Yes - threat of physical force
4 Yes - harmful instrument

2.11) According to final adjudication, was the offence committed with:

1 Direct intent
2 Indirect intent
3 Reckless conduct
4 Unconscious negligence

2.12) Offence location: _____ *(connect it with google maps)*
(separate boxes for 1.street, 2. postal code, 3. place)

2.13) Offence date:

1 *Write in:* _____ *(dd.mm.yyyy; when the offence occurred)*
999 (No data)

2.14) Day of the week:

1 Monday
2 Tuesday
3 Wednesday
4 Thursday
5 Friday
6 Saturday
7 Sunday
999 (No data)

2.15) Time: _____ (0-24, e.g. 18:00)

2.16) Duration of the offence *(computer menu)*:

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

secs mins hours days weeks months years

2.17) To whom was the offence reported:

1 State attorney
2 Police

2.18) Date reported (to police):

1 Write in _____ *(dd.mm.yyyy)*

999 (No data)

2.19) Offence location:

1 Private - Victim's home
2 Private - Perpetrator's home
3 Private - Both victim's and perpetrator's home
4 Private - Third person's home
5 Private - Car
6 Semi private - Victim's work place
7 Semi private - Perpetrator's work place
8 Semi private - Both victim's and perpetrator's work place
9 Semi private - Third person's work place
10 Public - Street
11 Public - Pub, restaurant or café
12 Public - Unresidential area
13 Public - Nature (park, forest…)
14 Public - Parking lot
15 Public – Bus, train, tram (means of transport)
16 Public - Shopping mall or grocery store
17 Restricted public - Prison
18 Restricted public - Public institution (subcategories in the drop down menu: educational institution, courtroom, hospital….)

2.20) Police attention: how did police get the attention of the offence?

1 Witness call
2 Victim call
3 Perpetrator turns him/herself in
4 Anonymous report by third party
5 Information from ongoing investigations
6 Witness in official capacity (hospital staff/physician, police officer…)
7 Body was found
8 Media/Social media

999 (No data)

2.21) Perpetrator of the offence is:

1 Immediately known
2 Discovered through process of criminal investigation
3 *Nomen nescio* (unknown)

2.22) What kind of instrument did the perpetrator use *(you can select more than one)?*

1 Hands
2 Feet
3 Blunt object
4 Glass objects
5 Knife
6 Firearms
7 Poison
8 Ligature
9 Corrosive chemical substance
10 Axe
11 Fire
12 Explosive device
13 Radioactive substance
14 Motor vehicle
15 Animals
16 Another person
17 Omission
18 Other (write in): _____

2.23) If fire arms involved licensed:

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

2.24) Perpetrator has applied (*you can select more than one):*

1 None
2 Pushing
3 Beating
4 Hitting
5 Kicking
6 Scratching
7 Stabbing
8 Shooting
9 Poisoning
10 Deprivation of food and drink
11 Deprivation of medication
12 Burning
13 Strangulation
14 Smothering

15 Drowning
16 Electricity
17 Compression
18 Other (write in): _____

2.25) Has the perpetrator used violence instrument multiple times?

1 No
2 Yes, number of times: _____

2.26) Main offence motive *(you can select only one):*

1 Sexual
2 Money
3 Drugs
4 Revenge/Honour (personal, family, jeleousy, separation or divorce)
5 Hate/Prejudice
6 Child abuse related
7 General conflict (between relatives, neighbours etc.)
8 Organised Crime related
9 Covering up another criminal offence
10 No motive
Other, (write in)_____

2.27) Time-wise offence planning *(only 1 possible answer)*

1 Spontaneously
2 Planned
999 (No data)

2.28) Did the perpetrator act by stealth?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

2.29) Perpetrator pleas:

1 Guilty
2 Not Guilty
3 Silent
4 Unfit to stand trial
5 Trial in absentia

2.30) Adjudication:

1 Acquittal

2 Dismissal
3 Insane, committal to a psychiatric institution
4 Insane, no committal to a psychiatric institution
5 Bargaining procedure
6 Convicted

2.30.a) WHY (1 acquittal or 2 dismissal): _____

2.31) Convicted and sentenced (role):
1 Not convicted
2 Perpetrator
3 Co-perpetrator
4 Intermediary perpetrator (uses another person to commit an offence)
5 Aiding
6 Incitement

2.32.a) Prison sentence:
1 No
2 Yes

2.32.b) Juvenile imprisonment:
1 No
2 Yes

2.33) Length of prison sentence for this specific offence: _____ *(in days)*

2.34) Length prison sentence in total: _____ (*in days*)

2.35) Long lasting imprisonment:
1 No
2 Yes

2.36) Suspended:
1 No
2 Yes

2.37) Sentence mitigated:
1 No
2 Yes

2.38) Is there remission of punishment in this case?

1 No
2 Yes

2.39) Sentence substitution *(you can select more than one)*:

1 No
2 Yes - Conditional (suspended) sentence
3 Yes - Partial suspended sentence
4 Yes - Community service
5 Yes - Fine

2.40) Additional measures *(you can select more than one):*

1 None
2 Safety measures
3 Protective supervision
4 Precautionary measures
5 Additional obligations
6 Fine

2.41) If safety measures, which (*you can select more than one*):

1 No safety measure was implied
2 Compulsory psychiatric treatment
3 Compulsory treatment of addiction
4 Compulsory psychosocial treatment
5 Prohibition from engaging from certain duty or from exercising
7 Prohibition to operate a motor vehicle
8 Prohibition from approaching a person
9 Removal from the shared household
10 Prohibition from accessing the Internet
11 Protective supervision after serving a full prison sentence

2.42) Educational measures:

1 None
2 Measures of warning
3 Increased supervision
4 Correctional institution measures

2.43) Mitigating circumstances *(you can select more than one):*

1 Degree of threat or violation of legally protected good
2 Motives
3 Degree to which perpetrator's duties have been violated
4 Manner of commission

5 Inculpatory consequences arising from the commission of criminal offence
6 Perpetrator's prior life
7 Age of the perpetrator
8 Perpetrator's personal and pecuniary circumstances
9 Perpetrator's conduct following commission of the criminal offence
10 Relationship to the victim
11 Efforts to compensate for the damage
12 Diminished responsibility
13 Other *(write in)*: _____
14 None

2.44) Aggravating circumstances *(you can select more than one)*:
1 Degree of threat or violation of legally protected good
2 Motives
3 Degree to which perpetrator's duties have been violated
4 Manner of commission
5 Inculpatory consequences arising from the commission of criminal offence
6 Perpetrator's prior life
7 Age of the perpetrator
8 Perpetrator's personal and pecuniary circumstances
9 Perpetrator's conduct following commission of the criminal offence
10 Relationship to the victim
11 Efforts to compensate for the damage
12 Other:_____
13 None

2.45) Fine:
1 No
2 Yes, amount:_____ (*Country's Currency*)

2.46) Perpetrator intoxicated with alcohol?
1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

2.47) Perpetrator under the influence of illicit drugs?
1 No
2 Yes, which: _____
999 (No data)

2.48) Perpetrator under the influence of medicinal drugs?

1 No
2 Yes, which: _____
999 (No data)

3.) Background about the perpetrator

3.1) Personal identification number (OIB): _____ or 999 (No data) if unknown perpetrator

3.2) Sex perpetrator:

1 Male
2 Female
999 (No data)

3.3) Date of birth:

1 Write in _____ *(mm.yyyy)*
999 (No data)

3.4) Age perpetrator (at the time of the crime occurred):

1 Write in _____ (*full years*)
999 (No data)

3.5) Perpetrator's location _____ *(1. place, 2. postal code) (connect it with google maps)*

3.6) Citizenship perpetrator:

1 Croatian
2 Serbian
3 Macedonian
4 Albanian
5 Bosnia and Herzegovina
6 Turkey
7 Kosovar
8 Romanian
9 Slovenian
10 Hungarian
11 Bulgarian
12 Two nationalities including one Croatian
13 Two nationalities none of them Croatian
14 Apatrids (no citizenship)
15 Other *(write in)*: _____
999 (No data)

3.7) Is the perpetrator refugee or migrant?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

3.8) Is the perpetrator person in institutional custody?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

3.9) Is perpetrator's profession one of the following?

1 No
2 Yes
   a. Police officers
   b. Security personel
   c. Medical staff (doctors, nurses, medical technicians, pharmacists)
   d. Judges, prosecutors, state attorneys and lawyers
   e. Journalists
   f. Preschool teachers, teachers and profesors
   g. Cashiers (employes at stores, newstands, betting shop, bank accountants, post officers, currency exchange officers…)

999 (No Data)

3.10) Is the perpetrator member of LGBTQIA community?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

3.11) Is the perpetrator disabled?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

3.12) Is the perpetrator veteran?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

3.13) Is the perpetrator inmate *(in prison setting)*?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

3.14) Is the perpetrator pregnant?
1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

3.15) Is the perpetrator homeles?
1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

3.16) Marital status perpetrator at the offence time:
1 Single
2 In a relationship
3 Married
4 Separated/Divorced
5 Widowed
6 Extra-marital relationship/ Cohabitation/Non marital partnership
999 (No data)

3.17) Children number:
1 Write in _____ *(number)*
999 (No data)

3.18) Education:
1 Without schooling and uncompleted elementary school
2 Elementary school
3 Secondary school
4 Bachelor and/or master degree
5 Doctor's degree
999 (No Data)

3.19) Employment:
1 No
2 Employee
3 School/student
4 Retired
999 (No Data)

3.20) Income/Socioeconomic living conditions:

1 None
2 Below average
3 Average
4 Above average
999 (No Data)

3.21) Appropriate living situation in terms of age and family situation of the perpetrator (for instance perpetrator living with his/her mother or father if they are sick or old is appropriate):

1 Appropriate to age and family situation, why: _____
2 Not appropriate to age and family situation, why: _____
999 (No Data)

3.22.a) Prior police reports: _____ (number)

3.22.b) Prior police reports of violence: _____ (number)

3.23.a) Prior convictions: _____ (number)

3.23.b) Prior convictions violence (extensive definition of intentional violence): _____ (number)

3.24) Prior Prison sentence:

1 No
2 Yes

3.25.a) History of mental health issues?

1 No
2 Yes - under the medical treatment
3 Yes - under the medical treatment, but irregularly
4 Yes - not treated
999 (No data)

3.25.b) Diagnosed mental health issues during the offence *(please indicate the most intrusive treatment):*

1 No
2 Yes - counselling (not psychiatric)
3 Yes - psychiatric treatment
4 Yes - not treated
999 (No data)

3.26.a) Addiction of the perpetrator:

1 No addiction
2 Previous addiction
3 Alcohol
4 Soft drugs (cannabis/ marijuana/hash)
5 Hard drugs (XTC, LSD, speed, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, crack or similar drugs)
6 Medicinal drugs
7 More than one type of addiction
999 (No data)

3.26.b) Gabmling addiction?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

3.27) The perpetrator is an employee in specific profession who committed a crime while on duty:

1 No
2 Yes
   a. Police officers
   b. Security personel
   c. Medical staff (doctors, nurses, medical technicians, pharmacists)
   d. Judges, prosecutors, state attorneys and lawyers
   e. Journalists
   f. Preschool teachers, teachers and profesors
   g. Cashiers (employes at stores, newstands, betting shop, bank accountants, post officers, currency exchange officers...)

3.28) Perpetrator commits suicide?

1 No
2 Yes
3 Attempted

3.29) How long after the offence did perpetrator attempted or committted suicide?

1 Did not attempted nor committed
2 Time: _____ *(in days)*

4.) Perpetrator - Procedure

4.1) Perpetrator defence:

1 By himself

2 Point chosen attorney
3 Assigned attorney

4.2) Pretrial Detention:
1 No
2 Yes - Custody
3 Yes - Investigation prison

4.3) Alternative to pretrial detention:
1 No
2 Bail

4.4) Expert psychiatry:
1 No
2 Yes

4.5) Perpetrator judged insane:
1 No
2 Actio libera in causa (caused diminished responsibility by himself)
3 Insignificantly diminished responsibility
4 Significantly diminished responsibility
5 Insane

Questions about the victim

5.) Victim - questions about the offence

5.1) Victim No: XX (01,02,03…)/*separate questionnaire for each victim*

5.2) Number of offences that were committted at the expense of the victim *(write in)*: ____
(multiply questions from 5.3.a to 5.10 for each specific offence)

5.3) Offence(s) which were committed at the expense of the victim *(and other relevant laws):*
1 KZ 97
2 KZ 03 ….
a. Article 88
b. … (articles)

5.4) Was physical force or harmful instrument used in the offence committed at the expense of the victim *(you can select more than one)*?
1 No
2 Yes - physical force

3 Yes - threat of physical force
4 Yes - harmful instrument

5.5) Kind of force experienced *(you can select more than one)*:

1 None
2 Pushing
3 Beating
4 Hitting
5 Kicking
6 Scratching
7 Compression
8 Usage of firearms
9 Usage of cold weapons
10 Strangulation
11 Smothering
12 Drowning
13 Administering poison
14 Deprivation of food and drink
15 Deprivation of medication
16 Burning
17 Electricity
18 Other (write in): _____

5.6) Clinical physical consequences for the victim *(you can select more than one):*

1 None
2 Light injuries
3 Heavily injuries
4 Especially severe bodily injuries
5 Cosmetic defect - mutilation
6 Diseases
7 Disability
8 Termination of pregnancy
9 Death

5.7.a) Sexual aspects of the offence - penetration:

1 None
2 Penetration with hand
3 Penile penetration
4 Penetration with foreign object
5 Multiple penetration
999 (No data)

5.7.b) Sexual aspects of the offence - targeted areas:

1 None
2 Targets on genitals
3 Targets on buttocks
4 Targets on breasts
5 Multiple targets
999 (No data)

5.8) Victim intoxicated alcohol?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

5.9) Victim under the influence of illicit drugs?

1 No
2 Yes, which _____
999 (No data)

5.10) Victim under the influence of medicinal drugs?

1 No
2 Yes, which _____
999 (No data)

6.) Background about the victim

6.1) Personal identification number (OIB): _____

6.2) Sex victim:

1 Male
2 Female

6.3) Date of birth:

1 Write in _____ *(mm.yyyy)*
999 (No data)

6.4) Age victim *(at the time of the crime occurred)*:

1 Write in _____ *(full years)*
999 (No data)

6.5) Victim's location _____ *(1. place, 2. postal code) (connect it with google maps)*

6.6) Citizenship victim:

1 Croatian
2 Serbian
3 Macedonian
4 Albanian
5 Bosnia and Herzegovina
6 Turkey
7 Kosovar
8 Romanian
9 Slovenian
10 Hungarian
11 Bulgarian
12 Two nationalities including one Croatian
13 Two nationalities none of them Croatian
14 Apatrids (no citizenship)
15 Other (write in): _____
999 (No data)

6.7) Is the victim refugee or migrant?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

6.8) Is the victim person in institutional custody?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

6.9) Is victim's profession one of the following?

1 No
2 Yes
   a. Police officers
   b. Security personel
   c. Medical staff (doctors, nurses, medical technicians, pharmacists)
   d. Judges, prosecutors, state attorneys and lawyers
   e. Journalists
   f. Preschool teachers, teachers and profesors

g. Cashiers (employes at stores, newstands, betting shop, bank accountants, post officers, currency exchange officers…)

999 (No Data)

6.10) Is the victim member of LGBTQIA community?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

6.11) Is the victim disabled?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

6.12) Is the victim veteran?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

6.13) Is the victim inmate *(in prison setting)*?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

6.14) Is the victim pregnant?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

6.15) Is the victim homeles?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

6.16) Did the victim's membership in any of groups from previous questions (**6.2, 6.4, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8,6.9, 6.10, 6.11, 6.12, 6. 13, 6.14, 6.15**) gave reason to the offence?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

6.17) Marital status victim at the offence time:

1 Single
2 In a relationship
3 Married
4 Separated/Divorced
5 Widowed
6 Extra-marital relationship/ Cohabitation/Non marital partnership
999 (No data)

6.18) Children number:
1 Write in _____ *(number)*
999 (No data)

6.19) Education:
1 Without schooling and uncompleted elementary school
2 Elementary school
3 Secondary school
4 Bachelor and/or master degree
5 Doctor's degree
999 (No Data)

6.20) Employment:
1 No
2 Employee
3 School/student
4 Retired
999 (No Data)

6.21) Income/Socioeconomic living conditions:
1 None
2 Below Average
3 Average
4 Above Average
999 (No Data)

6.22) Injury of the victim:
1 No injuries
2 Light bodily injuries
3 Heavily bodily injuries
4 Especially severe bodily injuries
5 Later Death
6 Immediate Death

6.23) Is there any indication of mental health issues of the victim after the offence *(choose the most severe one):*

1 None
2 Temporary psychiatric issues (one or more symptom is present, but the disorder is not developed in its complete clinical picture or the duration criteria for psychiatric disorder diagnosis is not satisfied, e.g. trouble sleeping, ongoing anxiety), which_____
3 Long-term psychiatric issues, which: _____
999 (No Data)

6.24) Is there any indication of cruelty towards victim:

1 No, why: _____
2 Yes, why: _____
999 (No Data)

6.25) Is there any indication of substantial *suffering (expert opinion, statement in verdict):*

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

6.26.a) Number of injuries in the criminal report:

1 Write in: _____
999 (No data)

6.26.b) Number of injuries in the medical documentation:

1 Write in: _____
999 (No data)

6.27) Body regions affected *(you can select more than one)*:

1 None
2 Head
3 Neck
4 Trunk (chest/belly/back)
5 Extremities
6 Sensitive parts (genitals, breasts)
7 Whole body (e.g. explosive device, poison)
999 (No data)

6.28) Was victim ever victimised before?

1 No

2 Yes
999 (No data)

6.29) Diagnosed mental health issues prior to offence *(please indicate the most intrusive treatment):*

1 No
2 Yes - counselling (non-psychiatric)
3 Yes - psychiatric treatment
4 Yes - not treated
999 (No data)

6.30.a) Addiction of the victim:

1 No addiction
2 Previous addicition
3 Alcohol
4 Soft drugs (cannabis/ marijuana/hash)
5 Hard drugs (XTC, LSD, speed, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, crack or similar drugs)
6 Medicinal drugs
7 More than one type of addiction
999 (No data)

6.30.b) Gambling addiction?

1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

6.31) The victim is an employee in specific profession and was targeted as victim related to his duty:

1 No
2 Yes
   a. Police officers
   b. Security personel
   c. Medical staff (doctors, nurses, medical technicians, pharmacists)
   d. Judges, prosecutors, state attorneys and lawyers
   e. Journalists
   f. Preschool teachers, teachers and profesors
   g. Cashiers (employes at stores, newstands, betting shop, bank accountants, post officers, currency exchange officers...)

6.32) Victim commits suicide?

1 No

2 Yes
3 Attempted

6.33) How long after the offence did victim attempted or committted suicide?
1 Did not attempted nor committed
2 Time: _____ *(in days)*

7.) (RVO) Relationship Victim & Perpetrator

7.1) (RVO) Relationship Victim & Perpetrator A X X X O 1:
1 Strangers
2 Acquaintance
3 Friends
4 Broad family (other relatives appart from parents, gradparents, children, siblings)
5 Core family (parents, gradparents, children, siblings)
6 Partners (husband/wife, ex-partner…)

Specified, (write in) _____

7.1. a) Do victim and the perpetrator live together in the same home/household?
1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

7.1.b) Is there indication of prior abusive behaviour by the perpetrator towards victim:
1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

7.1.c) Is there indication of prior abusive behaviour by the victim towards perpetrator:
1 No
2 Yes
999 (No Data)

7.1.d) Was the perpetrator ever physically violent towards victim prior the offence?
1 No
2 Yes
999 (No data)

7.1.e) Was there any verbal confrontation prior the offence?
1 No
2 Yes

999 (No data)

7.1.f) Was there disparity of strength between victim and perpetrator?

1 No

2 Yes, please indicate where did you find that information: _____

999 (No data)

COMMENTS:

VIOLENCE RESEARCH LAB

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