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The Types of Costs of Intimate Partner Violence

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Opinnäytetyön tavoitteena oli kuvailla erityyppisiä parisuhdeväkivallan aiheuttamia kustannuksia. Lisäksi tarkoituksena oli kuvailla kuinka kustannukset esiintyvät tutkimuksissa sekä Suomessa että muualla maailmassa. Kirjallisuuskatsauksen tavoitteena oli tutkia ja tarkastella kuinka erilaiset parisuhdeväkivallan muodot ja niiden aiheuttamat kustannukset esiintyvät kirjallisuudessa ja tutkimuksissa. Opinnäytetyön kehittämistehtävänä oli yhdistää parisuhdeväkivallan aiheuttamat kustannukset ja toimivien kansallisten interventiomallien tarve Suomessa.

Tutkimuskysymykset olivat seuraavat:

1. Minkä tyyppisiä kustannuksia parisuhdeväkivalta aiheuttaa?
2. Mitä Suomessa voitaisiin tehdä parisuhdeväkivallan kustannusten ennaltaehkäisemiseksi?

Opinnäytetyön kirjallisuuskatsauksessa on analysoitu yhteensä kahdeksan suomalaista ja kansainvälistä raporttia, julkaisua tai artikkelia. Materiaali käsitteli joko parisuhdeväkivallan kustannuksia, kustannusten ennalta ehkäisyä tai tarjosi tietoa kustannusten jakautumisesta yleensä. Systemaattisen kirjallisuuskatsauksella saadun aineiston analyysimetodina käytettiin metasynteesiä.

Parisuhdeväkivallan kustannukset jakoutuivat analysoidussa aineistossa samantyyppisesti. Analyysin pohjalta kustannukset voidaan jakaa kahteen kategoriaan ja nämä edelleen kolmeen ala-kategoriaan. Parisuhdeväkivallan voidaan katsoa aiheuttavan suoria ja epäsuoria kustannuksia. Lisäksi nämä suorat ja epäsuorat kustannukset voidaan jakaa yhteiskunnallisiin, yhteisöön ja yksilöön kohdistuviin kustannuksiin. Lisäksi voidaan todeta, että tämä kategorisointi on vain yritys tuoda esille parisuhdeväkivallan erityyppisiä kustannuksia. Parisuhdeväkivallan yksilölle aiheuttama inhimillinen kärsimys on edelleen sen suurin aiheuttama kustannus.

Tulosten perusteella voitiin päätellä, että parisuhdeväkivallan ennaltaehkäisyn tulisi olla tärkeä osa kansallista sosiaali- ja terveydenhuoltoa. Suomessa on jo käytössä hyviä paikallisia interventio- tai varhaisen puuttumisen malleja, mutta yhdenmukainen malli parisuhdeväkivallan puuttumiselle ja siten erilaisten kustannusten ennalta ehkäisylle puuttuu. Tällainen tehokas, kansallinen malli olisi tärkeä keino parisuhdeväkivallan suorien ja epäsuorien henkilöön kohdistuvien, paikallisten ja yhteiskunnallisten kustannusten ennaltaehkäisemiseksi.

Asiasanat: parisuhdeväkivalta, kustannukset, interventio, varhainen puuttuminen

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The Types of Costs of Intimate Partner Violence

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The aim of the thesis was to describe different types of costs caused by intimate partner violence. The aim was also to discuss how the costs are discussed in current research in Finland and worldwide. A literature review was conducted to research the situation and to view how different types of violence are pictured in literature and research. The developmental aim of the thesis was to make a synthesis between the costs and the need for effective national interventions in Finland.

The research questions were:

1. What types of costs does intimate partner violence cause?
2. What could be done in Finland to prevent the costs of intimate partner violence?

In the literature review altogether eight national and international reports, publications or articles were analyzed. The chosen data included discussion over the costs of intimate partner violence, prevention of the costs or otherwise gave information about the costs in general. The data approached by a systematic literature review was analyzed by using meta-synthesis.

The types of costs presented in the analyzed literature followed similar kinds of categorizations. The costs of intimate partner violence could be divided into two categories and further into three sub-categories after the analysis. According to the data intimate partner violence can be seen to cause direct and indirect costs. In addition, these two types of costs could be divided into costs that lay their burden on a societal, local and individual level. It should also be emphasized that this is merely an attempt to categorize the types of costs caused by intimate partner violence. It should be stated that the largest cost caused by intimate partner violence is the human suffering it causes to its victim.

According to the results prevention of intimate partner violence should be at the focus of healthcare and social services nationally. Effective local intervention models are already in use but a consistent national model for intervention and for the prevention of different types of costs of intimate partner violence is missing. To be able to effectively prevent direct and indirect costs on an individual, local and societal level caused by intimate partner violence, an effective national intervention model is needed.

Keywords: intimate partner violence, costs, intervention

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1 Introduction

Intimate partner violence or domestic violence is a major global concern. It is estimated by the World Health Organization (WHO 2015) that in general approximately 20-30 percent of women worldwide face intimate partner violence during their lifetime. Intimate partner violence is often seen as a gender-based phenomenon. According to Danielsson and Kääriäinen (2016, 10) the amount of men who reported experiences of different types of violence and threatening from a former or existing spouse was approximately half of the experiences of women in the year 2015. Therefore, the viewpoint of this thesis is gender-related though it does not exclude the fact men too experience intimate partner violence.

Intimate partner violence is a well studied subject and this thesis will start by introducing the phenomenon. The aim of the first chapters is to give an insight to the topic and to explain how and why the phenomenon differs from other forms of violence. Intimate partner violence affects not only the individuals involved but has an impact on the society in many forms.

Intimate partner violence has not been traditionally studied largely from the economical perspective or from the perspective of its costs to either the victim or society. Still, the costs of intimate partner violence or estimated costs are often mentioned briefly when the matter is studied. The phenomenon itself exists worldwide and the forms of intimate partner violence are debated to be similar around the globe. This thesis aims at discussing the matter from both global and Finland's perspective as it can be argued that there are more similarities than differences on the phenomenon globally.

A systematic literature review was chosen as the method for studying the subject. The aim was to try to unfold how the types of costs of intimate partner violence have been studied, to discover different types of costs and to make future suggestions how the costs could be reduced by effective interventions. Meta-synthesis was used as the method for analyzing the data concerning the types of costs.

Future suggestions especially for possible research are discussed at the end of the thesis. Intimate partner violence has long lasting consequences for both the individual, the community and the society. Effective interventions at the right time can be the appropriate tool for reducing the burden on all of these levels.

2 Aims, objectives and research questions

The aim of this thesis is to gather information of how the types of costs of intimate partner violence are presented in studies, reports and research. Despite the fact that intimate partner violence has severe consequences on the well-being of the victim, the starting point of this thesis is to view especially what are the types of costs that it causes to the society. Yet, the assumption was that many forms of the costs are a consequence of the declining health and well-being of the victim. The focus is in an intimate partner relationship even though second hand costs of violence to the families with children could also have been considered.

The main objective was to reflect the current situation of the discussion over the topic in the literature especially in Finland. The phenomenon is global and therefore reflection worldwide is discussed alongside the Finnish situation. The aim was also to try to provide some further suggestions of how these different types of costs could be reduced especially in the context of Finland. Therefore, a discussion of the current intervention models and their effectiveness in Finland is included.

Though, this thesis considers the types of costs of intimate partner violence in general the suggested intervention models may only be used in Finland or similar high income societies. The infrastructure of the society can be seen either a possibility or an endanger for the interventions of intimate partner violence. Generally speaking it could be stated that in high income countries there are more services and means for interventions available. (Krug, Dahlberg, Mercy & Lozano 2002.)

The developmental objective of this thesis was to provide an idea of when and why interventions could be most beneficial and would reduce the types of costs of intimate partner violence effectively.

The research questions were:

1. What types of costs does intimate partner violence cause?
2. What could be done in Finland to prevent the costs of intimate partner violence?

3 Intimate partner violence

3.1 Terminology and phenomenon worldwide

WHO (2015) defines intimate partner violence as one of the most common forms of violence against women. Intimate partner violence could for example include physical, emotional or

sexual abuse and controlling behaviors by the partner. WHO (2015) also states that the most common perpetrators in violence against women are male partners or ex-partners.

Domestic violence is traditionally the most commonly used term referring to intimate partner violence in the English literature. This thesis prefers the term of intimate partner violence. The term implies that the relationship is between two partners but does not necessarily involve sharing a household. Also, the term intimate partner relationship suggests that the partners are involved with each other by at least some form of free choice and not because of their position as for example a child in the family. This is merely a matter of choice and is not disagreeing with the fact that many children live under the shadow of violence. (Clark 2013; Giddens 2000; Loue 2001.)

The Finnish term used in this thesis is “parisuhdeväkivalta”. Domestic violence or “perheväkivalta” in Finnish is a common concept but used here only when describing the phenomenon. Domestic violence is seen to include violence where the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator can be siblings, parents, adoptive parents, grandparents, step-parents, children etc. The chosen terms attempt at stating that the thesis is concentrating on the violence taking place between spouses. (Husso 2003.)

The gender roles concerning the terminology are seen in the literature especially in some of the research conducted in English. Rather unpredictably even in some relatively recent studies the term “wife-beating” is mentioned. The term is referred to at least once in both Loue (2000, 7) and Clark (2013, 9). It can be stated that intimate partner violence could be and often is violence towards women but discussion over these gender roles or positions are not the focus of this thesis.

Intimate partner violence is evidently and unfortunately a global phenomenon. Research done globally and locally e.g. in Finland show that approximately 20 % of women experience some form of intimate partner violence during their lifetime. Worldwide around 30 % percent of women experience intimate partner violence during their lifetime. (Husso 2003, 13-15; WHO 2013.)

Furthermore, Patel and Taylor (2012, 101) suggest that the amount of individuals facing domestic violence is even higher in low and middle income countries. In Bangladesh 66 % of women had reported experiences of physical intimate partner violence during their lifetime. These figures show that intimate partner violence or domestic violence is not a cultural phenomenon but forms a major global concern.

Intimate partner violence is studied to be a rather consistent phenomenon globally. Though, for example Krug et al. (2002, 120) argue that women in low income countries, war zones or countries where infrastructure is collapsed are more vulnerable. Also, their report argues that intimate partner violence is more common in countries where women attend working-life rarely, have no possibility to divorce and their spouses have more power over domestic matters.

Keeling and Mason (2008,2) also refer to the hidden history of intimate partner violence and claim that it is a phenomenon that crosses cultural, socioeconomic and even gender boundaries. Above mentioned facts state the size of the challenge of fighting against intimate partner violence. Also, these statements give even more reason why its costs and types of costs should be studied more and taken into account when planning the interventions and services.

3.2 Forms of violence and other characteristics of the phenomenon

Intimate partner violence is a phenomenon that differs from violence occurring in other circumstances. Clark (2013, 4) argues that the violence within an intimate partner relationship is different from other acts of violence especially because of the close and intimate emotional connection between the victim and the perpetrator.

Husso (2003) and Clark (2013) also emphasize the continuity and the tendency to escalate as the characteristics that make intimate partner violence different from other forms of violence. Also, Piispa in Holmila, Tigerstedt and Warpenius (2015, 78) writes that intimate partner violence usually worsens over time. Intimate partner violence may take different and longer lasting forms of violence if the relationship continues. The violence in an intimate partner relationship can be for example physical, economic, sexual or emotional violence. Also, it could be maltreatment or a combination of all the above mentioned forms. There is also educational and affective neglect but they may be more applicable to domestic violence towards children. In addition, these facts are yet more reasons why effective interventions should be made. (Loue 2000, 1.)

Forms of violence can be also viewed as the actual acts of it. The criminal law system mostly applies this strategy. Loue (2000, 3) and Clark (2013, 10) have listed such violent acts as slapping, throwing objects, stalking, rape, prohibiting access to family funds, calling names, hurting animals or breaking objects meaningful to the other party. The acts themselves can provide more detailed picture of the phenomenon but dividing the experience of violence into individual acts should not exclude the long-term consequences violence has on the victim's health and well-being.

Clark (2013, 11) claims that the motive of intimate partner violence is control. The perpetrator's usage of force or threats cause fear which eventually makes the victim behave as the perpetrator demands. This simplified explanation does not gather the whole essence of the phenomenon but it gives some insight to the phenomenon of intimate partner violence which can be argued to be as complex as human behavior always is.

The gender roles in intimate partner violence have also been in the interest of the researchers. Though, being under constant debate it is widely argued that in intimate partner violence the setting is often male actor towards female victim. This thesis does not concentrate on the gender symmetry nor does it discuss gender matters in relationships in general. Yet, this gender setting is often taken into account in planning and providing services to the victims and the perpetrators. (Clark 2013; Danielsson & Kääriäinen 2015; Giddens 2001; Loue 2000.)

Human learning is often debated to be learning from a model. This is important to take into account when talking about intimate partner violence. Most existing studies agree that there is a link between witnessing intimate partner violence in one's childhood home and later acting in a similar fashion in one's own intimate relationship. (Clark 2013; Danielsson & Kääriäinen 2016; Husso 2003.)

This transgenerational factor is ever more evidence to support the fact that effective interventions on intimate partner violence are needed. Still, the fact that violence in general and especially intimate partner violence is not often reported to authorities makes it demanding to unfold the true costs and consequences of violence. (Clark 2013; Danielsson & Kääriäinen 2016; Husso 2003.)

The percentages of how common this behavior across generations is, are merely estimates as only a limited amount of intimate partner violence is ever reported to the authorities. According to Danielsson and Kääriäinen (2016, 11) in Finland only 12 percent of the participants that had experienced physical violence in the form of a slap at the least, replied that some of the violence they faced had been reported to police. Therefore, one of the obstacles in the prevention of the costs of intimate partner violence is the fact that it is a form of violence that does not often come to the attention of the authorities. It is still seen as a private matter though the scale and severity of its consequences are evident.

The tendency to underreport violence seems to appear similarly around the world. Global studies pinpoint the same tendency not to report the incidents of violence to authorities or to access services. In Uganda only 11 % of women who had experienced an incident of intimate partner violence accessed any services or had reported it to the authorities (Patel 2012, 103).

3.3 The cycle of violence in domestic abuse

Another means to make a distinction between violence in general and intimate partner violence is the commonly used theory of the cycle of violence in domestic abuse. According to Nettiturvakoti (2016) the cycle was first introduced by psychologist Lenore Walker in the year 1989. There are multiple interpretations of the theory including the alterations made by its founder (Walker 2009, 91).

The concepts in the cycle are fantasy, tension rising or set-up, abuse, guilt and excuses and finally normal behavior. Walker (2009, 90) herself separates the cycle into three levels of tension building and rising sense of danger, the acute battering incident and loving-contortion. Some differences on the usage of the concepts are seen on different occasions. Yet, the cycle of violence in domestic abuse is a theory to illustrate the commonly agreed circulation of domestic violence. After all, it still has to be acknowledged that there are limitations whenever trying to conceptualize human behavior. In actual face-to-face work one has to remember that the variations of the theory and violence in a intimate relationship are as multiple as there are individuals. (Smith et al. 2015; Nettiturvakoti 2016; Domestic Violence Roundtable 2008.)

According to Smith et al. (2015) fantasy and set-up refer to the tension rising between the intimate partners. During this period the perpetrator may fantasize over the shortcomings of the victim that may from his or her perspective justify the upcoming abuse. The victim in the contrary may try to control the situation by pleasing the abuser, giving in or avoiding the abuse. Eventually, the tension reaches its peak and the abuse begins. (Smith et al. 2015; Nettiturvakoti 2016; Domestic Violence Roundtable 2008.)

Smith et al. (2015) claim that when the tension peaks, the physical violence begins. Abuse is often triggered by the presence of an external event or by the abuser's emotional state. Nettiturvakoti (2016) argues that almost any insufficient matter may be the cause. Altogether, it states that the beginning of the abusive period is unpredictable and beyond the victim's control. However, some professionals are under the impression that in some cases victims may provoke the abuse. This is done unconsciously to release the tension and move on the next phase. (Smith et al. 2015; Nettiturvakoti 2016; Domestic Violence Roundtable 2008.)

The next phase of guilt and excuses is also called the honeymoon period. According to Nettiturvakoti (2016) this phase forms the ground for the hope and therefore enables the conti-

nunity of the relationship. This factor of continuity is important to take into account when describing intimate partner violence. Together with the tendency to escalate or become more severe over time intimate partner violence can end up being life-threatening to the victim. (Walker 2009.)

Smith et al. (2015) say that during the honeymoon period the abuser is first ashamed of his/her behavior. He or she may express remorse, tries to minimize the abuse and might even blame it on the partner. Also, he or she may become loving, apologetic, generous and helpful. The spouse's genuine attempt is to convince the partner that the abuse will not appear again. This kind of behavior strengthens belongingness between the partners. And may convince the victim that separation is not necessary. The cycle of violence in domestic abuse is illustrated in Appendix 5. (Smith et al. 2015; Nettiturvakoti 2016; Domestic Violence Roundtable 2008.)

Walker's theory has its limitations. It for example concentrates on physical violence but the cycle can be applied to other forms of violence as well. After all, it gives an insight on how and why the relationship can still continue though violent acts exist. Also, the essence of the cycle is to explain why it may be so difficult for an individual to separate from an abusive partner. The cycle theory has been applied widely at least in the Western high income societies such as United States of America and Finland. (Smith & Segal 2015; Nettiturvakoti 2016; Domestic Violence Roundtable 2008.)

The cycle of violence in domestic abuse is a regularly used theory to explain behavior in the circumstances of intimate partner relationship where violence exists. Despite its limitations it gives a view on the factors that enable the continuity of a violent intimate relationship and it may explain why violence in an intimate partner relationship can continue and is not taken to the authorities.

3.4 The costs of intimate partner violence

The topic of the thesis and the first research question aim at collecting and describing different types of costs that are caused by intimate partner violence. The next chapter discusses the process of the systematic literature review and its findings. A pre-search was conducted to discover whether or not there would be a sufficient amount of data available concerning the topic. The costs discussed here are the result of the pre-search that made it clear that the topic could be studied further.

According to Husso, Mänttari-van der Kuip, Mäntysaari and Kotiranta (2015) and the United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF, 2001) the costs that intimate partner violence causes are a burden to all levels of the society worldwide. Considering the multiple forms intimate partner violence can take it is easy to agree on this. Therefore, the pre-statement is that intimate partner violence as a phenomenon causes different types of costs and that prevention and interventions are needed to tackle these costs.

UNICEF (2001, 13) states that intimate partner violence causes at least four levels of costs. There are immediate costs such as the costs of juridical process, non-monetary costs such as disease or suicide, economic multiplier costs via e.g. lower employment or losing a job and, social multiplier effects such as over-generational impact or erosion of social capital. It has also been mentioned that some of these types of costs are easily measurable e.g. the approximate costs of the criminal process. In addition, it should be stated that the total costs of intimate partner violence are demanding to measure. Such costs as for example emotional suffering and over-generational effects of the violence are not easily countable types of costs. (UNICEF 2001; Piispa & Heiskanen 2000.)

Furthermore, Krug et al. (2002, 123) argue that some types of the costs of violence are somewhat difficult to comprehend. This is because many of the costs may be indirect. They divide the consequences firstly into the impact on health and mental well-being of an individual and secondly to the financial burden on the society. Also, the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (2013) claims that the effects on the health of the victim of intimate partner violence are various and often long-lasting. Alongside with physical injury there can be such consequences as alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder or phobias.

The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (2013) argues that the intimate partner violence has especially strong effects on the mental well-being of the victim. It is claimed that due to the intimate relation between the victim and the perpetrator the effects can be as severe as depression, anxiety, eating or sleeping disorders and feelings of guilt and shame. (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare 2013).

Patel and Taylor (2012, 97) state that intimate partner violence is not only a domestic matter but also a development issue that has severe consequences for economic growth. In their report the costs are divided not only to the burden on the household level but also on the level of the society. They discuss the costs that intimate partner violence creates on for example security, health services and infrastructure.

Altogether, the costs whether or not financial or emotional suffering have mostly been mentioned only shortly within research. Krug et al. (2002, 123) write that the estimated costs of

violence may be impossible to discuss as there are multiple secondhand effects such as inability to care for the children or to attend working life. The amount of these indirect effects may create an even larger proportion of costs that are very difficult to gather.

These above mentioned types of costs found during the pre-search aim at making an introduction to the subject. They also introduce the scale of the phenomenon and its consequences. Intimate partner violence is often seen as a domestic matter that only considers the individuals involved. This thesis wishes to widen the perspective by introducing the types of costs intimate partner violence causes not only to the individual but also to the other levels of the society.

4 Data and methods

4.1 Literature review

One of the reasons for choosing literature review as a method for this thesis was the assumption that the different types of costs of intimate partner violence have not been widely studied at least in Finland. Also, it seemed that this data collection method would give answers for the second research question of how the different types of costs caused by intimate partner violence may be prevented. Literature review is used as the basis in almost all research but it seemed that I could be used as a method for the whole thesis.

Oliver (2012, 37) says that a literature review is a review of the research conducted on the matter and divided into sub-categories. Therefore, it seemed that a systematic literature review would be an appropriate method to approach the subject. Also, Oliver (2012) argues that literature review as a method allows the writer not only to make a list of the books and articles that concern the matter but actually discuss the aspects of the phenomenon widely within the text. Intimate partner violence which is a controversial phenomenon, could most certainly benefit from such method.

Oliver (2012, 23) states that a literature review is one of the most used methods of collecting data in research. The aim of the literature review is to explore and to discuss certain usually rather focused subject. The literature review is a flexible method that permits the researcher to make individual choices as the search proceeds. The types of costs of intimate partner violence and how they are discussed in research seemed to be a subject where this kind of freedom would be useful.

Literature review is also a method where the sources or articles used can be chosen according to the amount and the level of articles that are available. This serves the topic of this thesis as the assumption was that there would be relatively small amount of suitable academic articles, reports or other literature available especially about Finland. Furthermore, Oliver (2012, 25) claims that the validity of the knowledge is often a matter of discussion and argumentation. This supported the choice of the method as well because the pre-knowledge of the subject indicated that the amount of available data may be limited. (Oliver 2012.)

Oliver (2012, 35) discusses the advantages and disadvantages of certain choices that one should make while using the method of literature review. Literature review permits the writer to discuss the research questions and to make choices as the process of the searches of the systematic literature review are conducted but it also emphasizes the responsibility to explain the choices. This thesis attempts to form an overall view of the current situation concerning the types of costs of intimate partner violence and uses literature review for looking into the existing knowledge of the topic. Some of the choices concerning for example the concepts that are used are explained already in the beginning of the thesis.

Online articles and online information should be used carefully in a literature review. Oliver (2012, 26) claims that they can be used when researching a certain topic and if they are discussed and evaluated as sources with care. The online sources used in this thesis are mainly used to give a picture of the intimate partner violence as a phenomenon and what prevention and intervention methods are used in Finland.

4.1.1 Systematic literature review

A literature review is an essential part of most of the research at least in the social field but it seemed that it could be used to conduct the whole research for the thesis. The chosen form was a systematic literature review where all the phases of the planning, searching and analysing are reported in a systematic fashion. The research questions wish to discover what types of costs intimate partner violence causes and how they could be prevented in Finland. The model for conducting a systematic literature review is mainly applied from Johansson, Axelin, Stolt and Ääri (2007).

Johansson et al. (2007, 4) state that systematic literature review is a secondary research looking at existing carefully chosen and precise studies. It seemed that the method would be adequate for this thesis. Though the pre-knowledge on the subject indicated that the topic is not necessarily widely studied and the method may have to be used with some alterations.

Especially with the Finnish data the scale for testing the validity of the studies may have to be used creatively.

The process of the systematic literature review is described in the following chapters. Johanson et al. (2007, 5) divide the process of the systematic literature review into three stages. The process starts by planning and continues to the actual search and finally ends with the reporting part. The conducting part includes not only the actual search for adequate research but also the analysis and synthesis of the data. This division of the process is followed in this thesis.

Also, it should be mentioned that working with the victims of intimate partner violence has been the focus of the work of the writer since 2008 and this existing knowledge on the matter was being used as an advantage.

4.1.2 Ethical viewpoints

The idea for this thesis rose from personal work experience and expertise on a rather controversial and emotion rising matter. This led to some choices concerning the topic and especially the used concepts and methods. The first choice was not to include all domestic violence but to concentrate on intimate partner violence. Domestic violence is a wider concept including violence towards for example children, parents or siblings.

This choice of reduction was done because especially the violence towards children in the family is a somewhat different matter. The legislation differs when the violence is targeted at the children. The role of officials such as child protection services is larger when children are involved. The victim of intimate partner violence can be seen as having more free choice over the services he or she accepts than the victim of domestic violence. (Finland 2015.)

The Child Protection Act introduces the legal responsibilities of the officials and professionals in the case of violence towards children. The responsibility to inform the authorities and to report a crime in the case of possible violence towards children was distended at the end of the year 2014. The law now concerns almost all professionals meeting minors that are suspected victims of domestic violence. Therefore, it can be expected that intervention in the cases where children are involved are more profound. Also, the Child Protection Act gives direction to the intervention and actions. (Finland 2015.)

Ethical views were checked in the testing validity of the chosen data and the questions that were used are illustrated in Appendix 2 and Appendix 4. It was trusted that the research, reports and other data found had taken ethical issues under consideration as the matter was reported in them.

4.2 Planning and pre-search

The thesis process started in the spring of 2016 by gathering information concerning intimate partner violence as a phenomenon and making choices and reductions about the focus of the topic. Though, the topic of intimate partner violence is widely studied the types of costs of it causes to both individual or societal level seemed to be less mentioned in the research. Therefore, pre-search indicated that this matter could be worthwhile of looking into.

The planning stage included searching the topic and the method of literature review in a less systematic and also in a manual fashion. The aim of the planning and pre-search stage was to form an overall picture of the situation, studies, statistics and discussion over the topic in Finland and worldwide.

It seemed at the planning stage that many of the studies considered the matter of the types of the costs briefly but did not discuss it in more detail. The studies and articles that were found at the planning stage explained and clarified the phenomenon of intimate partner violence. Therefore, some of this data that was found at the pre-search is used in the parts of the thesis that explain and describe intimate partner violence as a phenomenon. In addition, some data was used in the discussion and developmental suggestions. (Clark 2013; Husso 2003; Husso 2015; Loue 2000.)

The database used in the planning stage was Laurea Finna and web-pages of organizations in Finland that work with violence. The web-pages used were the ones of police, The Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters, The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare and the web-page of the collection of Finnish law and legislation. The used languages were English and Finnish. The idea of the planning stage was to create an overall view on the of the matter of the types of costs caused by intimate partner violence especially in Finland and but also in other countries.

The other main aim of the planning stage was to become familiar with the method of systematic literature review. Information was collected concerning how to conduct a successful literature review. The choice was to apply the method from Johansson et al. (2007). The reason for this was that their viewpoint is in the health care research which is also applicable in this

thesis. Johansson et al. (2007, 49) state that it is important to turn to professionals while conducting the actual search. This was done in October 2016. After the introduction and help of a librarian from Laurea Tikkurila Campus Library the chosen search engines for the systematic literature review search were <http://www.google.fi>, <http://www.scholar.google.com> and <https://finna.laurea.fi>. Google search engines were suggested for the searching as they take into account all databases e.g. Elsevier and PubMed that have free of charge access to their articles and data. Therefore, another individual search on these databases was not needed.

Johansson et al. (2007, 13) emphasize the importance of choice not only over the search engines but also over the concepts used in the systematic literature review. Therefore, at the planning stage and the pre-search it seemed to be clear that it was important to pay attention to the concepts used for the search. Discussion over the history of the terms such as domestic violence is presented in the previous chapters of the thesis. The concept of intimate partner violence was chosen as it is the most updated term for the phenomenon though it may somewhat hinder the traditional gender roles of the matter.

The next step of the planning and pre-search was to choose the research questions. It seemed that the research questions should be restricted to some extent to be able to conduct the literature review within the timeframe and with the available resources. Still, it was important to aim at having rich discussion between the research questions and the data.

Another issue that had to be taken into account when planning the research questions were the characteristics of the phenomenon worldwide. The pre-search indicated that the scale of the burden especially on women in the low income countries caused by intimate partner violence is considerable higher than in high income countries. This is sensible in many ways. Low income countries may lack similar resources, finance and infrastructure for intervention, services, care and support that can be taken for granted in high income countries. It seemed to be important to consider this while planning the developmental suggestions of the thesis. (WHO 2015; UN 2011.)

Pre-search gave an overview which indicated that the research questions including the developmental suggestions should focus on high income countries like Finland. WHO (2015) for example states that one risk factor for becoming a victim of intimate partner violence is young age. In addition, United Nations (UN, 2011) states that 60 million women are married before they turn 18 but primarily in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. These figures pinpointed that though intimate partner violence is a global problem, its characteristics and consequences to its victims differ from country to country. Also, that the means for preventing intimate partner violence should be adjusted to the country of origin of the individuals involved.

Therefore, according to the results of the pre-search and planning it seemed that it would be worthwhile to search the types of costs especially in the context of Finland. The pre-search also indicated that to explore all the possible types of costs and means for prevention in all countries would not be possible within the timeframe. International figures and studies were added to be able to compare Finland's position in the global picture. The research questions that were chosen aim at finding the different types of costs caused by intimate partner violence globally but then making the synthesis of the prevention and interventions in the context of Finland.

4.3 Data collection and search

The data collection and search had two aims. Firstly, to find adequate definitions to support choices of used concepts and research questions of the thesis. Secondly, to discover and compare research concerning the types of costs of intimate partner violence both worldwide and in Finland. The pre-search on the subject indicated that a synthesis between the types of costs in general and the means for prevention in Finland may be possible.

The pre-search and knowledge suggested that intimate partner violence and also the types of costs it causes can be seen as rather permanent by nature. It seemed that intimate partner violence as a phenomenon has not altered remarkably over the years. Therefore, the age of the research would not necessarily have to be as an important factor when choosing the data as usually. It was expected that if the data considered the costs of intimate partner violence it may include discussion over prevention and interventions of it as well. (Husso 2003; Loue 2000.)

During the searches two issues were taken into account: it was looked at whether or not the article had been peer reviewed and referred by other researchers in other studies at multiple times. Also, for all the chosen data quality criteria questions for qualitative research were applied from Johansson et al. (2007, 206.) and translated into English. The list of the questions is illustrated in Appendix 2.

The process of the searches are illustrated in Appendix 1. The first search was done via <http://www.google.fi> using the tool of advanced search. The search was conducted by using the terms "intimate partner violence costs" and only on the pages of the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations (UN). There were 8700 matches. This first search aimed at

finding definitions for the concepts used in the thesis by respectable international organisations. The attempt was to clarify the content of the term intimate partner violence and to find worldwide statistics of intimate partner violence and its costs.

Oliver (2012, 41) says that the starting point for the search is to choose the right and relevant words. Because intimate partner violence is often referred to domestic violence the same search was then conducted with the terms “domestic violence costs” in <http://www.google.fi> using the tool of advanced search. The outcomes of the search were rather similar. The tool “view other related articles” was also used in the process. Johansson et al. (2007, 29) claim that conducting the searches with alterations may be the most time consuming phase of the data collection.

The second search was conducted in <http://scholar.google.fi>. The used terms were “intimate partner violence costs Finland”. The result was approximately 22 100 articles. This search aimed at finding how the types of costs of intimate partner violence concerning Finland are presented in the data in English. The third search was conducted in <http://scholar.google.com>. The terms used were “intimate partner violence costs” and “domestic violence costs”. This search resulted 146 000 hits. Some of the abstracts of articles both in Finnish and in English were cross-searched in <https://finna.laurea.fi>. This was done to ensure access to the databases and to examine whether or not they were peer reviewed.

The fourth search was conducted in Finnish in <http://scholar.google.fi>. The term used was “parisuhdeväkivalta kustannukset”. There were 2800 results for these terms. The fifth search was conducted in <https://www.julkari.fi> using terms “parisuhdeväkivalta kustannukset” and “perheväkivalta kustannukset”. This resulted in 50 matches. The same procedure was applied to <https://finna.laurea.fi> to ensure the access to the articles.

The sixth search was conducted in <http://google.fi> using advanced search. The terms used were “parisuhdeväkivalta kustannukset” and “perheväkivalta kustannukset”. The used restriction was to only search www.stm.fi (the web-page of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health in Finland). The aim of this search was to see what statistics or articles there may be available in Finland under the administration of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health concerning the costs of intimate partner violence. There were six matches for this search.

The next step of the process of the systematic literature review after the searches was to carefully choose the data to the actual analysis and synthesis. The process of choosing data and the final acceptance of material is presented in Appendix 1.

5 Analysis and synthesis

5.1 Data and the criteria for choosing data for analysis

During the searches conducted as the part of the systematic literature review it became clear that the data found both in Finnish and in English would have had rather different methods of data collection and especially the presentation of the results. There may be multiple reasons for this outcome. Firstly, intimate partner violence may differ by its interpretation as a concept and secondly for example legislation concerning different types violence may affect the results. Another influential aspect may be the viewpoint of the victims that have been interviewed for the research. The experience of what is violence may alter from one victim to another.

Therefore, the obvious choice concerning the analysis was to aim at making a synthesis of the data that was found. The research question number one aimed at researching the data available concerning the types of costs intimate partner violence causes. Already the pre-search on the matter showed that there are plenty of data available concerning the phenomenon and its characteristics both in Finland and worldwide. The actual search on the other hand showed that the discussion over the types of costs and the prevention of intimate partner violence is more limited.

It is claimed that when using literature review as a method the research used as reference should follow the same methodological choices as the ones used in one's own study (Oliver 2012, 66). This could not be applied fully in this thesis due to the small amount of existing data concerning especially Finland. It became clear that too strict distinctions could not be made to be able to describe the chosen topic.

Furthermore, the search showed that the exact matches of data that would discuss the topic of the types of costs intimate partner violence causes were limited. This seemed to be the situation especially in Finland. There were only 50 matches on the search concerning the topic in Julkari accessed via Laurea Finna and six under the Ministry Social Affairs and Health. Also, some of the suitable articles were not available without a fee and were left out because of it.

Altogether, many of the results in Finnish considered the same sources. The only research studying the actual research question in Finland was done by Piispa and Heiskanen in the year 2000. The fact that the issue of the types costs of intimate partner violence causes has not been studied more recently could be the result of many factors. Intimate partner violence as

it was stated already at the beginning of the thesis is a type of violence that is not always reported to the authorities. Therefore, it can be said that estimates of the costs of a phenomenon that is largely unreported can be difficult to perform. (Danielsson & Kääriäinen 2016; Piispa & Heiskanen 2000.)

Furthermore, intimate partner violence is traditionally seen as a very private and even a domestic matter that should be dealt only with the individuals involved. This could also be one of the reasons why the larger picture of the economic or societal consequences of intimate partner violence has not been the focus of research in Finland. (Husso 2003.)

It could be argued that prevention and interventions on a phenomenon such as intimate partner violence are somewhat culturally bound. That is the reason why it was chosen to discuss the prevention and interventions used in Finland. The second research question concerning what could be done in Finland to prevent intimate partner violence is discussed more in the next chapter.

Though the number of the matches of the searches conducted may indicate that there would be large amount of data available, it should be kept in mind that not all of it focuses on the chosen topic. Julkari that was accessed via Laurea Finna for example introduced some interesting results for the search as it suggested a publication concerning alcohol and substance abuse as a match.

Piispa in Holmila, Tigerstedt and Warpenius (2013) have studied the costs of alcohol and drug abuse. At first the link seemed to be less evident but after a closer reading it became apparent that they had collected information that may be useful at least when gathering different types of costs. The division they used seemed to follow similar forms as the one introduced by Piispa and Heiskanen (2000, 3). Also, especially in Finland most of the forms of violence are often linked to alcohol and substance abuse so this could be an example of a type of cost caused by intimate partner violence (Piispa in Holmila et al. 2013, 78).

Holmila et al. (2013, 175) divide the costs of alcohol and drug abuse into costs on social security system and health care, public order and safety maintenance costs and costs caused by crime and accidents. This division of costs was similar to the one by Piispa and Heiskanen (2000, 5). They divide the costs of intimate partner violence into costs on social and healthcare sectors, justice system and other related costs.

In addition, Piispa in Holmila et al. (2013, 78-86) writes that in Finland in the extreme cases of intimate partner violence leading to homicide almost half of the victims and perpetrators

were considered to be substance abusers. This indicates that the types of costs of intimate partner violence can also include multiple related and secondary types of costs.

Systematic literature review has to pay attention to the quality of the articles that are used in it. This is because there has to be a guarantee that the chosen articles will lead to quality discussion and results of the literature review. There is a number of existing checklists and scales for testing the quality. Yet, it is possible to choose and alter the scale along the process. The important factor is that the the check list for the quality of the articles is systematic and repeatable. (Johansson et al. 2007, 102-107.)

The scale used in this literature review was adapted from Johansson et al. (2007, 106). The scale had to be translated into English and this was done by the writer. The amount of suitable data available in Finnish and about Finland was limited. It was preferred because the focus for prevention according to the second research question was in the context of Finland. This may affect the quality of this literature review but also it may give grounds for the reasons why future research on the subject in Finland is needed. The translated version of the scale for checking the quality of the data is introduced in Appendix 2. All the reports, articles and studies that were included in the analysis are evaluated by this criteria and the results are illustrated in the Appendix 4.

After the searches were conducted it was important to consider the choices for the data that would be included in the actual analysis. Google search engines provided a remarkable number of matches but the search engine is constructed in the fashion that the relevance to topic declines as the page number grows. Therefore, only the matches on the five first pages were judged to be relevant. Oliver (2012, 59) claims that there are not definite rules how to decide which articles or studies are included in the literature review analysis. Yet, the validity of the match was first judged by the validity and reputation of the publisher. Oliver says (2012, 61) that this is one method of discussing the level of the publications at hand. The relevance concerning the data was then judged by the title of the research, study or report and furthermore, whether or not the title indicated that the research would provide data to answer the research questions of the types of costs caused by intimate partner violence or means to prevent it. In addition, the abstracts or summaries were read to find out if there was relevant data available to support further reading. Altogether 30 studies, reports or articles were included at this phase. The process continued by choosing the material that actually included relevant information for the research questions. It was assumed that the data would include material for the both of the questions of what types of costs intimate partner violence causes as well as how to prevent them.

Though the searches indicated that the costs of intimate partner violence would have multiple matches in reality, the studies concerning the issue in more detail were even more limited than was expected. One piece of intake criteria was that the data chosen for analysis considered different types of costs. Therefore, studies that merely mentioned that intimate partner violence causes costs were excluded. Also, it was evaluated if the data chosen for analysis would discuss the types of costs in similar fashion with other chosen data.

The first research question about different types of costs caused by intimate partner violence had a relatively appropriate amount of data. Due to the fact that the second research question aimed at connecting the types of costs and the prevention in Finland the articles and studies that were found in Finnish and about Finland were preferred. Articles written in German had to be excluded because of the language barrier. Also, data introducing only financial figures on a country level were not included as the numbers do not present types of costs and were not comparable by for example the method of collection.

The process continued by carefully reading the research, reports and articles' summaries and abstracts of which suggested would have important information concerning the research questions. Eight reports were chosen for the analysis. Data concerning Finland was emphasised because the second research questions wishes to find means for effective prevention of intimate partner violence in Finland. The quality assessment for each chosen study was conducted and includes an overall judgement of the study or report. The checking of the quality is illustrated in Appendix 4.

5.2 Analysis process

The analysis process of the data was conducted as it was suggested by Stolt, Axelin and Suhonen (2015, 83). They state that the analysis process of systematic literature review has three levels. The process starts by choosing the methods for the analysis, continues by introducing the chosen data and finishes by describing the results.

Stolt et al. (2015, 85) claim that the chosen analysis method in literature review is linked to what kind of information the study aims to produce. Furthermore, they state that if the aim is to gather together previous information on the topic the chosen method should be metasynthesis. This thesis aims at finding answers to what types of costs intimate partner violence causes and how these costs could be prevented in Finland. Therefore, metasynthesis seemed to be the appropriate choice for analysing data.

The first research question aims to gather together different types of costs caused by intimate partner violence. Stolt et al. (2015, 85) state that in the case where the data is thematically and methodologically scattered metasynthesis is the best option for the analysis. It can be argued that the data found concerning the types of costs of intimate partner violence was more heterogeneous than was expected.

The metasynthesis is a tool to connect and describe already existing data. The process started by writing down all the found types of costs mentioned in a particular piece of the data. The choice was made to be able to connect the chosen study and the the types of costs that existed. The list itself is not informative enough so mind mapping was used to discover whether or not the types of costs would fall under larger categories. The list of the types found is illustrated in Appendix 3. (Johansson et al. 2007, 72; Stolt et al. 2015, 98.)

Furthermore, mind mapping was used to gather the different types of costs. The aim in the collecting and categorising was to pinpoint the scale of different types of costs that intimate partner violence causes. The mind mapping continued by manually organising the types of costs by similar content. The pre-assumption was that they would fall under certain main titles that would describe the level of the types of the costs. Methods of ordering and explaining the types of costs were applied from Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014).

Miles et al. (2014, 194-195) claim that in the qualitative research the interest is always in the chronological events, their relations and timeline. They call this method as the Ordering by Time and it can be used as a framework for examining the data and how it evolves over time. This formed the basis for the first typing of the data. It seemed that there were the two main types of the costs when examining them by the timeline. The two main categories seemed to be direct costs and indirect costs.

Direct and indirect types of costs seemed to form one adequate variable for the different types of costs. This can be argued to be reasonable as some costs are caused instantly after the violence occurs and some develop over time. Intimate partner violence is a phenomenon where the violence has a tendency to continue and therefore its consequences can be longer lasting than in other forms of violence. The direct types of costs found in the data where the immediate costs such as emergency services. Indirect costs were the types that evolve over time such as a loss of employment. (Piispa & Heiskanen 2001.)

The types of costs caused by intimate partner violence were next studied by using the two-variable case-ordered matrix by Miles et al. (2014, 152-154). According to Miles et al. (2014, 152) this analysing method can be used after one variable is proved to be well-known to see how the individual cases could be organised as other variables. In this process time in other words direct or indirect types of costs was used as the well-known variable. The cases in the analysis were the individual types of costs that were found. The pre-assumption was that the data could be divided according to whom the type of cost would be a burden. The types of costs were grouped again by using this approach. When checking the found costs it seemed reasonable to divide them into another three categories. The types of costs seemed to fall under society, local and individual level.

The analysis suggested that the types of direct and indirect types of costs could be categorised by the levels of individual, local and society. The individual level describes the types of costs intimate partner violence causes to its victim. The local level was chosen to describe the costs that could be considered to lay burden on the community, household and family level of the victim of intimate partner violence. The society level of costs were the types of costs of for example the juridical system.

These categories were chosen after the analysis because they illustrate the types of costs caused by intimate partner violence. In addition, because of the speciality of the phenomenon this categorising is only an attempt to gather something as complex as human suffering. Therefore, there may be other types of costs caused by intimate partner violence that this thesis does not cover. (UNICEF 2001.)

Furthermore, because intimate partner violence is a phenomenon that has influence on many levels some types of costs are connected and fall under more than one category. Individual mental health costs for example create a type of cost on local and society level as well. Therefore, the illustration below is a mere attempt to pinpoint the large scale of consequences and costs intimate partner violence causes (TABLE 1).

Level	Direct Costs	Indirect Costs
Individual	pain, physical ill-health, reduced quality of life, lower earnings, medical costs	mental health problems, substance abuse, death, juridical costs, Legal fees, incarceration, lost earnings, and psychological cost
Local	inability to care for children, housing, impact on children	trans-generational effects, risk behavior, repetition and lower education attainment of children, Indirect costs by death, leave of absence, women (82%) with a history of severe child abuse were battered as adults
Society	juridical system, police, healthcare, insurance companies, costs on social services (shelters, crisis services, social work via e.g. child protection), Health care costs e.g. hospital stays, out-of-plan referrals, including emergency room (ER) visits, prescriptions and radiology services	erosion of social capital, reduced labour participation, reduced participation in democratic processes, costs on social system as specified child welfare services

TABLE 1: Types of costs according to level and time

5.3 Prevention and interventions of intimate partner violence

The second research question wished to find effective tools for the prevention of intimate partner violence in Finland. The searches conducted gave a rather small amount of data in general for this question. Although, some of the chosen data included material and answers for both research questions. The literature review did not provide enough suitable data concerning interventions of intimate partner violence in Finland. Therefore, the pre-search material was used to be able to collect additional data. This chapter first concentrates on the prevention in general and then continues to the situation in Finland.

Clark (2013, 6) claims that despite the efforts of prevention and intervention the rates of intimate partner violence have remained the same over 30 years. Several other studies support

this underdevelopment. Danielsson and Kääriäinen (2016, 2) on the other hand claim that slight changes in the figures are possible for two reasons: do people consider what they have experienced as a crime and do they want the perpetrator to take responsibility for the act. These two aspects may affect the figures over the years and explain small yearly changes.

According to the analysis in the previous chapter intimate partner violence causes remarkable amount of different types of costs on different levels. These costs support the statement that actions of prevention should also be taken on various levels. UNICEF (2000, 14) agrees that effective prevention of domestic violence should include international, state, civil society, local community and family level actions. They suggest that for example raising awareness should be an action taken at all the levels to fight against domestic violence. Also, the co-operation between all levels would ensure the impact on change.

Unfortunately, because of the length of the thesis, resources and time available it is not possible to discuss all these levels' roles in prevention and intervention of intimate partner violence. The developmental idea in this thesis focuses on national state level and aim at drawing a connection between state level actions in Finland to effective, consistent local level intervention into intimate partner violence. The aim is to clarify how an effective nationwide intervention model would provide tools for professionals who encounter victims of intimate partner violence in their daily work.

The research question number two aimed at discovering what could be done to prevent intimate partner violence in Finland. The results of the literature review analysis indicate that many of the types of costs caused by intimate partner violence are not solely a burden to the victim of violence but there are costs on local and society level as well. These results should be treated as even more evidence for why intimate partner violence should be considered the costly and large scale challenge that is. Also, the results help to comprehend that it is not only an issue that has an effect on the victim and the perpetrator.

First it is fair to admit that something has been done in Finland already. Finland has had a national programme concerning the prevention of domestic violence during years 2004-2007. Yet, at the moment there is no national guidelines for the prevention or intervention on domestic or intimate partner violence. Therefore, the methods used for interventions may differ across the country. (Rikoksentorjuntaneuvosto 2014.)

Two or maybe more main obstacles can be seen when looking at the interventions on the national level. First of all, as it was mentioned earlier, only a certain amount of the intimate partner violence comes to the attention of the authorities at all. Secondly, the interventions are different and scarce in different parts of Finland. In addition, intimate partner violence is

not an issue that should be considered merely from the perspective of the victim but to be seen as a wider matter. The Federation for Mother and Child Homes and Shelters in Finland (2016) for example has been providing services and counselling for aggressive and abusive men for several years. The aim of their work is to find nonviolent solutions for conflicts in the family and give advice concerning the matter of domestic violence. The help for the perpetrator is an important matter but this chapter discusses mainly the interventions from the perspective of the victim.

5.4 Meaning of an intervention and used models in Finland

Social work and medicine worldwide have used interventions as tools for providing services in problematic life-situations, substance abuse, problems of health e.g. mental health issues and other types of individual or family crisis. The concept of intervention is rather settled though its meaning in actual grass root level work differs from country to country. (Miller 2011; Brambring, Rauh & Beelman 1996; Byrne & Rosen 2014; THL 2014.)

The term intervention is traditionally been used parallel to the term early intervention. This term can be regarded being a closer translation to the concept “varhainen puuttuminen” or “varhainen tuki” in Finnish. Also, early intervention can be seen as the best term to gather the essence of practices and timeline used in interventions in Finland. (Brambring et al. 1996; THL 2014.)

According to Brambring et al. (1996, 33) early intervention in practice is divided into four stages that are early assessment, therapy, education and counselling. Also, Miller (2011, 20-21) introduces theoretical framework of an effective intervention. She claims that it should consist of a psychological contact, problem exploration, solution exploration, concrete actions taken and follow-up. These five steps would ensure the continuity and effectiveness of the intervention.

It can be argued that both of these theoretical frameworks pinpoint the essence of intervention in general. It can be stated that the intervention model should have a stage of assessment of the problem or the situation, a stage of attempts of solving it, an action stage and a stage to ensure the progress. This process would enable an effective intervention and the actual change in the situation.

This part of the thesis discusses some of the currently used intervention models in Finland. The starting point for all of these interventions is that the intimate partner violence comes to the attention of the authorities. Usually the first contact is with the police but it could also

be with social services or healthcare professionals. It could be argued that it is the appropriate time for an intervention. The cycle of violence in domestic abuse indicates that a fruitful intervention time for domestic violence is during the guilt and excuses period which follows the outburst. Therefore, it could be claimed that the best time for the intervention could be after a violent act. This often also is the time when an outsider or officials learn that the violence between partners exists. (Smith et al. 2015; Nettiturvakoti 2016; Domestic Violence Roundtable 2008.)

The intervention models introduced here are police social work, MARAC and municipality level interventions. The Finnish Medical Society Duodecim has not stated current care guidelines concerning intervention in domestic or intimate partner violence for health care professionals. The reasons why the intervention methods and models have been scattered could be for example that intimate partner violence could be judged to be the responsibility of other officials e.g. police rather than doctors or health care personnel. Though, it can be argued that cooperation between officials or other agents may make the performance of the intervention more effective. (Duodecim 2016; Rikoksentorjuntaneuvosto 2014.)

Police social work states that its responsibility is to make a survey of the situation and to guide the perpetrator to other services such as counselling or other mental health services. Also, police social work coordinates the cooperation between social work and for example child welfare and gives psycho-social counselling for the parties. This kind of overall judgement of the situation after a crime has occurred could be seen as an intervention. The situation is assessed, options are clarified and further actions are taken. (Police Social Work in the City of Jyväskylä, 2016; Police Social Work in the City of Helsinki 2016.)

National Institute for Health and Welfare has created a multiprofessional model for intervention in severe intimate partner violence called MARAC. The model is applied from England and is targeted to persons under high risk of intimate partner violence. Currently the MARAC model is applied in sixteen cities or areas in Finland. They are Vantaa, Päijät-Häme (Lahti and surrounding municipalities), Porvoo, Kotka, Lappeenranta, Mikkeli, Joensuu, Jyväskylä, Vaasa, Oulu, Kokkola, Hämeenlinna region, Ylä- and Keski-Karjala, Pieksämäki and Savonlinna. (National Institute for Health and Welfare 2015.)

The aim of the MARAC model is to intervene and prevent future violence and to offer services for the victim efficiently and easily. The process starts when the victim reports the violence to an authority or other professional. After filling the risk assessment with the professional the victim receives a personal protection plan that is provided by a multi-professional group. The group may consist of e.g. members of police, social services, child-protection and non-governmental organisations. (National Institute for Health and Welfare 2015.)

The evaluation in MARAC is done by using a questionnaire that is filled in together with the victim. The questions consider for example the level and forms of violence, frequency and the perpetrators usage of alcohol or drugs. The aim of the questionnaire is to rate the risk and severity of the violence and after this the appropriate services according to the need are designed to the victim in the multi-professional group meeting. (National Institute for Health and Welfare 2015.)

The disadvantage of these two models can be claimed to be that the process starts when a victim him/herself reports the incident. It is estimated by Danielsson (2016) that yearly only about 11 percent of any violence is ever reported to the police or any other authority. Therefore, it can be debated if reporting the situation to the officials should be the only way to access help and services.

Intimate partner violence and interventions for it have been tackled in Finland also on local level. Local projects aiming at improving the victim's rights have taken place over the years. Husso, Mänttari-van der Kuip, Mäntysaari and Kotiranta (2015) introduce in their report the a three year lasting Väistö project in Eastern Finland. Municipality or local level actions have had an important role when creating services for victims and developing interventions.

Husso et al. (2015) report that the outcome of the project was a regional model for the recognition, intervention, evaluation and guidance of intimate partner violence. One of the tools suggested in the report was a set of questions provided to professionals working with possible victims. These questions had been pre-set and designed especially for asking about intimate-partner violence. The most used model was MARAC questionnaire introduced earlier. (Husso et al. 2015, 28.)

Husso et al. (2015, 30) state that practical tools such as questionnaires are useful but may be forgotten easily after a certain project such as Väistö is over. At the municipality level constant training on a certain phenomenon and the intervention tools may be the key for successful and long lasting work.

This chapter introduced some used intervention models for intimate partner violence in Finland. The aim of the interventions are to prevent future violence and the types of costs and burden it lays on different levels. Interventions can be claimed to be important but one of their main obstacle is that in all of them violence has to be reported to the authorities before any actions are taken. Earlier in this thesis it was stated that approximately 20 % of women experience intimate partner violence during their lifetime. It is most certain that many of these people never contact the police but they do access other for example health care services.

5.5 Developmental suggestions

Prevention of intimate partner violence is a large dilemma in Finland and worldwide. According to UNICEF (2000) the first actions on prevention should be taken in the legislative level and they should be followed by actions taken in all levels of society. Therefore, because the demand and scale of the needed actions they cannot be discussed in detail in this thesis. These developmental suggestions only provide some individual actions that could be taken into account when trying to prevent intimate partner violence.

The outcomes of the thesis could be treated as somewhat obvious. Intimate partner violence as a phenomenon can be continuous and even trans-generational and therefore the fact that it causes different types of costs on many levels is clear. Still the fact that these costs are not studied more recently in Finland provide contradictory thoughts. Attempts to count what something such as human suffering costs are difficult to make, but if it would be done it might give the phenomenon the attention it needs. This indicates that some new research should be conducted to clarify and to count the costs of intimate partner violence.

The research questions of this thesis aimed at collecting information concerning the types of costs caused by intimate partner violence and what could be done in Finland to prevent these costs. The purpose was to show the scale and diversity of the types of costs that intimate partner violence causes not only on the individual but also on the local and the society level. In addition, especially UNICEF (2000) gave important information that agrees well with the analysis of the types of costs caused by intimate partner violence. UNICEF (2000) states that prevention or the fight against intimate partner violence should be fought on the levels of family, local community, civil society, state and international cooperation. Furthermore, the purpose was to pinpoint that because of these costs it would be important to have effective national level intervention models to prevent intimate partner violence.

The previous chapter discusses the used methods for intervention of intimate partner violence in Finland and aims at discussing the research question number two of this thesis. In addition, it should be stated there may be more local and also effective intervention models. The information of these good practices is not necessarily publicly available and therefore not included or discussed here.

The outcome of the previous chapter is that in Finland there are suitable tools for working with victims of intimate partner violence. What seems to be lacking is the right timing and consistency of actions. Danielsson and Kääriäinen (2016) discuss the amount of violence that

is never reported to the authorities and they state that even physical violence is estimated to be very under-reported. This causes a major dilemma for interventions. How is possible to use effective tools on something that is not reported to exist. The emphasis of the interventions could be on what to do when it is first learned that there is violence between intimate partners. This does not necessarily involve police but could take place for example in health care services. Especially because not all violence is physical by its form and therefore cannot be tackled by the laws and legislations.

In addition, as stated before most of the used intervention models concentrate on the time when a violent physical act has taken place. The professionals that take action then are for example from the police. The cycle of violence in domestic abuse suggests that the period after the abuse could be the time when both parties could be ready for an intervention and a change. Furthermore, there are many other professionals that may be in contact with the victim and some of them even without knowing. The victims do not always reveal the true cause of their injuries to health care personnel and if they did would the personnel know what further action to take. (Smith et al. 2015; Nettiturvakoti 2016; Domestic Violence Roundtable 2008.)

It can be claimed that all the professionals working in the fields of health care and social services may come across a victim of intimate partner violence. Also, the fact that at least 20 percent of the female population faces intimate partner violence during their lifetime supports this statement. Therefore, the developmental suggestion of the thesis is that Finland should have national guidelines for intervention in intimate partner violence that should and could be taken into action whenever a victim of intimate partner violence is recognised. (Husso 2003; Piispa 2000.)

6 Discussion and conclusions

The research questions of the thesis wanted to unfold the types of costs intimate partner violence causes and what should be done to prevent these costs in the context of Finland. A systematic literature review was conducted to find answers for the research questions. The search was conducted in two sections at first a pre-search and then the actual systematic literature review search. This was done because the pre-knowledge on the subject indicated that there would be limited amount data available. The pre-search ensured that there was enough data to be able to find answers for the research questions.

Unfortunately, the outcome of the systematic literature review search was as expected. Though the scale of the burden of the phenomenon worldwide is acknowledged at the highest

level of organisations such as UN and WHO, the types of the costs are not widely discussed. Therefore, the results of the literature review are mainly a description of what kinds of costs intimate partner violence causes.

The outcome of the analysis indicated that the costs of intimate partner violence could be categorised and illustrated in a table format. The suggestion of this thesis is that the costs fall under two main categories or titles and these are direct and indirect costs. The analysis then indicated that there were three levels or categories under which the different types of costs would fall. It seemed that the indirect and direct costs could be categorised under an individual, local and society level. Some of the categories are overlapping because of the characteristics of the phenomenon.

There were multiple examples of indirect and direct types of costs for the individual victim of intimate partner violence. Direct healthcare costs and indirect health consequences such as risk behaviour and substance abuse could be seen as examples of these costs on the individual level. Most of the direct costs could be seen as a consequence of a violent act whereas indirect types of costs caused by for example depression or declining health in general could progress overtime.

The local level was chosen to describe the indirect and direct types of costs that can have an effect on for example the family or the community of the victim. An example of a direct type of cost on local level would be the loss of income or housing that has an impact on for example the children of the family and an indirect cost could be the intergenerational transmission of intimate partner violence.

The society level was chosen to describe the costs that intimate partner violence causes on the national level. A direct cost on society level could be the cost caused by for example the work of police and an example of indirect types of costs could be the erosion of social capital in form of for example the low attendance to workforce or the loss of life.

These results of the analysis indicated that the burden of intimate partner violence is not only on the victim of the violence. The analysis shows that intimate partner violence causes different types of costs on the society and local level as well. Due to these costs the second research question was aiming at looking the phenomenon from the perspective of prevention. Finland was the natural choice for the country of reference as the discussion of all the countries with different infrastructures would not have been possible.

The data found in the literature review provided some information concerning the prevention of intimate partner violence but a manual search was also conducted to be able to access

more information concerning the prevention of intimate partner violence in Finland. The focus was in the intervention models.

Finland has local models for intervention of intimate partner violence but the findings indicated that they are scarce and inconsistent across the country. The reasons for this can be multiple. Intimate partner violence is often a hidden inside the family home and the professional learning about it can be almost anyone from day care personnel to a police officer. The knowledge of the phenomenon and the help or services needed can therefore differ radically. Also, in some parts of the country there are not adequate services available or they are not easily accessible.

The developmental suggestion of the thesis according to its findings of the types of costs and the means of prevention of intimate partner violence in Finland is that Finland should have a consistent intervention model for intimate partner violence despite where it is first discovered. That would ensure the help and services for the victims and their families and prevent such indirect costs of intimate partner violence as intergenerational transmission of violent behaviour or victimization.

Though, intimate partner violence is a global phenomenon it is claimed that the burden on the victims in low income countries is greater. It could still be argued that different types of costs presented in this thesis are similar across the globe. In addition, the scale, the severity or the amount of certain types of costs may differ according to the other factors such as available services. Furthermore, it is a type of violence that differs from other types of violence and can continue trans-generationally and become more severe over time. These characteristics make the types of costs that intimate partner violence causes both direct and indirect. Also, intimate partner violence can be seen to create costs not only to individual victim but the family on local level and the society at large. These factors clarify the need for effective prevention and intervention models.

Effective prevention of such a complex and global phenomenon as intimate partner violence would demand actions starting from the administrative level and continuing to the level of the individual. Therefore, the scale for the actions is vast and could not be discussed in detail in this thesis. The suggestion for development was a national programme and guidelines of intervention for professionals working in the fields of social services and health care. Professionals would have instructions how to proceed if and when ever they come across a victim of intimate partner violence.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Data Collection

Search Engine	Concepts	Restrictions	Matches	Final acceptance
Google, advanced search	intimate partner violence,	un.org and who.int	8700	2
Google Scholar	intimate partner violence costs Finland	none	22 100	
Google Scholar	intimate partner violence costs, domestic violence costs	none	146 000	2
Google Scholar	parisuhdeväkivallan kustannukset	none	8700	2
Julkari, Laurea Finna	parisuhdeväkivallan kustannukset, perheväkivallan kustannukset	none	50	1
Google, advanced search	parisuhdeväkivallan kustannukset, perheväkivallan kustannukset	stm.fi	6	1

Appendix 2: The checklist for testing quality applied from Johansson, K., Axelin A., Stolt M. & Ääri, R-L. (ed.) 2007. Systemaattinen kirjallisuuskatsaus ja sen tekeminen. University of Turku: Turku.

Research:			
	Yes	No	No information/ Not applicable
The background and purpose			
Is the research phenomenon clear?			
Is the topic of the research ethical, methodological and innovative?			
Are the purpose, aims and research tasks clear?			
Data and methods			
Are the data collection and context depicted in detail?			
Is the data collection method applicable to the phenomenon and participants?			
Is the method of data collection applicable?			
Is the data collected by a professional who is familiar to the subject?			
Is there enough data for saturation?			
Is the data analysis described?			
Is the method applicable to the phenomenon?			
Reliability and ethical issues			
Researcher has named the criteria by which he/she uses for assessing reliability			
Triangulation has been used			
Ethical questions are carefully discussed			
Participants were given the opportunity to give their consent that results are correct or the reader can understand the results			
Researcher has kept a diary or notes of the progress of the research			
Results and conclusions			
Results are meaningful and benefit development			
Results are clear, logical and comparable			
Conclusions are based on results and are functional			
Other observations/ Overall assessment			
The research forms a consistent, clear and logical picture			

Appendix 3: The different types of costs mentioned in the data

1. UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund. 2000. Domestic Violence Against Women and Children. Innocenti Digest No 6- May 2000. Accessed 11 October 2016.

Medical

Police

Criminal justice system

Housing

Social services

Increased morbidity

Increased mortality via homicide and suicide

Abuse of alcohol and drugs

Depressive disorders

Decreased labour market participation

Reduced productivity on the job

Lower earnings

Increased absenteeism

Intergenerational productivity impacts via grade

Repetition and lower education attainment of children

Decreased investment and saving

Capital flight

Intergenerational transmission of violence

Reduced quality of life

Erosion of social capital

2. Piispa, M & Heiskanen, M. 2000. Väkivallan hinta- naiseen kohdistuvan väkivallan kustannukset Suomessa. Tilastokeskus: Helsinki.

Reduced participation in democratic processes

Direct costs to the healthcare sector

Costs on social services (shelters, crisis services, social work via e.g. child protection)

Therapy

Justice System

Police

Substance abuse

Insurance companies

Indirect costs by death, leave of absence

3. Holmila, M., Tigerstedt, C. & Warpenius, M. 2013. Alkoholi- ja päihdehaitat läheisille, muille ihmisille ja yhteiskunnalle. Terveysten ja hyvinvoinnin laitos (THL). Juvenus Print oy: Tampere

Death

Substance abuse connected costs

4. Krug, E., Dahlberg, L., Mercy, J., Zwi & A., Lozano, R.(ed). 2002. World Report on Violence and Health. World Health Organization: Geneva.

Health consequences, risk behaviour, substance abuse, sexual health

Death

Usage of healthcare services

Impact on children

Economical costs

5. UN. 2011. United Nation Secretary-General's Campaigns to End Violence Against Women. Accessed 14 October 2016.

<http://www.un.org/en/women/endviolence/situation.shtml>

Direct costs of services to treat and support abused women and their children

Bringing perpetrators to justice.

Indirect costs include lost employment and productivity

The costs in human pain and suffering

6. Patel, D & Taylor, R. M. 2012. Social and Economic Costs of Violence. National Academies Press: Washington . Accessed 4 October 2016.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK189992>

Lost earnings

Psychological costs

Opportunity cost of victims' time

The costs of policing, incarceration, and life insurance

Lost earnings

Homicide

Losses related to productivity

Juridical costs

Forgone investments in human capital

Effects on investment

Mental health treatment and counseling costs

Healthcare costs

Legal fees, incarceration, lost earnings, and psychological cost

7. Piispa, M. & Heiskanen, M. 2002. Väkivallan kustannukset kunnassa-viranomaisten arviointiin perustuva tapaustutkimus naisiin kohdistuvasta väkivallasta Hämeenlinnassa 2001. Sosiaali- ja terveysministeriö: Helsinki.

Costs on social system as specified child welfare services

Healthcare costs

Costs on juridical system

Other related costs on private and public sector

8. Snow Jones, A., Dienemann, J., Schollenberger, J., KuB, J., O'Campo, P., Carlson Gielen & A., Campbell J. 2006. Long-term costs of intimate partner violence in a sample of HMO enrollees. Accessed 21 October 2016.

Injuries

Mental health problems

Women (82%) with a history of severe child abuse were battered as adults

Health care costs e.g. hospital stays, out-of-plan referrals, including emergency room (ER) visits, prescriptions and radiology services

Stress, any injury or mental health condition

Appendix 4: The quality check for data- the researched studies and articles

Research: <i>UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund. 2000. Domestic Violence Against Women and Children. Innocenti Digest No 6- May 2000.</i>
The background and purpose
Is the research phenomenon clear? <i>Yes. The article aims at providing information and statistics about domestic violence. Applies data conducted with different methods from various studies from different countries and does not give out detailed methods of the original studies. Also, provides means to prevent intimate partner violence.</i>
Is the topic of the research ethical, methodological and innovative? <i>Not applicable, uses the research from multiple countries. The article has 71 UN references.</i>
Are the purpose, aims and research tasks clear? <i>Yes</i>
Data and methods
Are the data collection and context described in detail? <i>No, uses data collected by UN.</i>
Is the data collection method applicable to the phenomenon and participants? <i>Yes</i>
Is the method of data collection applicable? <i>Yes</i>
Is the data collected by a professionals who is familiar to the subject? <i>Not applicable, uses data collected by mother organisation UN.</i>
Is there enough data for saturation? <i>No, not enough attendants in all the research used by the report. Still the results are consistent.</i>
Is the data analysis described? <i>No, uses ready analyzed data.</i>
Is the method applicable to the phenomenon? <i>Yes</i>
Reliability and ethical issues
Researcher has named the criteria by which he/she uses for assessing reliability? <i>No, uses ready data by UN.</i>
Triangulation has been used? <i>Not applicable fully. It is expected that data collected by UN does use triangulation.</i>
Ethical questions are carefully discussed? <i>Yes</i>
Participants were given the opportunity to give their consent that results are correct or the reader can understand the results? <i>Not applicable uses existing data.</i>
Researcher has kept a diary or notes of the progress of the research? <i>Not applicable.</i>
Results and conclusions
Results are meaningful and benefit development? <i>Yes.</i>
Results are clear, logical and comparable? <i>Yes.</i>
Conclusions are based on results and are functional? <i>Yes.</i>
Other observations/ Overall assessment
<i>The results in the article are similar to other research. The part for counting economic costs is logical and usable even today. The report emphasises the transgenerational impact of violence and concentrates on the prevention in different levels. Though the viewpoint is yet again violence towards children and women the general arguments are consistent with other arguments on the topic. Because the viewpoint is gender-related and international includes discussion over e.g. female genital mutilation which is a form of violence towards gender not necessarily intimate partner violence.</i>
Research: <i>Piispa, M & Heiskanen, M. 2000. Väkivallan hinta- naisiin kohdistuvan väkivallan kustannukset Suomessa. Tilastokeskus: Helsinki.</i>
The background and purpose
Is the research phenomenon clear? <i>Yes, the study aims at discovering the costs of domestic violence. Uses multiple methods as interviews of health care personnel and statistical information concerning victims from e.g. hospitals and juridical establishments. The data was collected during the year 1998 and a multiprofessional board was directing the researchers. Altogether 35 professionals working with victims were interviewed (e.g. from crisis services, police etc.) in capital region of Finland. Statistical data was applied from STAKES, VAHO and Tilastokeskus.</i>
Is the topic of the research ethical, methodological and innovative? <i>Yes</i>
Are the purpose, aims and research tasks clear? <i>Yes</i>
Data and methods

Are the data collection and context described in detail? <i>Yes. Statistics, interviews of victims and professionals working with the subject are used.</i>
Is the data collection method applicable to the phenomenon and participants? <i>Yes.</i>
Is the method of data collection applicable? <i>Yes.</i>
Is the data collected by a professional who is familiar to the subject? <i>Yes, the researchers have conducted several studies on this field.</i>
Is there enough data for saturation? <i>Yes and no. Domestic violence is underreported and definite conclusions may be biased but this is discussed appropriately within the study. And, the study is the first of its kind in Finland.</i>
Is the data analysis described? <i>Yes.</i>
Is the method applicable to the phenomenon? <i>Yes.</i>
Reliability and ethical issues
Researcher has named the criteria by which he/she uses for assessing reliability? <i>Yes.</i>
Triangulation has been used? <i>Yes, and the results are consistent with previous data.</i>
Ethical questions are carefully discussed? <i>Yes</i>
Participants were given the opportunity to give their consent that results are correct or the reader can understand the results? <i>Not applicable to all groups that were interviewed for the study e.g. ready data from the doctors could not be confirmed by patients.</i>
Researcher has kept a diary or notes of the progress of the research? <i>Yes</i>
Results and conclusions
Results are meaningful and benefit development? <i>Yes</i>
Results are clear, logical and comparable? <i>Yes and no. The research was the first conducted on this matter in Finland. But because of its age the figures are not comparable any more.</i>
Conclusions are based on results and are functional? <i>Yes</i>
Other observations/ Overall assessment
The research forms a consistent, clear and logical picture? <i>Yes, but the results in detail are not useful anymore. Though, the types of costs are similar today. Also, statistics were used to count average costs of e.g. child welfare services and different health care services. The study gives a good overall picture of the types of costs in Finland but is not fully applicable today. The currency has changed and the services are provided differently in Finland nowadays so the actual figures are not reliable.</i>
Research: <i>Piispa in Holmila, M., Tigerstedt, C. & Warpenius, M. 2013. Alkoholi- ja päihdehaitat läheisille, muille ihmisille ja yhteiskunnalle. Terveysten ja hyvinvoinnin laitos (THL). Tampere: Juvenes Print oy.</i>
The background and purpose
Is the research phenomenon clear? <i>Yes, the study aims at unfolding the costs of alcohol and substance abuse. There are altogether 16 articles describing alcohol and substance abuse and its costs to the society, local and individual. The collection aims at looking into the challenge of substance abuse and related issues such as violence as widely as possible. The viewpoint is cost-related and focuses especially on costs to the society. Piispa uses previous studies and statistics from Sisäasiainministeriön poliisin tutkinta ja virka-apujärjestelmä (RIKI), Oikeuspoliittinen tutkimuslaitos, Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu and Sisäasiainministeriön poliisiosasto.</i>
Is the topic of the research ethical, methodological and innovative? <i>Yes, these aspects are discussed appropriately in all articles</i>
Are the purpose, aims and research tasks clear? <i>Yes</i>
Data and methods
Are the data collection and context described in detail? <i>Yes, all the articles unfold the methods</i>
Is the data collection method applicable to the phenomenon and participants? <i>Yes, still the perspective of actual substance abusers is missing.</i>
Is the method of data collection applicable? <i>Yes</i>
Is the data collected from person who are familiar to the subject? <i>Yes, they are researchers of the Finnish Institute of Health and Welfare that specialize on the subject.</i>
Is there enough data for saturation? <i>Yes</i>
Is the data analysis described? <i>Yes</i>
Is the method applicable to the phenomenon? <i>Yes</i>

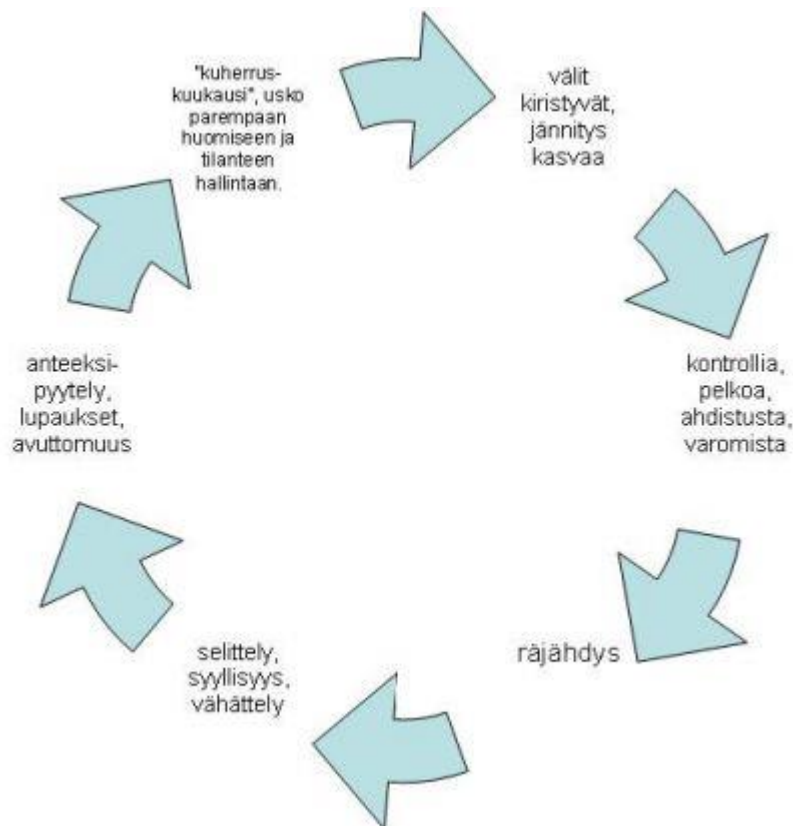
Reliability and ethical issues
Researcher has named the criteria by which he/she uses for assessing reliability? <i>Not applicable in all articles.</i>
Triangulation has been used? <i>Not applicable in all articles but used in Piispa.</i>
Ethical questions are carefully discussed? <i>Yes</i>
Participants were given the opportunity to give their consent that results are correct or the reader can understand the results? <i>Not applicable in all articles because uses previously found data.</i>
Researcher has kept a diary or notes of the progress of the research? <i>Not applicable because uses previously found data.</i>
Results and conclusions
Results are meaningful and benefit development? <i>Yes</i>
Results are clear, logical and comparable? <i>Yes, to some extent some of the research are the first of their kind in Finland.</i>
Conclusions are based on results and are functional? <i>Yes</i>
Other observations/ Overall assessment
The research forms a consistent, clear and logical picture? <i>Yes. The chapter written by Piispa concerning substance abuse and intimate partner violence was used in the analysis. The whole report pinpointed well the connection of especially alcohol abuse and violence towards both a intimate partner and others. The whole report is well conducted and gives also some reference of how different types of costs caused by a certain phenomenon can be be illustrated.</i>
Research: <i>Krug, E., Dahlberg, L., Mercy, J., Zwi & A., Lozano, R.(ed). 2002. World Report on Violence and Health. World Health Organization: Geneve.</i>
The background and purpose
Is the research phenomenon clear? <i>Yes. The report introduces different forms of violence e.g intimate partner violence, youth violence etc. and what their effects are on health worldwide. Also, what treatment there are for perpetrators and other tools for prevention of violence and what are the risk factors for violence. Draws an overall picture of violence and its effects in the world. The information was gathered by 160 professionals across the world who were working under a specific committee. The articles and data were peer-reviewed by another international group of scientists and while in progress commented by WHO personnel.</i>
Is the topic of the research ethical, methodological and innovative? <i>Yes</i>
Are the purpose, aims and research tasks clear? <i>Yes</i>
Data and methods
Are the data collection and context described in detail? <i>In most of the articles yes.</i>
Is the data collection method applicable to the phenomenon and participants? <i>Yes, but not really comparable as the data is from different countries.</i>
Is the method of data collection applicable? <i>Yes</i>
Is the data collected by a professional who is familiar to the subject? <i>Yes</i>
Is there enough data for saturation? <i>Yes</i>
Is the data analysis described? <i>Not in all the chapters, uses data collected from sources such as UN.</i>
Is the method applicable to the phenomenon? <i>Yes</i>
Reliability and ethical issues
Researcher has named the criteria by which he/she uses for assessing reliability? <i>No, uses many studies from different countries. The data s collected by UN authorities and the results are consistent.</i>
Triangulation has been used? <i>Yes.</i>
Ethical questions are carefully discussed? <i>Yes.</i>
Participants were given the opportunity to give their consent that results are correct or the reader can understand the results? <i>Not applicable with all sources.</i>
Researcher has kept a diary or notes of the progress of the research? <i>Not applicable in this report.</i>
Results and conclusions
Results are meaningful and benefit development? <i>Yes, suggestions after all the chapters.</i>
Results are clear, logical and comparable? <i>Yes</i>
Conclusions are based on results and are functional? <i>Yes</i>
Other observations/ Overall assessment

The research forms a consistent, clear and logical picture? <i>Yes. The report discusses the phenomenon clearly and pinpoints the world wide effects it has. Also, it points out the various effects that violence has on health and therefore other areas of life of an individual. The report is not the most recent but the information is consistent with other material that was found.</i>
Research: <i>UN. 2011. United Nation Secretary-General's Campaigns to End Violence Against Women. Accessed 14 October 2016. http://www.un.org/en/women/endviolence/situation.shtml</i>
The background and purpose
Is the research phenomenon clear? <i>Yes</i>
Is the topic of the research ethical, methodological and innovative? <i>Not applicable, this is a report aiming at prevention rather than a research. The report is part of UN campaign fighting against violence towards women.</i>
Are the purpose, aims and research tasks clear? <i>Yes</i>
Data and methods
Are the data collection and context described in detail? <i>Not applicable, uses previously collected data.</i>
Is the data collection method applicable to the phenomenon and participants? <i>Yes</i>
Is the method of data collection applicable? <i>Yes</i>
Is the data collected by a professional who is familiar to the subject? <i>Not applicable, uses previously collected data.</i>
Is there enough data for saturation? <i>Not applicable, cannot be judged but statistics used are consistent.</i>
Is the data analysis described? <i>Yes</i>
Is the method applicable to the phenomenon? <i>Yes</i>
Reliability and ethical issues
Researcher has named the criteria by which he/she uses for assessing reliability? <i>Not applicable, uses ready data.</i>
Triangulation has been used? <i>Not fully applicable because this is a report rather than research.</i>
Ethical questions are carefully discussed? <i>Yes</i>
Participants were given the opportunity to give their consent that results are correct or the reader can understand the results? <i>No, uses statistical data.</i>
Researcher has kept a diary or notes of the progress of the research? <i>Not applicable.</i>
Results and conclusions
Results are meaningful and benefit development? <i>Yes</i>
Results are clear, logical and comparable? <i>No, does not include actual research data but the discussion over previous data is consistent.</i>
Conclusions are based on results and are functional? <i>Yes</i>
Other observations/ Overall assessment
The research forms a consistent, clear and logical picture? <i>Results are not easily comparable as methods differ from study to study and also from country to country. Still the data is usable as the findings pinpoint the scale of the burden intimate partner violence lays on society and individuals worldwide. Also, it indicates the difficulties in studying the phenomenon in such a way that data would be comparable across the globe.</i>
Research: <i>Patel, D & Taylor, R. M. 2012. Social and Economic Costs of Violence. National Academies Press: Washington.</i>
The background and purpose
Is the research phenomenon clear? <i>Yes. Discusses the phenomenon of intimate partner violence and what effects it has on individual level and what costs it may cause to a entire nation. Provides information also about low income countries. The workshop took place twice and the second time was for correcting the report before it was peer-reviewed. The 30 international attendants who specialize on the field of the workshop were chosen by a separate committee and had the help of another eight members of WHO staff.</i>
Is the topic of the research ethical, methodological and innovative? <i>Yes, it is a workshop report</i>
Are the purpose, aims and research tasks clear? <i>Yes</i>
Data and methods
Are the data collection and context described in detail? <i>Yes</i>

Is the data collection method applicable to the phenomenon and participants? <i>Yes</i>
Is the method of data collection applicable? <i>Yes</i>
Is the data collected by a professional who is familiar to the subject? <i>Yes</i>
Is there enough data for saturation? <i>Not applicable, the costs are a topic where saturation is too challenging to judge. Data aims at describing.</i>
Is the data analysis described? <i>Yes</i>
Is the method applicable to the phenomenon? <i>Yes</i>
Reliability and ethical issues
Researcher has named the criteria by which he/she uses for assessing reliability? <i>Yes</i>
Triangulation has been used? <i>Yes, the data is collected from various sources.</i>
Ethical questions are carefully discussed? <i>Yes</i>
Participants were given the opportunity to give their consent that results are correct or the reader can understand the results? <i>No, the data is collected from statistics.</i>
Researcher has kept a diary or notes of the progress of the research? <i>Not applicable fully but the workshop process is described.</i>
Results and conclusions
Results are meaningful and benefit development? <i>Yes</i>
Results are clear, logical and comparable? <i>Yes</i>
Conclusions are based on results and are functional? <i>Yes</i>
Other observations/ Overall assessment
The research forms a consistent, clear and logical picture? <i>Yes. The study is consistent and multidimensional and provides good view of the types of costs. Still some of the data can be considered as little narrow as it is a workshop report. But the attendants of the workshop were professionals of the field and the findings are consistent with other data.</i>
Research: <i>Piispa, M. & Heiskanen, M. 2002. Väkivallan kustannukset kunnassa-viranomaisten arviointiin perustuva tapaustutkimus naisiin kohdistuvasta väkivallasta Hämeenlinnassa 2001. Sosiaali- ja terveysministeriö: Helsinki.</i>
The background and purpose
Is the research phenomenon clear? <i>Yes. Attempts at gathering data from different sources to estimate what kind of costs and how much money intimate partner violence may cost to a middle size municipality in Finland. Is based on a form filled in by professionals when meeting victims. Sample was 615 women who had experienced violence during November 2001 in Hämeenlinna. The estimate cost of intimate partner violence for the municipality of Hämeenlinna was 1,2 million euros a year.</i>
Is the topic of the research ethical, methodological and innovative? <i>Yes</i>
Are the purpose, aims and research tasks clear? <i>Yes. The study aims at encountering the costs of violence in a municipality level.</i>
Data and methods
Are the data collection and context described in detail? <i>Yes</i>
Is the data collection method applicable to the phenomenon and participants? <i>Yes</i>
Is the method of data collection applicable? <i>Yes</i>
Is the data collected by a professional who is familiar to the subject? <i>Yes</i>
Is there enough data for saturation? <i>Not applicable, a case study.</i>
Is the data analysis described? <i>Yes</i>
Is the method applicable to the phenomenon? <i>Yes</i>
Reliability and ethical issues
Researcher has named the criteria by which he/she uses for assessing reliability? <i>Not applicable fully, for some parts of the data collection e.g. interviews yes.</i>
Triangulation has been used? <i>Yes.</i>
Ethical questions are carefully discussed? <i>Yes</i>
Participants were given the opportunity to give their consent that results are correct or the reader can understand the results? <i>Not applicable to all data e.g. doctor's data concerning their patients.</i>
Researcher has kept a diary or notes of the progress of the research? <i>Not applicable to all parts, interviews yes.</i>

Results and conclusions
Results are meaningful and benefit development? Yes
Results are clear, logical and comparable? Yes
Conclusions are based on results and are functional? Yes
Other observations/ Overall assessment
The research forms a consistent, clear and logical picture? <i>Rather aged case-study but does come to similar conclusions as other related studies. The study gathers data from various sources e.g. professionals that work with victims. The results are not applicable as such today as the services are provided differently but the study gives a good overall insight to the types of costs on a local level.</i>
Research: <i>Snow Jones, A., Dienemann, J., Schollenberger, J., KuB, J., O'Campo, P., Carlson Gielen, A. & Campbell J. 2006. Long-term costs of intimate partner violence in a sample of HMO enrollees. Accessed 21 October 2016.</i>
The background and purpose
Is the research phenomenon clear? <i>Yes. A longitudinal study aiming at finding out what kind of costs and causes intimate partner violence has in a sample group approached in health care services. And, whether or not they use more services than patients that were admitted to health care for other reasons. Studied a sample 185 women aged 21-55 that were physically or sexually assaulted and admitted to care during years 1989-1997. And, 198 women who were not assaulted as comparison group. Their usage of services was followed and checked after one year of the first admission.</i>
Is the topic of the research ethical, methodological and innovative? Yes
Are the purpose, aims and research tasks clear? Yes
Data and methods
Are the data collection and context described in detail? Yes
Is the data collection method applicable to the phenomenon and participants? Yes
Is the method of data collection applicable? Yes
Is the data collected by a professional who is familiar to the subject? <i>Yes, experts on intimate partner violence</i>
Is there enough data for saturation? <i>According to the researchers yes. The sample is rather small (183) but the results are coherent to other research.</i>
Is the data analysis described? Yes
Is the method applicable to the phenomenon? Yes
Reliability and ethical issues
Researcher has named the criteria by which he/she uses for assessing reliability? Yes
Triangulation has been used? Yes
Ethical questions are carefully discussed? <i>Not applicable uses data of e.g. stays at hospital due to abuse</i>
Participants were given the opportunity to give their consent that results are correct or the reader can understand the results? Yes
Researcher has kept a diary or notes of the progress of the research? <i>No, the report does not include discussion over whether or not this was done.</i>
Results and conclusions
Results are meaningful and benefit development? Yes
Results are clear, logical and comparable? Yes
Conclusions are based on results and are functional? Yes
Other observations/ Overall assessment
The research forms a consistent, clear and logical picture? <i>Yes. HMO stands for health maintenance organization. The study compared two groups of women ones that had experienced intimate partner violence and comparison group that had not. The aim of the study was to compare whether or not the women who had experienced violence used more services than the ones who enrolled services for other reasons. The major finding indicated that there was a significant difference in the length of the hospital stay. The abused women had longer stays in hospital. The article stated clearly that there may be multiple and commonly recognized obstacles that may have influenced the validity of the data. It is known that many women do not report that the reason for their injuries is spousal violence and therefore it might be left out in the doctors' reports and, influence the results of the study.</i>

Appendix 5: Illustration of the cycle of violence in domestic abuse applied from Nettiturvakoti. Väkivallan kierre. 2016. Accessed 12 June 2016.



Translations from Finnish to English:

välit kiristyvät, jännitys kasvaa- *tension rising*

kontrollia, pelkoa, ahdistusta, varomista- *controlling, fear, anxiety, avoiding*

räjähdys- *explosion, a violent act*

selittely, syyllisyys, vähättely- *excuses, guilt, dismissing*

anteeksipyytely, lupaukset, avuttomuus- *apologies, promises, helplessness*

"kuherruskuukausi", usko parempaan huomiseen ja tilanteen hallintaan- *honeymoon period, hopes for the better future and control over the situation*