

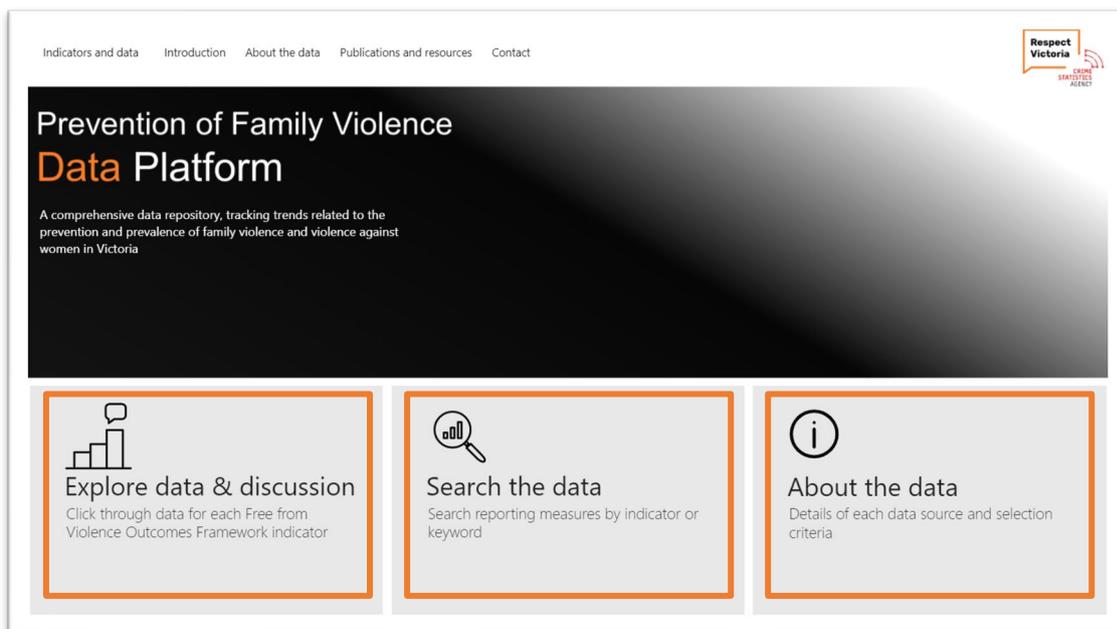
# Prevention of Family Violence Data Platform – User Guide

## 1. Overview

### 1.1 Prevention of Family Violence Data Platform ('the Data Platform') home page

There are three buttons on the Data Platform's home page:

- **Explore data & discussion** enables you to view data used to measure the outcomes and indicators from the Victorian Government's [Free from Violence](#) Outcomes Framework.
- **Search the data** enables you to search by outcomes, indicators or keyword
- **About the data** provides an overview of data inclusion criteria, with the option to search by name of survey or report (data source).



### 1.2 Top menu bar

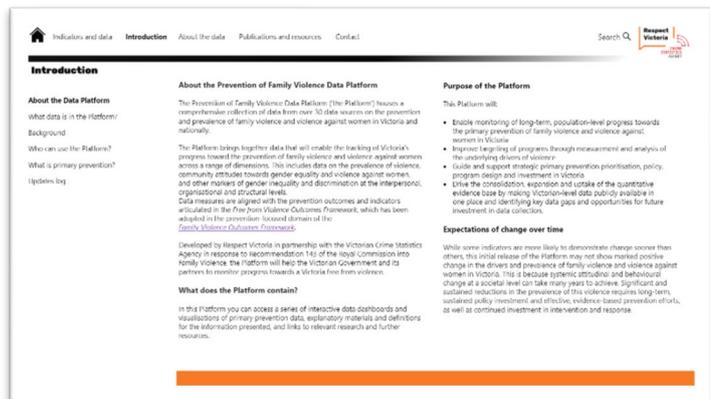
Click on buttons at the top of the page to go to the **Indicators and data**, **Introduction**, **About the data**, **Publications and resources**, **Contact** and **Search** pages. Click on **Home** icon to return to Data Platform home page.



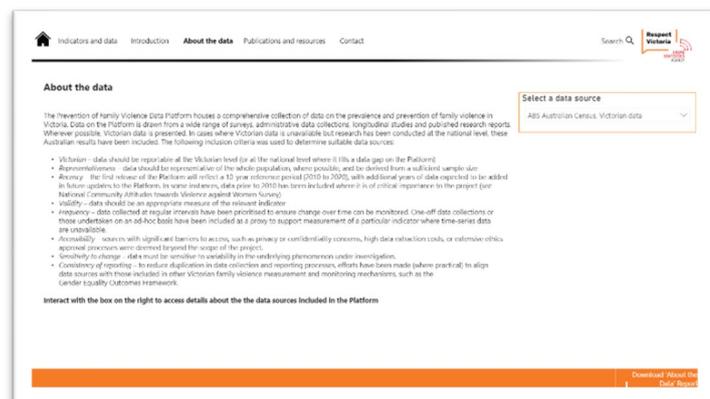
**Indicators and data** allows you to navigate through the four Free from Violence Outcomes Framework outcomes and the 26 indicators. From here, select an Outcome (e.g. Outcome 1) and an indicator (e.g. Indicator 1.2 *Increased recognition of significant impact of violence on victim survivors*).



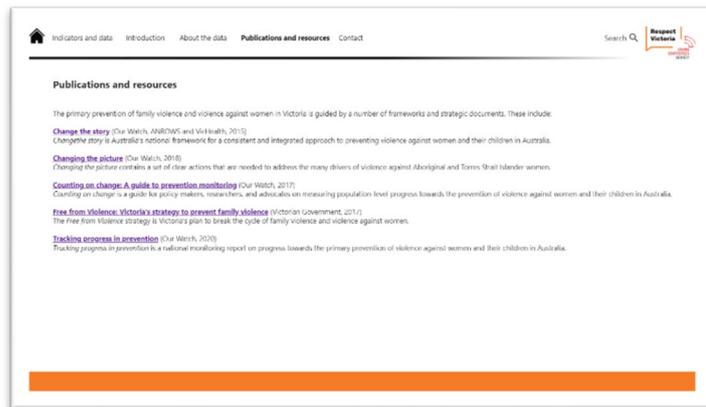
**Introduction** takes you to background information about the Data Platform: the purpose of the Data Platform, what data is included, who can use it, what primary prevention is, and a record of data updates.



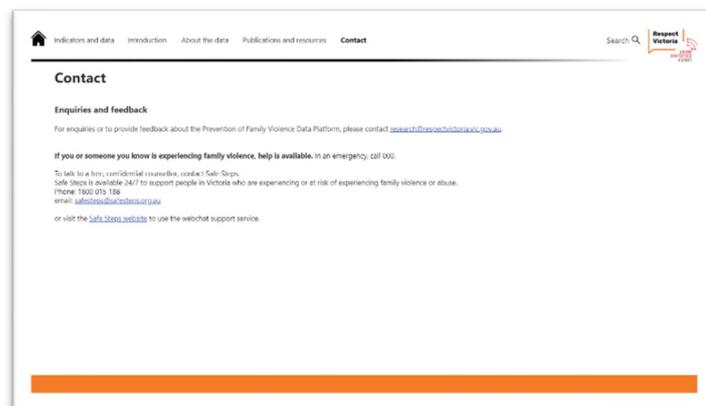
**About the data** provides details of inclusion criteria used to determine measure selection, and information about each data source once selected from the **Select a data source** drop down menu. Information about the data includes the year data was collected and/or published, data custodian/source, and sample size.



**Publications and resources** provides links to key documents relevant to the Data Platform e.g. *Free from Violence: Victoria’s strategy to prevent Family Violence*.

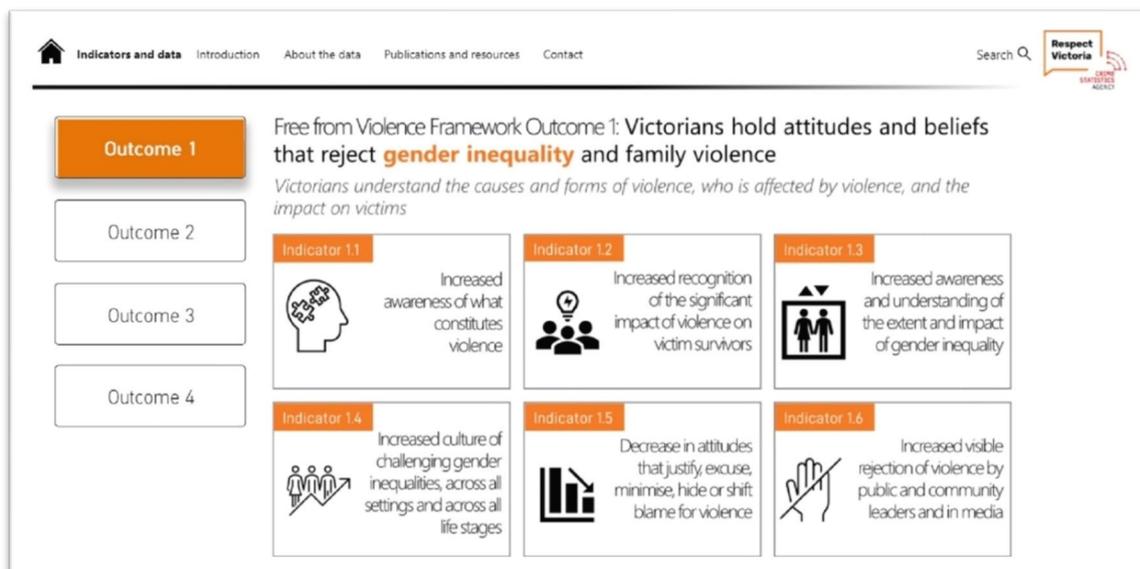


**Contact** provides contact details for enquiries and feedback about the Data Platform. Contact information for people experiencing family violence is also provided.



## 2. Explore data & discussion: Indicators and data

From the home page, click on **Explore data & discussion** to go to the **Indicators and data** page, where you can click on the four outcomes and their indicators.



## 2.1 Selecting an indicator to view the data

From **Indicators and data**:

- Select Outcome 1, 2, 3 or 4 (e.g. click on **Outcome 2**). The page defaults to Outcome 1.
- Select an Indicator (e.g. click on **Indicator 1.2**) to go to a high-level **Indicator overview**. This is a snapshot of some key findings from the data used to measure this indicator.
- Click **Go to data** to go to the detailed **Indicator** page and view all measures for this indicator.

## 2.2 Indicator page navigation

You can use the **left and right arrows** at the top of the page to move between **Indicator overview pages** (e.g. from Indicator 1.2 to Indicator 1.3). The **up arrow** takes you back to the **Indicators and data** page.

The screenshot shows the 'Indicator overview' page for 'Increased recognition of significant impact of violence on victim survivors'. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a home icon, 'Indicators and data', 'Introduction', 'About the data', 'Publications and resources', and 'Contact'. Below this is a breadcrumb trail: 'Outcome 1 > Indicator 2: Increased recognition of significant impact of violence on victim survivors'. To the right of the breadcrumb are three navigation arrows: an up arrow, a left arrow, and a right arrow. Below the breadcrumb is a 'GO TO DATA' button with a right-pointing arrow. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column contains the title 'Increased recognition of significant impact of violence on victim survivors' and a paragraph of text. The middle column contains three data points, each with an icon and a source: 'Approximately 7 in 10 Victorians agree that violence against women is common' (NCAS, 2017), '9 in 10 Victorians agree that it is reasonable for a violent partner to be made to leave the family home' (NCAS, 2017), and '1 in 4 Victorian private sector organisations provide access to paid domestic violence leave' (Workplace Gender Equality Agency, 2018-19).

Click on the **Go to data** button to go to the detailed **Indicator** page.

Each **Indicator** page includes graphs of the data, along with detailed narratives and discussion under the **Key findings**, **Further discussion**, **Reason for inclusion**, **About the data**, and **Links and resources** buttons.

Measures are organised in categories down the left. Click the **Select a measure to view data** drop down menu to view and select measures for this Indicator.

**Left and right arrows** at the top of the page enable you to move back and forth between the measures for this indicator (e.g. from Measure 1.2.1 to Measure 1.2.2). The **up arrow** takes you back to the **Indicator overview**. The **double up arrow** takes you back to the **Indicators and data** page.

**Hover boxes** appear when rolling over figures in graphs. These provide a brief explanation of the data variable included in the figures in graphs, which are discussed in greater detail in the key findings section below.



### 2.3 Indicator page contents

**Key findings** describes, where possible, change over time (including statistically significant change) and/or differences between population groups, e.g. men and women. **Side scroll bars** can be used to move text up and down.

<b>Key findings</b>	<b>Measure 1.2.4: Proportion of Victorians who have experienced physical violence and/or sexual violence, or stalking who perceived the most recent incident of that violence as a crime at the time, by gender</b>
Further discussion	Findings from the Personal Safety Survey suggest that in 2016, almost four in 10 (37.6%) Victorians who reported having experienced physical assault by a male perceived the most recent incident of that assault as a crime at the time it occurred. A larger proportion of Victorian women than men reported having perceived their most recent incident of physical assault by a male as a crime (39.1% compared with 36.4%, respectively). Among those Victorians who experienced physical threat by a male, 35% reported having perceived that threat as a crime at the time. More women (42.3%) than men (35%) reported perceiving physical threat by a male as a crime at the time.
Reason for inclusion	
About the data	
Links and resources	Around one-third (29.7%) of Victorians who reported having experienced stalking by a man perceived their most recent incident as a crime at the time (27.3% of women and 40.4% of men).

**Further discussion** provides more detailed information and discussion of the findings. Where possible, this may include brief comment on the degree to which observed change reflects expectations of change over time, as outlined in key primary prevention monitoring papers such as Our Watch's [Counting on Change](#) (2017) and [Tracking Progress in Prevention](#) (2020).

Key findings	<b>Measure 1.2.4: Proportion of Victorians who have experienced physical violence and/or sexual violence, or stalking who perceived the most recent incident of that violence as a crime at the time, by gender</b>
<b>Further discussion</b>	Most recent incident data does not lend itself well to analysis of change over time (time-series analysis) because most recent incident time periods between survey waves may overlap if they have not occurred in recent years. As such, only 2016 data is presented here as baseline.
Reason for inclusion	
About the data	It is anticipated that in the short- and medium-term, high-quality gender equality and family violence and violence against women prevention initiatives will contribute to decreases in the condoning of violence and an increase in recognition of violent behaviours as criminal (Our Watch, 2020).
Links and resources	

**Reason for inclusion** identifies if the measure is a direct or proxy measure of the Indicator. In some instances this section also includes information about how the data measure reflects an aspect of change expected by the broader primary prevention evidence base and frameworks, such as [Change the Story](#).

Key findings	<p><b>Measure 1.2.4: Proportion of Victorians who have experienced physical violence and/or sexual violence, or stalking who perceived the most recent incident of that violence as a crime at the time, by gender</b></p> <p>Recognition of the violence people have experienced as a crime indicates social awareness of violence as inexcusable, criminal and impacting adversely on victim-survivors. This is a key part of measuring the extent to which the social condoning of violence against women, a key driver of violence against women identified in <i>Change the Story</i> (Our Watch et al., 2015) is being challenged.</p>
Further discussion	
<b>Reason for inclusion</b>	
About the data	
Links and resources	

**About the data** supports the accurate interpretation of the data by defining key terms and providing further explanation and technical notes on the data instruments.

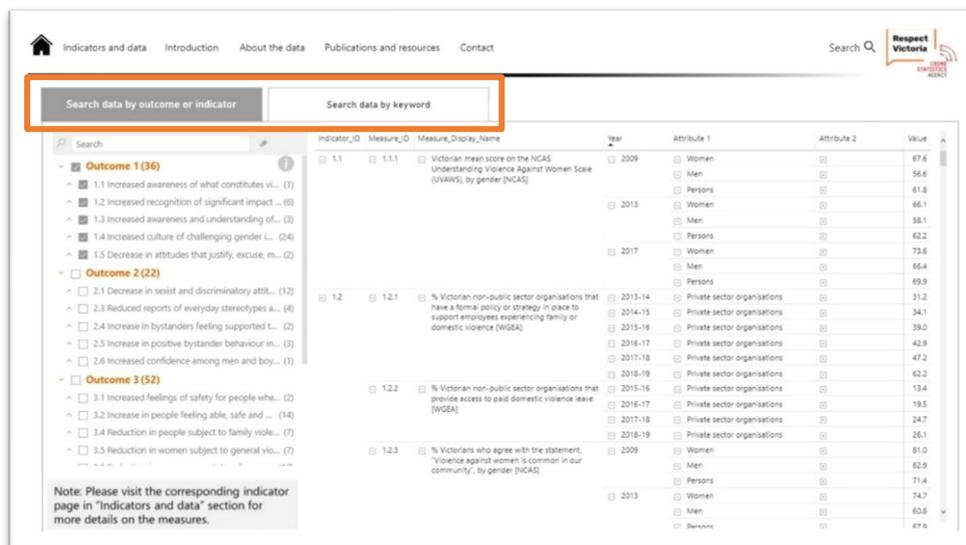
Key findings	<p><b>Measure 1.2.4: Proportion of Victorians who have experienced physical violence and/or sexual violence, or stalking who perceived the most recent incident of that violence as a crime at the time, by gender</b></p> <p>Data for this measure comes from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Personal Safety Survey (PSS), which measures the nature and extent of violence experienced by Australians since the age of 15. Data is generated through PSS respondents' answers to questions about the most recent incident of violence or stalking they have experienced in their lifetime, perpetrated by anyone. The most recent incident of violence or stalking must have occurred within the 10 years prior to the survey, and since the age of 15. Respondents were asked about whether they perceived the incident of violence or stalking as a crime at the time of occurrence (i.e. not at the point of survey), and if not, whether that perception has subsequently changed.</p> <p>The ABS define violence as any incident involving the occurrence, attempt or threat of physical or sexual assault. In this definition, 'violence' is only physical in nature. Non-physical violence is measured separately in the PSS as emotional abuse. Stalking is</p>
Further discussion	
Reason for inclusion	
<b>About the data</b>	
Links and resources	

**Links and resources** lists all publicly available resources cited in the previous pages, such as data surveys, instruments, and relevant policies, frameworks or publications. Click on the **link icon** on the right of each resource to open.

Key findings	<p><b>Measure 1.2.4: Proportion of Victorians who have experienced physical violence and/or sexual violence, or stalking who perceived the most recent incident of that violence as a crime at the time, by gender</b></p> <p>Resource</p> <p>Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). Personal Safety, Australia, 2016. Canberra: ABS.</p> <p>Our Watch (2020). Tracking progress in prevention: A national monitoring report on progress towards the primary prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia. Melbourne: Our Watch.</p> <p>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. Melbourne: Our Watch.</p>
Further discussion	
Reason for inclusion	
About the data	
<b>Links and resources</b>	

### 3. Search the data

Click on **Search the data** from the home page or **Search** at the top of each page. Here you can **Search data by outcome or indicator** or **Search data by keyword**.

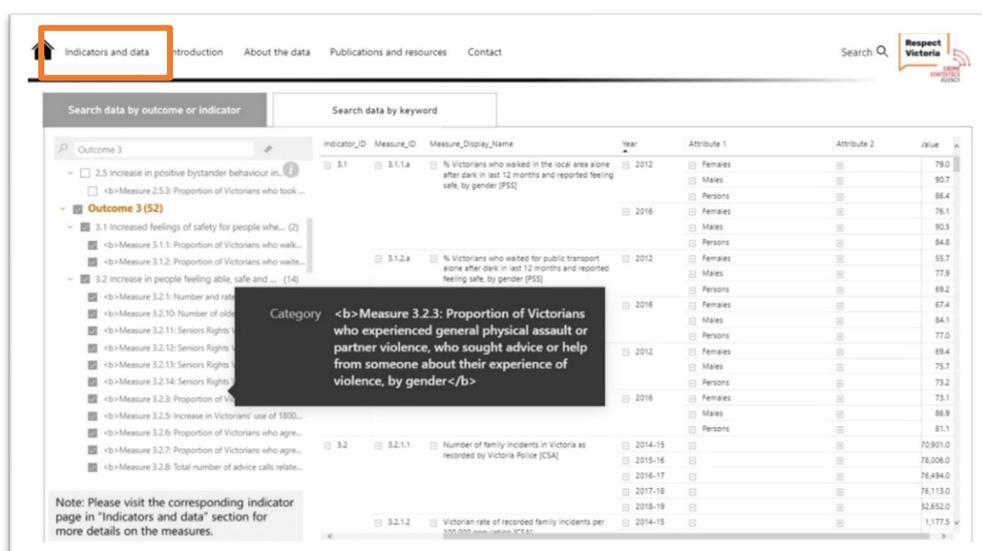


#### 3.1 Search data by outcome or indicator

Click on **Search data by outcome or indicator** and a list of all outcomes and indicators and their measures will be displayed. You can select these using the check boxes.

- Toggle the boxes to select/deselect the outcomes and indicators you are interested in.
- The indicator measure, data type variables and percentages/amounts will be displayed on the right-hand side.

*Note: If you would like to see the graph and read more about the data you have selected, you must navigate back to the specific indicator by returning to **Indicators and data** page along the top menu bar.*



### 3.2 Search data by keyword

- Click on **Search data by keyword** and type your keyword of interest (e.g. 'AHCRC', the acronym for the Australian Human Rights Commission or 'disability') into the search bar. Hit 'Enter' or click the Search icon.

*Note: Users must search by acronym of organisation or survey (e.g. search PSS not Personal Safety Survey), not the full name of organisation/publisher of report.*

- Relevant indicators, measures, years and values (e.g. percentages) will be displayed.

#### Example:

- Searching the data by keyword 'disability' will show all relevant measures from Outcomes 1 to 4, e.g. Indicator 3.2, measure 3.2.8.

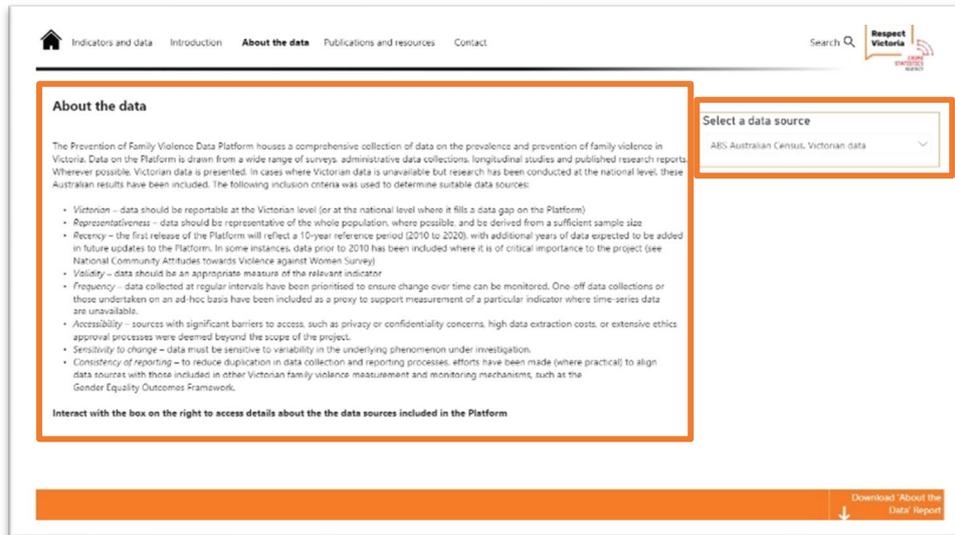
*Note: If you would like to see the graph and read more about the data you have selected, you must navigate back to the specific indicator by returning to **Indicators and data** page along the top menu bar. You can determine the indicator number by looking at the Indicator\_ID.*

The screenshot shows a web interface with a search bar containing the word 'Disability'. Below the search bar is a table of search results. The table has columns for Indicator\_ID, Measure\_ID, Measure\_Display\_Name, Year, Attribute 1, Attribute 2, and Value. The first row is highlighted with a red box around the Indicator\_ID '3.4'. A note at the bottom left of the table area reads: 'Note: Please visit the corresponding indicator page in "Indicators and data" section for more details on the measures.'

Indicator_ID	Measure_ID	Measure_Display_Name	Year	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Value
3.4	14.6.3.b-e	Diversity in Victorian Public Service: % surveyed senior	2019	LGBTIQ		8.4
	14.9.1.b-d	Diversity in Victorian public boards: % Victorian public board positions held by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people, people with disability, and people of diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds (VPSC)	Jun-2019	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander		1.3
				Culturally and linguistically diverse		15.7
				People with disability		0.9
3.2	3.2.8.c	% Seniors Rights Victoria's advice call clients during 2017-19, by disability status (SRV)	2017-2019	With disability		58.8
				Without disability		41.2
	3.2.8.d	% Seniors Rights Victoria's advice call clients during 2017-19, by type of disability (with disability only) (SRV)	2017-2019	Hearing sensory disability		11.4
				Intellectual disability		0.6
				Neurological disability		6.6
				Physical disability		75.0
				Psychiatric disability		11.4
				Speech sensory disability		0.6
				Vision sensory disability		3.1
3.4	34.1.e	Partner violence: % Victorians aged 18+ who have experienced violence by an intimate partner in last 12 months, by disability status (PSS)	2016	With disability		1.8
				Without disability		1.4
				With or without disability		1.5
3.6	36.2.a	% Victorians with disability who have experienced general physical/sexual violence in last 12 months, by gender (PSS)	2012	Females	with disability	5.1
				Males	with disability	9.7
				Persons	with disability	7.3
			2016	Females	with disability	6.4
				Males	with	7.1

## 4. About the data

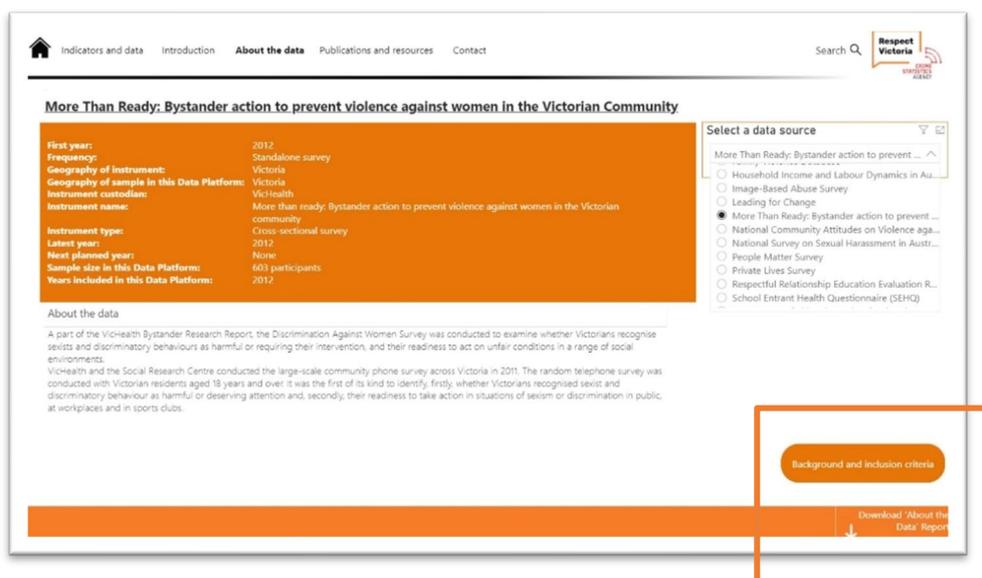
Clicking on **About the data** will take you to an overview of the inclusion criteria used to select measures of Free from Violence Outcomes Framework indicators for the Data Platform. **Select a data source** (e.g. a survey or report) from the drop-down menu on the right to view details of each data source on the Data Platform.



### 4.1 Select a data source

Once a data source has been selected from the **Select a data source** drop-down menu, information about the source is provided, such as:

- Year data included on Platform was collected/published, e.g. *First year: 2012*
- Data custodian/source, e.g. *Instrument custodian: VicHealth*
- Sample size, e.g. *Sample size in this Data Platform: 603 participants.*



Click **Background and inclusion criteria** to return to previous **About the data** page.

A pdf report with all data source information can be downloaded by clicking **Download 'About the Data' Report** in bottom right hand corner.