DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EMERGENCY HOTLINE JUNE 2022 DATA AND ANALYSIS REPORT

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS OF TURKEY (TKDF)
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EMERGENCY HOTLINE
Report for June 2022

The Domestic Violence Emergency Hotline, operated by the Federation of Women's Associations of Turkey (TKDF), received **a total of 388 calls** between 1-30 June 2022.

77 of these calls came from Istanbul. Istanbul was followed by Ankara with 26 and Adana with 8 calls. Apart from these cities, calls were received from 34 different cities.

These cities are listed as follows: Antalya, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bursa, Çanakkale, Diyarbakır, Edirne, Elazığ, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Gümüşhane, Hakkari, Hatay, İzmir, Kayseri, Kocaeli, Konya, Kütahya, Manisa, Mardin, Mersin, Muğla, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Siirt, Tekirdag, Tokat, Trabzon, Sanliurfa, Uşak, Van, Aksaray, and Osmaniye.

The distribution of the calls according to the districts in Istanbul, where the most calls are received, was as follows: Ataşehir, Beykoz, Kadıköy, Kartal, Maltepe, Pendik, Sultanbeyli, Tuzla, Ümraniye, Avcılar, Bağcılar, Bahçelievler, Bakırköy, Başakşehir, Beylikdüzü, Beyoğlu, Büyükçekmece, Esenler., Esenyurt, Fatih, Gaziosmanpaşa, Kağıthane, Küçükçekmece, Sultangazi, and Zeytinburnu. The distribution of the calls between cities and districts shows that, regardless of the development level of the cities and their socioeconomic status, calls reporting violence were received from different cities and districts.

Since 15 October 2007, the total number of calls to the domestic violence hotline has been 84,753. Within these calls, reports from all provinces of Turkey, and together with many countries (Germany, France, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Netherlands, Australia, America, Syria, Switzerland, Iran, Tunisia, England, Sweden, Romania, Libya, Japan, Ukraine), Georgia, Kenya, Canada, Kazakhstan, Greece, China, United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Cyprus) called the domestic violence emergency hotline for reporting cases of violence.

Of the 139 cases reported to the Domestic Violence Hotline in June, 100 were domestic violence reports. 63 of these violence reports are intimate partner violence reports. 21 calls sought shelter. There has been 1 case report requiring urgent intervention. Legal counsel was provided to 99 callers. 40 calls were directed to the police and 34 calls to bar associations. The ages of the survivors in June ranged from 2-66.





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Received calls show that the majority of survivors of domestic violence are women (92.9%). This rate is followed by girls with 2.4% and boys with 1.6%. Regardless of gender, the rate of children identified as survivors of violence is 4.0%.

Majority of the reported violence cases are cases of psychological and physical violence (psychological violence 44.94%; physical violence 31.46%). Apart from these types of violence, 11.8% of the calls were social violence, 4.49% were sexual violence and 7.30% were calls reporting economic violence. It should be noted here that although it is easy to conceptually distinguish between the types of violence when analyzing, this is not so easy in real life.

In most cases, many types of violence can take place together, but one or two of them stand out from the other because of their profound effects on the survivor and are voiced by them. At the same time, forms of violence other than physical violence may not be known to the survivors. In addition, even if different types of violence are known, reporting may not be considered as urgent and serious enough to seek help in that regard.

Calls to the emergency hotline show that men closest to them subject women to violence the most. The calls received show that violence is perpetrated by the spouses and other family members with whom women share their lives in the home, which we assume is the safest place. Spouses constitute the largest group among aggressors with 53.4%. Spouses are followed by other family members with 13.7%.

Generally, family members, father, elder brother, sister, girl and boy children are stated as perpetrators of violence by survivors or reporters. In addition, the reports show that women are subjected to violence by people other than their husbands and first-degree relatives in the house.

Without a marriage bond, women are exposed to violence from men with whom they have an emotional relationship. In this respect, ex-wife (6.8%), boyfriend (1.9%), ex-boyfriend (1%), engaged/spoken (1%) are also perpetrators and thus the data is significant.



