

Resource 5:

**Know the Facts about
Violence Against
Women Card Set:
Using the National
Communality Attitudes
towards Violence
Against Women Survey**

Know the Facts about Violence Against Women Card Set: Using the National Communitarity Attitudes towards Violence Against Women Survey

The National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) is useful for challenging problematic attitudes and beliefs that don't reflect the facts. The data itself provides the evidence you may need to challenge these myths.

This card set has been prepared to support you to facilitate engaging conversations and challenging problematic attitudes and beliefs that don't reflect the facts.

The set of cards contains:

- A deck of 'Know the Facts Cards about violence against women'.
- A deck of 'Problematic Community Attitudes Cards which don't reflect the facts (from NCAS survey data)'
- A deck of 'Evidence Cards to support the facts about violence against women'.

Possible applications

These cards can be used in lots of different contexts. They could be used in meetings, morning teas or workshops. You may decide to dedicate a workshop to the NCAS findings or combine an activity with an existing program.

Printing instructions

The cards will be set up as a PDF document, A4 paper size. If facilitating one or two sessions, you could use your office/home computer and a guillotine or scissors to cut the cards to size. Alternatively, consider printing the cards professionally with higher quality stock if you will be using the cards regularly.

How to play

The card sets can be used in different ways. Here is one suggestion. Each participant picks a 'Know the facts about violence against women' card.

Then using the 'Problematic Attitudes Cards that don't support the facts about violence against women' unpack the specific attitudes that could undermine the facts from the Fact cards. This also provides some insight into the extent of the problematic attitudes in the community,

Now it is time to draw on the Evidence Cards to challenge community attitudes and misconceptions. Look over the 'Evidence to support the facts about violence against women' Cards.

Some problematic attitudes are related to others, which persist, despite contradicting the facts. The Evidence card set can be used to support the Facts about violence against women' Cards and relate to addressing problematic attitudes from the NCAS survey data. This is an opportunity to discuss the ways that attitudes shape our understandings across various themes and issues. It also helps to make connections across different problems, and all of the ways that all of these 'Know the Facts' cards and Evidence cards can be used to challenge a range of problematic attitudes.

Tips for using this game

Encourage participants to draw on their own knowledge of facts and use the evidence from the card sets to challenge problematic attitudes reflected in some of the NCAS survey findings.

Ask participants to promote pro-social bystander behavior, by writing a script for a response to attitudes from the NCAS data which don't reflect the facts. The context in which these attitudes might be encountered are often deeply entrenched, for example, in policies, in the media, approaches taken by the police, discussions and conversations with colleagues, friends and family, HR and workplace policies and practices or the law. Encourage a wide range of scripts for challenging the various manifestations of these problematic attitudes.

Know the Facts about Violence Against Women Card Set: Using the National Communitary Attitudes towards Violence Against Women Survey can be downloaded from <https://www.respectvictoria.vic.gov.au/research>

"False allegations of sexual assault are extremely rare, and evidence tells us that the rate of false allegations is lower for sexual offences than for other types of crime"

Kelly, L. (2010). The (in)credible words of women: False allegations in European rape research. *Violence Against Women*, 16(12), 1345-1355. See page 50 in NCAS main report for more details: Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). *Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS)* (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

Respect
Victoria

"Violence against women is serious, prevalent and preventable."

Respect
Victoria

"Perpetrators of violence must be held accountable for their actions."

Respect
Victoria

"It can be incredibly difficult and dangerous for women to leave an abusive relationship."

Respect
Victoria

"Violence against women is not normal or excusable."

Respect
Victoria

"Men are more likely than women to perpetrate intimate partner violence, and are more likely to use frequent, prolonged and extreme violence."

Cox, P. (2015). Violence against women in Australia: Additional analysis of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Personal Safety Survey, 2012. Sydney: ANROWS; Bagshaw, D., Chung, D., Couch, M., Lilburn, S., & Wadham, B. (2000). Reshaping responses to domestic violence. Canberra: Office for the Status of Women, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet; Kimmel, M. S. (2012). The gender of desire: Essays on male sexuality. Albany, NY: SUNY Press.

Respect
Victoria

"Gender inequality continues to be a problem in Australia."

Respect
Victoria

"Controlling behaviour is not part of a healthy relationship."

Respect
Victoria

"Women are more likely to be sexually assaulted by someone she knows than by a stranger."

Cox, P. (2015). Violence against women in Australia: Additional analysis of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Personal Safety Survey, 2012. Sydney: ANROWS. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). Personal safety, Australia, 2016. (Cat. no. 4906.0). Canberra: ABS.

Respect
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"Australians are likely to have the support of more of their friends than they think when speaking out against abuse and disrespect toward women."

Respect
Victoria

"Gender inequality is directly linked to violence against women."

Respect
Victoria

"Attitudes towards women are fairly consistent across the population, regardless of where you live or how much you money you earn."

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

Respect
Victoria

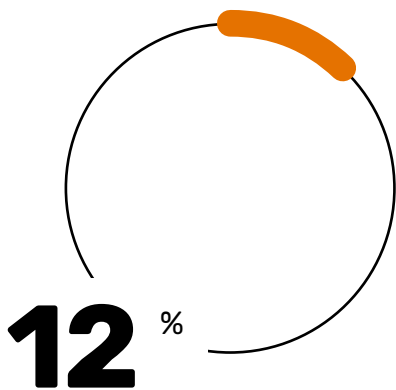
"Violence against women includes emotional, social, financial, physical and sexual abuse."

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Nearly 1 in 3 young men believe that many women who say they have been raped led the man on and had regrets.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

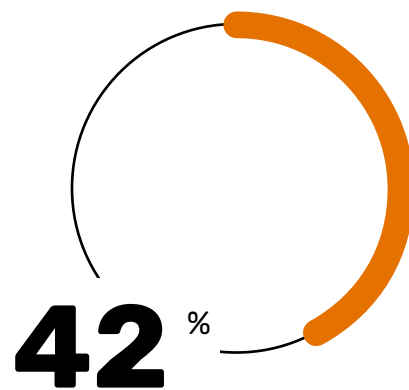
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12 %
of Australians believe that women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

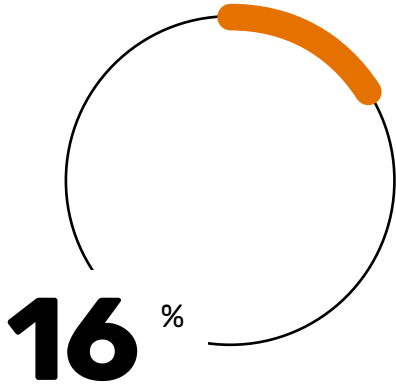
Respect
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42 %
of Australians believe that it is common for sexual assault accusations to be used as a way to get back at men.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

Respect
Victoria



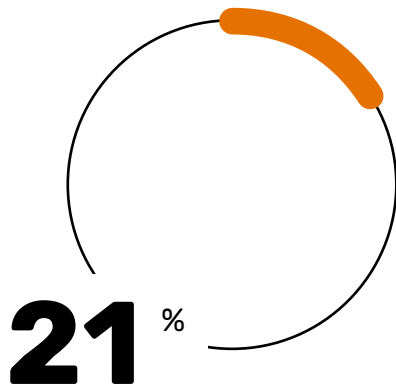
16 %
of Australians believe that many allegations of sexual assault made by women are false.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



Nearly 1 in 3 Australians believe that if a woman sends a nude image to her partner, then she is partly responsible if he shares it without her permission.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



21 %
of Australians believe that since some women are so sexual in public, it's not surprising that some men think they can touch a woman without her permission.

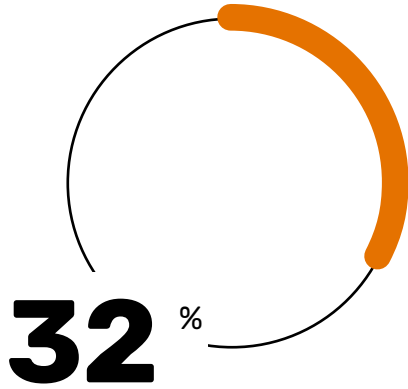
Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



Australians are more likely to justify non-consensual sex if the woman initiates intimacy, with 13-15% doing so in this circumstance.

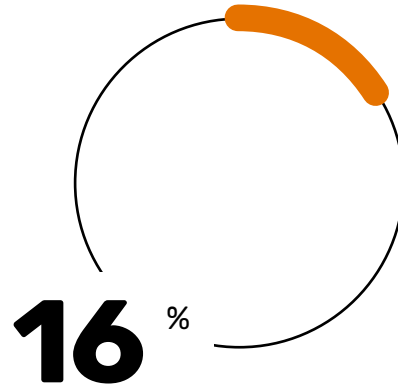
Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.





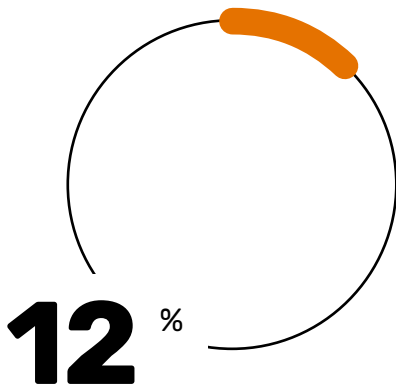
32 %
of Australians believe that a **female victim** who does not leave an abusive partner is partly responsible for the abuse continuing.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



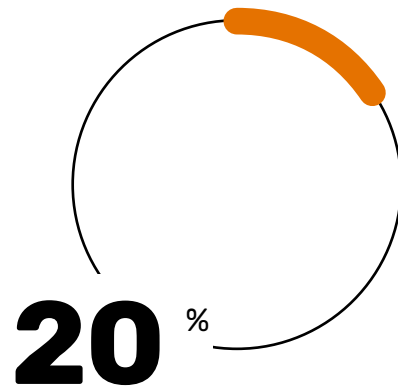
16 %
of Australians don't believe it's as hard as people say for women to **leave** an abusive relationship.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



12 %
believe that if a woman keeps going back to her abusive partner then the **violence** can't be very serious.

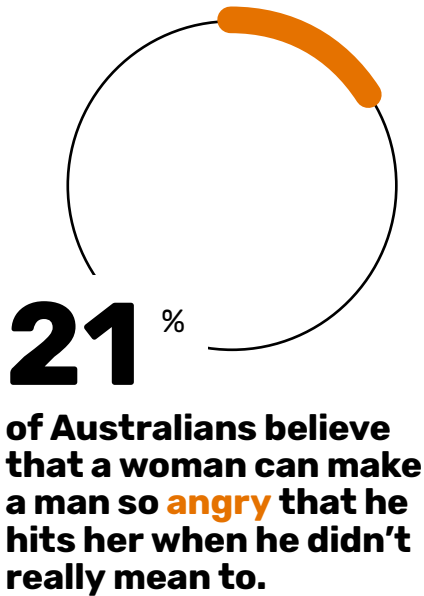
Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



20 %
of Australians believe that a lot of domestic violence is really just a **normal reaction** to day-to-day stress and frustration.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.





Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



There has been a consistent decline in awareness that mainly men, or men more often, commit acts of domestic violence

(down 7 percentage points since 2013 from 71% to 64% in 2017).

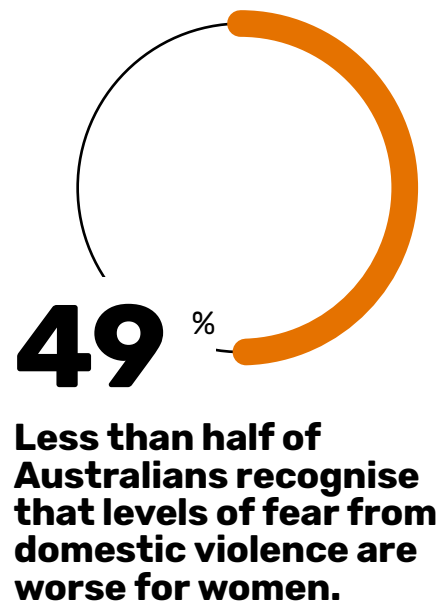
Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



There has been a decline in awareness that women are more likely than men to suffer physical harm from domestic violence

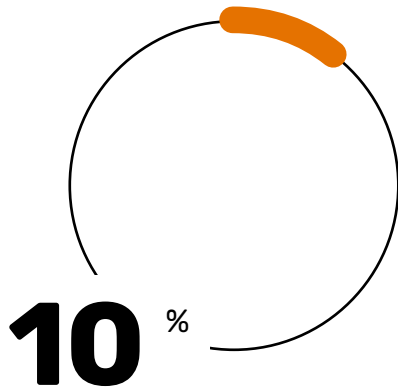
(from 86% in 2013 to 81% in 2017).

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



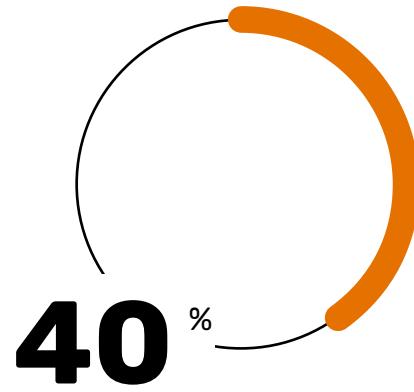
Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.





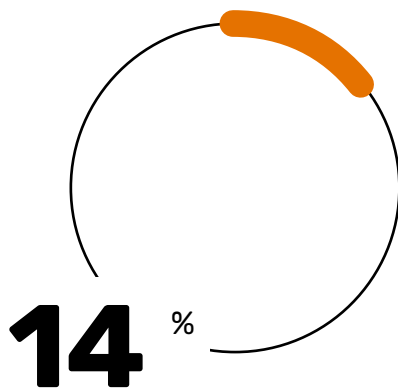
10 %
of Australians believe that discrimination is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



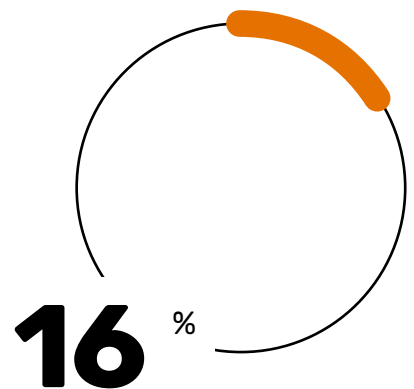
40 %
of Australians believe that many women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



14 %
of Australians think men make better political leaders and bosses than women.

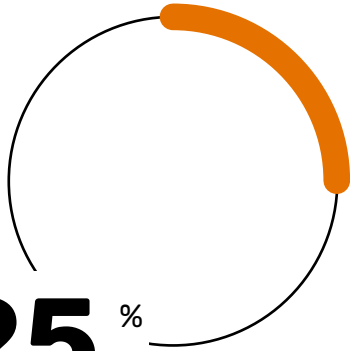
Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



16 %
of Australians think men should take control in relationships and be head of the household.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

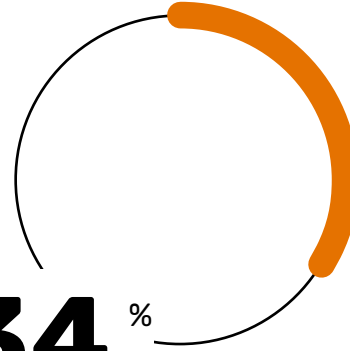




25 %

of Australians believe women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



34 %

of Australians think it's natural for a man to want to appear in control of his partner in front of his male friends.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



Although most Australians are aware that non-consensual sex in marriage is illegal, 12% mistakenly believe that it is not illegal, and a further 7% did not know.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



1 in 3 Australians are unaware that a woman is more likely to be sexually assaulted by someone she knows, than by a stranger

(18% disagree with this and 16% said they did not know).

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



People appear to underestimate the **support they are likely to receive from their friends if they act**

(i.e. more people said they would themselves be bothered than felt they would have the support of all or most of their friends if they acted to express disapproval).

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

Respect
Victoria

Nearly 1 in 5 Australians do not believe **financial control is a serious problem.**

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

Respect
Victoria

Australians are less likely to recognise non-physical abuse as a form of **domestic violence/violence against women than physical manifestations of abuse.**

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

Respect
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9 out of 10 women who have been sexually assaulted do **not report to the police.**

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). Personal safety, Australia, 2016.(Cat. no. 4906.0). Canberra: ABS.

Respect
Victoria



A culture of blaming women for 'being raped', disbelieving women and **minimising their experiences can lead some women to delay reporting, or not report.**

This also influences the responses of friends, family, workplaces, police, prosecutors and juries.

Burgin, R. & Flynn, A. (2020) 'Women's Behaviour as Implied Consent: Male "Reasonableness" in Australian Rape Law', *Criminology & Criminal Justice*.



In Australia, approximately **one woman per week is killed by an intimate partner or former partner.**

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). *Personal safety, Australia, 2016*.(Cat. no. 4906.0). Canberra: ABS; Australian Human Rights Commission. (2018). *Everyone's business: Fourth national survey on sexual harassment in Australian workplaces*; Cox, P. (2015). *Violence against women in Australia: Additional analysis of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Personal Safety Survey, 2012*. Sydney: ANROWS.



1 in 4 Australian women have experienced **physical violence from an intimate partner since the age of 15.**

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). *Personal safety, Australia, 2016*.(Cat. no. 4906.0). Canberra: ABS; Australian Human Rights Commission. (2018). *Everyone's business: Fourth national survey on sexual harassment in Australian workplaces*; Cox, P. (2015). *Violence against women in Australia: Additional analysis of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Personal Safety Survey, 2012*. Sydney: ANROWS.



1 in 5 Australian women have experienced **sexual violence since the age of 15.**

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). *Personal safety, Australia, 2016*.(Cat. no. 4906.0). Canberra: ABS; Australian Human Rights Commission. (2018). *Everyone's business: Fourth national survey on sexual harassment in Australian workplaces*; Cox, P. (2015). *Violence against women in Australia: Additional analysis of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Personal Safety Survey, 2012*. Sydney: ANROWS.





1 in 6 Australian women have experienced stalking and **more than half have experienced sexual harassment.**

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). Personal safety, Australia, 2016.(Cat. no. 4906.0). Canberra: ABS; Australian Human Rights Commission. (2018). Everyone's business: Fourth national survey on sexual harassment in Australian workplaces; Cox, P. (2015). Violence against women in Australia: Additional analysis of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Personal Safety Survey, 2012. Sydney: ANROWS.

Respect
Victoria



Studies show that people who recognise that violence against women is common are more likely to say that they would provide assistance to a woman if they **witnessed violence against her.**

Garcia & Herrero (2006). *Public Attitudes Toward Reporting Partner Violence Against Women and Reporting Behavior*. Journal of Marriage and Family, 68(3), 759-768.

Respect
Victoria



Decision makers will be more likely to take action on a problem if they are persuaded that **the community perceive it to be common.**

Burnstein, P. (2003). The impact of public opinion on public policy: A review and an agenda. Political Research Quarterly, 56(1), 29-40.

Respect
Victoria



The focus must be on the **perpetrator of violence, not the actions of the victim.**

Morrison, P. K., Hawker, L., Cluss, P. A., Miller, E., Fleming, R., Bicehouse, T., Chang, J. C. (2018). The challenges of working with men who perpetrate partner violence: Perspectives and observations of experts who work with batterer intervention programs. Journal of Interpersonal Violence.

Respect
Victoria



A culture of blaming women and minimising their experiences can lead to victims minimising their own experiences, questioning the seriousness of what happened, and becomes a barrier to reporting.

Weiss, K. G. (2010). *Too ashamed to report: Deconstructing the shame of sexual victimization*. *Feminist Criminology*, 5(3), 286-310.



Research shows that a culture of victim blaming can impact how women understand their own experiences and can lead them to blame themselves for the violence.

Weiss, K. G. (2010). *Too ashamed to report: Deconstructing the shame of sexual victimization*. *Feminist Criminology*, 5(3), 286-310.



The risk of violence, including intimate partner homicide, is increased when the woman tries to leave.

Domestic Violence Death Review Team, NSW. (2017). *NSW Domestic Violence Death Review Team Report 2015-2017*. www.coroners.justice.nsw.gov.au/Pages/Publications/dv_annual_reports.aspx - Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). *Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS)* (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS. 9:10



Well documented barriers to women seeking safety from domestic violence include:

- not having alternative housing and/or income
- unhelpful responses from friends and family and service providers
- lack of knowledge of support services, lack of services, or problems accessing services (e.g. due to having English as an additional language, cultural differences or having a disability)
- concerns for the safety and wellbeing of children
- a commitment (or cultural expectation) to maintain family unity
- the impacts of violence itself on health, wellbeing and confidence to establish a new life
- the cyclical nature of violence, which can have periods without abuse

For more information, see page 83: Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). *Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS)* (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.





Perpetrators of violence **must be held accountable** for their actions.

Without accountability, they will continue to perpetrate violence.

Morrison, P. K., Hawker, L., Cluss, P. A., Miller, E., Fleming, R., Bicehouse, T., Chang, J. C. (2018). *The challenges of working with men who perpetrate partner violence: Perspectives and observations of experts who work with batterer intervention programs.* Journal of Interpersonal Violence.



Seeing violence as 'normal' or 'excusable' can negatively impact **the responses women experiencing violence receive** when seeking support.

Diemer, K., Ross, S., Humphreys, C., & Healey, L. (2017). A 'double edged sword': Discretion and compulsion in policing domestic violence. *Police Practice & Research*, 18(4), 339-351



Men are more likely than women to **sexually assault** their partner.

Swan, S. C., Gambone, L. J., Van Horn, M. L., Snow, D. L., & Sullivan, T. P. (2012). Factor structures for aggression and victimization among women who used aggression against male partners. *Violence Against Women*, 18(9), 1045-1066.



Men are more likely than women to subject their partner to **controlling and coercive behaviours.**

Caldwell, J. E., Swan, S. C., & Woodbrown, V. D. (2012). Gender differences in intimate partner violence outcomes. *Psychology of Violence*, 2(1), 42; Hamberger, L. K., & Larsen, S. E. (2015). Men's and women's experience of intimate partner violence: A review of ten years of comparative studies in clinical samples; Part I. *Journal of Family Violence*, 30(6), 699-717.





Women are more likely than men to use violence against their partner in self-defence or in response to a loss of control or dignity from ongoing violence or control by their partner.

Holtzworth-Munroe, A. (2005). Male versus female intimate partner violence: Putting controversial findings into context. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67(5), 1120-1125.



Women are more likely than men to suffer physical harm from domestic violence, including injuries requiring medical treatment, time off from work and days in bed.

Myhill, A. (2015). Measuring coercive control: What can we learn from national population surveys? *Violence Against Women*, 21(3), 355-375.



Women are more likely than men to be the victims of domestic homicide.

Australian Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Network. (2018). *Australian Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Network: Data report*. Sydney: Domestic Violence Review Team; Chan, A., & Payne, J. (2013). *Homicide in Australia: 2008-09 to 2009-10 National Homicide Monitoring Program Annual Report*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.



Women are more likely than men to report experiencing fear as a result of violence.

Bagshaw, D., Chung, D., Couch, M., Lilburn, S., & Wadham, B. (2000). *Reshaping responses to domestic violence*. Canberra: Office for the Status of Women, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet; Caldwell, J. E., Swan, S. C., & Woodbrown, V. D. (2012). Gender differences in intimate partner violence outcomes. *Psychology of Violence*, 2(1), 42.





In Australia, women continue to be **under-represented in positions of leadership and decision-making in public life.**

Australian Human Rights Commission, 2018 'Everyone's business: Fourth national survey on sexual harassment in Australian workplaces'; Workplace Gender Equality Agency, see <https://www.wgea.gov.au/>

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Women continue to earn less on average than men in **every industry and occupational category in Australia.**

Australian Human Rights Commission, 2018 'Everyone's business: Fourth national survey on sexual harassment in Australian workplaces'; Workplace Gender Equality Agency, see <https://www.wgea.gov.au/>

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Many studies have found that interested and capable women are **often passed over for leadership positions in preference for male applicants.**

Johnson, Hekman, & Chan, 2016; <https://hbr.org/2016/04/if-theres-only-one-woman-in-your-candidate-pool-theres-statistically-no-chance-shell-be-hired>; Koch, A.J., D'Mello, S.D. and Sackett, P.R., 2015. A meta-analysis of gender stereotypes and bias in experimental simulations of employment decision making. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 100(1), p.128.

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Most Australians agree that both men and women can play a **range of roles regardless of their gender.**

For more information, see page 45: Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). *Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS)* (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

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Controlling behaviours in a relationship can be an early warning sign of further violence.

Centre for Innovative Justice. (2015). Opportunities for early intervention: Bringing perpetrators of family violence into view. Melbourne: RMIT University.

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Controlling behaviours are a common feature of intimate partner violence.

For more information, see page 69: Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

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Learning to distinguish normal conflict from behaviour that is controlling and abusive is a key component of healthy relationship education, a key strategy in preventing violence against women among young people.

Flood, M., Fergus, L., & Heenan, M. (2009). Respectful relationships education: Violence prevention and respectful relationships education in Victorian secondary schools. Victoria: Department of Education and Early Childhood Development; Gleeson, C., Kearney, S., Leung, L., & Brislane, J. (2015). Respectful Relationships: Education in schools. Melbourne: Our Watch. Retrieved from www.ourwatch.org.au/getmedia/4a61e08b-c958-40bc-8e02-30fde5f66a25/Evidence-paper-respectful-relationships-education-AA-updated.pdf.aspx; Ollis, D. (2014). The role of teachers in delivering education about respectful relationships: Exploring teacher and student perspectives. Health Education Research, 29(4), 702-713.

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Men's control over decision-making in private life can affect women's independence and ability to participate in other aspects of public life, and can normalise men's control over a woman's contact with friends/family, access to finances and participation in the workforce.

For more information, see page 69: Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

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Attitudes that view men's authority, capability and leadership in public settings as 'better' or more 'natural' **undermine gender equality and can impact women's ability to get particular jobs, get promoted or hold positions of responsibility in our communities.**

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Few Australians (3-4%) are prepared to justify **non-consensual sex, regardless of whether the couple are married or just met.**

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

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Most Australians (81%) are aware that non-consensual sex in marriage is **against the law.**

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

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Nearly all Australians would be **bothered if they heard a male friend insulting or verbally abusing his partner**

(98% would be bothered), and 76% would be bothered if they heard a male friend tell a sexist joke.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

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Nearly all Australians (97%) reject the idea that it is okay for men to joke with their male friends about being violent towards women.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



Australians are likely to have the support of more of their friends than they think when speaking out against the abuse and disrespect of women.

This is important because we are more likely to take action if we know we have the support of our friends.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



When people have negative views about women and gender relationships, they are also more likely to hold attitudes supporting violence against women.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



Gender inequality involves devaluing or disrespecting women or women's contributions.

Research has consistently found that these forms of disrespect increase the likelihood of violence against women.

Our Watch, Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS) and VicHealth (2015) Change the story: A shared framework for the primary prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia, Our Watch, Melbourne, Australia.





Preventing violence against women starts with challenging attitudes and systems that support gender inequality.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



Attitudes are important because they play a role in shaping the world around us, including how we respond to this important problem.

We have a role to play in shifting this landscape.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



International research shows that individuals whose attitudes support traditional gender roles and stereotypes are more likely to excuse the perpetrators and blame the victims in instances of men's violence against women.

For more information, see page 63: Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.



People with attitudes supporting gender inequality are more likely than other to also have attitudes supporting violence against women.

In fact, attitudes supporting gender inequality were the strongest predictor of attitudes supporting violence against women.

For more information, see page 63: Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.





Although attitudes to gender equality and understanding of violence against women are the strongest predictors of attitudinal support for violence, the survey did find that

Men are more likely to endorse violence-supportive attitudes and are less likely to support gender equality.

These attitudes are also more common in male dominated occupations and among people with mainly male friends.

For more information, see page 63: Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

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People's attitudes to violence against women are more linked to their attitudes to gender equality than they are to factors such as where people live and their country of birth.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

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Very few Australians (only 6%) believe that if a woman claims to have been sexually assaulted but has no other physical injuries she probably shouldn't be taken too seriously.

Webster, K., Diemer, K., Honey, N., Mannix, S., Mickle, J., Morgan, J., Parkes, A., Politoff, V., Powell, A., Stubbs, J., & Ward, A. (2018). Australians' attitudes to violence against women and gender equality. Findings from the 2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) (Research report, 03/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS.

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It is not uncommon that a victim of sexual assault has no other obvious injury such as bruises or bleeding, and the law in Australia reflects this.

Burgin, R. (2019) 'Persistent Narratives of Force and Resistance: Affirmative Consent as Law Reform', British Journal of Criminology 59: 296-314.

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This resource is one of ten resources within the toolkit- Re-shaping Attitudes: A toolkit for using the National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) in the primary prevention of violence against women. For more information, please visit www.respectvictoria.vic.gov.au/research

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For more information or to provide feedback on this resource or toolkit, please contact research@respectvictoria.vic.gov.au.

