



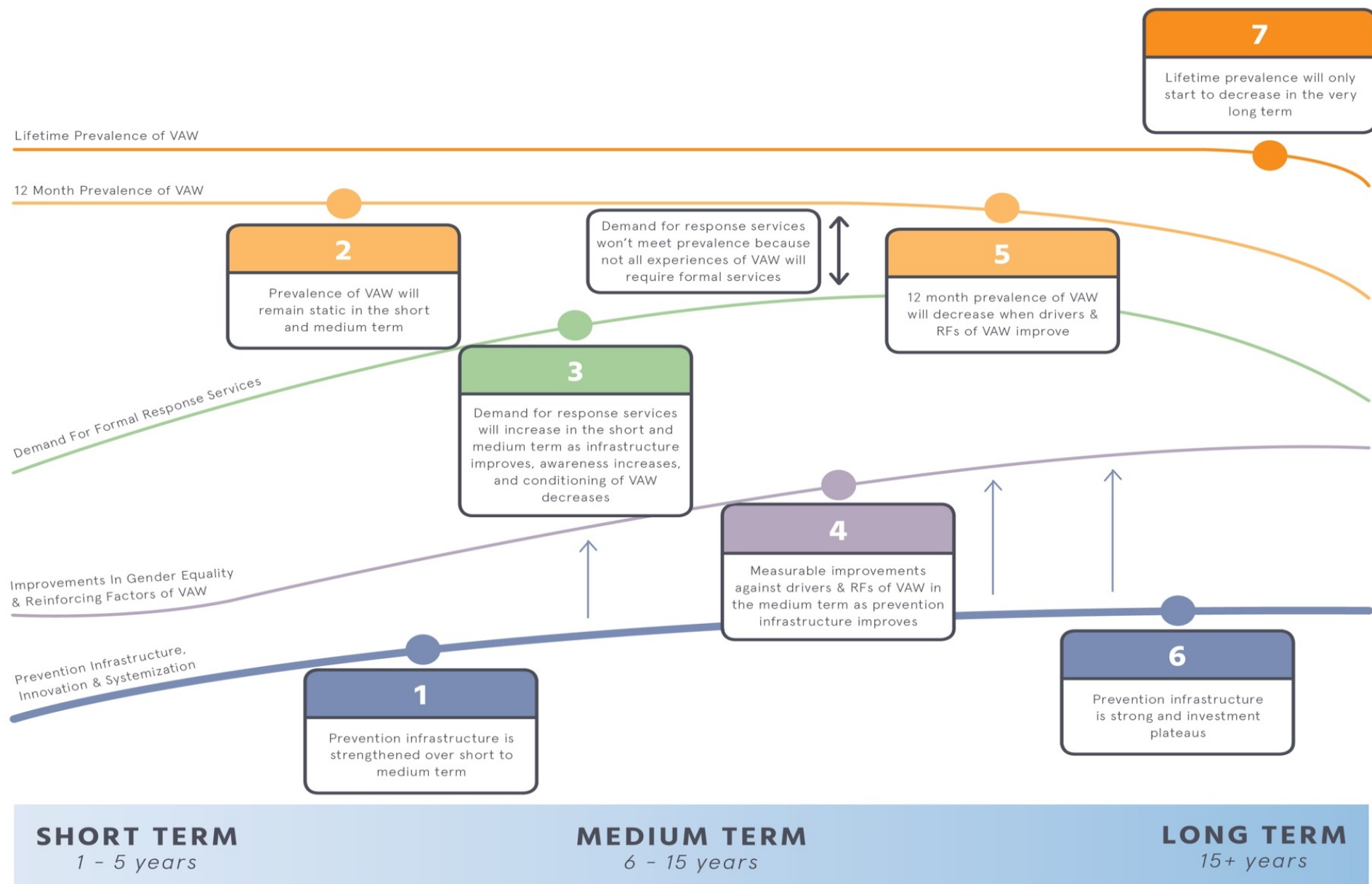
THE EQUALITY INSTITUTE

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VAW: Measuring population-level change

Emma Fulu

When effective strategies are implemented across multiple ‘settings’ (the environments where people live, work, learn and play), the impact of prevention initiatives can be ‘reinforced’ to produce lasting reductions in prevalence across whole populations.



CURRENT PICTURE

1 in 4 Australian women experience physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner

1 in 5 Australian women have experienced sexual violence

WHAT DO WE NEED TO DO TO SUPPORT CHANGE IN THE SHORTER TERM?

Establish a strong prevention infrastructure

Mechanisms for co-ordination and quality assurance

An expert workforce

Political, sector-specific and civil society leadership

Policy and legislative reform

Shared monitoring, reporting, and evaluation frameworks

Fund, design, implement & evaluate quality prevention programs

Inclusive

Long-term

Multi-sectoral / multi-components

Addressing drivers and reinforcing factors of VAW

Tailored to audience

WHAT CHANGES ARE WE HOPING TO SEE IN THE MEDIUM TERM?

Drivers of gender inequality

Condoning of violence against women (inc. response indication)

Rigid gender roles

Stereotyped constructions of masculinity and femininity

Men's control of decision making

Limits to women's independence in public life
(including economic, social and political independence)

Limits to women's independence in relationships

Male peer relations that emphasise aggression

Reinforcing factors of VAW

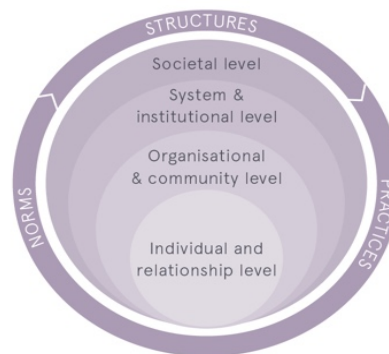
Condoning of violence in general

Experience of, and exposure to, violence

Weakening of pro-social behaviour, especially harmful use of alcohol

Backlash factors

Socio-economic inequality and discrimination



WHAT WILL BE THE OUTCOME IN THE LONGER TERM?

Short Term

Reduction in 12 month prevalence of IPV

Reduction in 12 month prevalence of sexual assault

Long Term

Reduction in lifetime prevalence of IPV

Reduction in lifetime prevalence of sexual assault

ULTIMATE GOAL

Australian women and their children live free from violence in safe communities



Shorter-term: Measuring prevention infrastructure (examples)

1. Mechanisms for coordination, collaboration, and quality assurance

- Existence of mechanisms for coordination and collaboration
- Number of cross-sector partnerships (i.e. alcohol and driving sector)
- Engagement with different agencies and organisations than those for early intervention and response
- Number of PVAW programs which are funded over the long-term.

2. An expert workforce

- Number of health workers/coaches/teachers/ journalists, etc. who undertake and complete accredited PVAW training (in 12 months).
- Number of workplaces/organisations meeting a national quality ('minimum') standards for prevention practice in different settings and sectors (e.g. workplaces, sports).

Medium term: indicators of reductions in the drivers of VAW

CONDONING OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Indicator 1.1	Community attitudes towards VAW (justify, excuse, trivialise, minimise, shift, blame; rape myth acceptance)
Indicator 1.2	Community's (self-reported) willingness to intervene
Indicator 1.3	Proportion of victims of violence against women who disclosed their experience to someone
Indicator 1.4	Number of calls and online requests received by VAW help hotlines in last 12 months
Indicator 1.5	Number of police call outs to IPV and family violence incidents and reports of sexual assault
Indicator 1.6	Proportion of intimate partner and sexual violence incidents reported to police
Indicator 1.7	Police prosecution rates of IPV/sexual assault as a proportion of police reports

INDICATOR 1.1	COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARDS VAW (justify, excuse, trivialise, minimise, shift, blame; rape myth acceptance)
Recommended data source	The National Community Attitudes Towards Violence Against Women Survey (NCAS). [Disag] [Pub] [Rep] [Svy]
Other drivers or reinforcing factors covered	Condoning of violence in general
Socio-ecological level	Individual / Community / Societal
Structure, norm or practice	Norm
Process or outcome indicator	Outcome
National and/or jurisdictional	Both
Frequency data is collected	The next NCAS are scheduled for 2018 and another in 2022
Population groups data is collected with/disaggregation	Jurisdiction, age group, socio-economic status, birth place, migration status, language spoken, year of arrival, indigenous status, education, occupation, family composition, household, disability status, and remoteness.
Expected change if quality prevention programming and infrastructure is implemented	Attitudes related to condoning VAW are expected to improve across the short and medium-term and plateau in the very long term.
Baseline data available	2013 data (n=17,517) can be used as baseline data
Comments	NCAS is one of two studies designed to monitor the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children. The survey currently includes only attitude measures. It would be preferable to include both attitudes and norms to better identify a reference group.

Medium term: indicators of reductions in reinforcing factors of VAW

EXPERIENCES OF AND EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE

Indicator 9.1	Percentage of children who have witnessed IPV
Indicator 9.2	Proportion of children aged 0-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
Indicator 9.3	Percentage of men who report having experienced violence by a male perpetrator in the past 12 months (male victims of male on male violence)

Long term: reduced prevalence rates of VAW

PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Indicator 13.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by an intimate partner
Indicator 13.2	Proportion of women and girls, 15 years or older, subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner
Indicator 13.3	Percentage of women and girls who have experienced sexual harassment or online trolling in the past 12 months

**GUIDE TO PREVENTION MONITORING INDICATORS AND CORRESPONDING
GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS**

GUIDE TO PREVENTION MONITORING INDICATORS	CORRESPONDING SDG INDICATOR
Number of students (K-12) reached by Respectful Relationships Education initiatives using the whole school approach. <i>[Example short-term measure of Quality Infrastructure]</i>	4.7.1 Extent to which [...] education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.
2.4 Proportion of time women spend in unpaid care work compared to men. <i>[Medium-term indicator – Driver]</i>	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.
4.4 Percentage of political representatives who are women. <i>[Medium-term indicator – Driver]</i>	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments.
4.5 Percentage of Ministers and members of Cabinet who are women. <i>[Medium-term indicators – Driver]</i>	



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