CONCLUSION
In this paper we reviewed the victimisation surveys conducted in Europe Union Member States since the first ones carried out in Scandinavia in the 1970s to the most recent international ones. In the following paragraphs, we summarize the information on those surveys that used mainly national representative samples.

Twenty-six countries have participated in at least one of the five rounds of the International Crime Victimisation Survey (ICVS), conducted in 1989, 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004-5 (EU ICS in some countries). Cyprus is the only European country that has never participated in the ICVS. On the other hand, Bulgaria and Estonia are currently using the ICVS as its National Crime Survey.

In 2009 two pilot studies, whose main objective is to develop a questionnaire that can be used regularly at the European level, has been conducted. On the one hand, sixteen countries and the autonomous community of Catalonia conducted the pilot study on the EU victimisation survey module. On the other hand, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom (England and Wales) have participated in 2008-9 in the first pilot study of ICVS-2, using a shortened version of the ICVS questionnaire. A second pilot study of the ICVS-2 was conducted in 2010 with the participation of Canada, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom (England & Wales and Scotland).

Three Eurobarometers (in 1996, 2000 and 2002) have included questions on victimisation experiences and fear of crime, and two other Eurobarometers (in 1999 and 2010) included questions on violence against women. The first fifteen EU Members participated in the ones conducted in 1996, 1999, 2000 and 2002, while the current twenty-seven members participated in the one carried out in 2010.

At the same time, twelve countries and the autonomous region of Catalonia have set up regular national surveys. Thus, Belgium applies the Security Monitor since 1997, which is carried out biannually since 1998. Bulgaria has used the ICVS as a national survey in 1997, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008 and 2009. The same applies to Estonia, which has used it in 1993, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2009. Catalonia conducts annually, since 1999, the Survey on Public Security in Catalonia. Denmark has a national victimisation survey that was carried out by the first time in 1996 and is carried out annually since 2005. Finland applies the Finnish National Survey, conducted regularly since 1980. France used the Living Conditions of Households survey between 1996 and 2006, and carries out the Framework of Life and Security survey annually since 2005. Ireland included a module of victimisation within the Quarterly National Household Survey every three years since 1998 and, since 2002, conducts annually the Garda Public Attitudes Survey. Italy conducts the Italian Citizens’ Safety Survey every five years since 1997-8 and includes questions about the perception of risk in its annual survey Everyday Life Aspects since 1993. The Netherlands introduced a national victimisation survey in 1974 whose methodology and denomination has changed many times over the years. Thus, between 1974 and 1980 it was called the National Victimisation Survey; from 1980 to 2005, the Crime Victim Survey; from 2005 to 2008, the National Security Monitor; and, since 2009, the Integral Security Monitor. Between 1980 and 2005, the Netherlands also conducted the Permanent Survey on Living Conditions. Finally, the Police Monitor was conducted biannually between 1993 and 2001, and on an annual basis since then. Romania
conducted the Living Conditions Survey from 2001 to 2006. The United Kingdom conducts periodically the British Crime Survey (BCS) since 1982. In England and Wales, the BCS became continuous in 2001. In Scotland, the questionnaire and the methodology were modified on several occasions, and the BCS was renamed the Scottish Crime Survey in 1993, the Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey in 2004, and the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey in 2008. An adaptation of the BCS is carried out periodically in Northern Ireland since 1994 under the name Northern Ireland Crime Survey. Finally, Sweden includes a module on victimisation in its annual Living Conditions Survey since 1978, and conducts also annually the Swedish Crime Survey since 2006.

In addition, twelve countries have conducted sporadically one or more national victimisation surveys: the Czech Republic, Germany, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Portugal.


Finally, as far as the victimisation of ethnic minorities is concerned, six countries conducted the pilot study of the EU-MIDIS in 2006/7 (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Italy and Romania), while the 27 EU countries participated in the EU-MIDIS survey in 2009.
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