

Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency

Preventing Male Violence Against Women

——Pre-evaluation Survey Report——

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August 2009

The Newfoundland & Labrador Statistics Agency (www.stats.gov.nl.ca/) is the central point within Government for the collection, management and distribution of economic, social, demographic and fiscal data relating to Newfoundland and Labrador. All surveys are conducted under the authority of the Statistics Agency Act, legislation (www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/statutes/s24.htm) introduced in 1977 that requires the information you provide be kept confidential.

The Newfoundland & Labrador Statistics Agency is the official statistical focal point for Statistics Canada (www.statcan.gc.ca/). The Agency acts as our Government's official representative on statistical issues and communicates the needs of the Province to Statistics Canada through participation in regular federal-provincial-territorial meetings.



Preventing Male Violence Against Women

Pre-evaluation Survey Report

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Executive Summary

The *Preventing Male Violence Against Women* (hereafter PMVAW) Pre-Evaluation Survey was conducted with a random sampling of selected individuals, age 18 years of age or older, from across Newfoundland and Labrador. The purpose of the PMVAW Survey was to gauge public awareness of the current slogan *Reach out Take Action Against Violence* and various other public awareness campaigns such as *Outrage Newfoundland/ Violence Against Youth*, *Violence Against Older Adults*, and *Duty to Report Child Abuse* initiated by the Women's Policy Office (hereafter WPO). The survey also seeks to assess the public's knowledge of the various types of male violence that can occur, in which situations it most often occurs, and if the general public know where and how to access information or services. The results of this survey will provide the WPO with necessary feedback as to how effective their current public awareness campaigns have been and how knowledgeable the public is regarding existing information and services available to victims of violence.

The Survey was carried out by the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency (hereafter NLSA) on behalf of the WPO. Data collection took place 3-8 June, 2009. The survey was conducted under the *Statistics Agency Act* which ensures the confidentiality and privacy of all Respondents. A total of 403 surveys were completed for a response rate of 40.3%.

The PMVAW Survey was administered via interviewer-assisted telephone interviews. All data collection was conducted at the NLSA data collection facility.

This report is a record of all the procedures involved with the administration of the PMVAW Survey. Highlights of the survey results are presented in this document along with a set of summary tables.

Project Partners

The PMVAW Survey was administered by the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency, Department of Finance on behalf of the Women's Policy Office, Executive Council.

Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency: is the central point within the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador for the collection, management and

distribution of economic, social, demographic and fiscal information relating to the province. The Agency is governed by the *Statistics Agency Act*, legislation that was introduced in 1977. The NLSA is the Statistical Focal point for Statistics Canada (STC) and our Government's official representative to STC on statistical issues and communicates the statistical needs of the province through participation in regular Federal-Provincial-Territorial meetings.

The Women's Policy Office: is the lead department of the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI), a six-year project commissioned by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador focusing on the prevention of violence against vulnerable populations within the province. According to the WPO, women continue to make up the majority of victims of violence, and a key focus of the VPI includes ensuring that services and support exist for women leaving abusive situations.

A key concept of the VPI is that prevention and early intervention is often successful in combating violence against vulnerable populations. As such, consultations with community groups resulted in strong support for a multi-tiered, multi-messaged public awareness campaign to increase awareness about issues related to violence and violence prevention.

1.0 Highlights from the PMVAW Pre-Evaluation Survey

- More than half (62%) of Respondents indicated that they were aware of the slogan "Reach out. Take Action Against Violence." The majority (60%) indicated that they became aware of this slogan through television.
- Less than half (45.2%) of Respondents indicated that they were aware of the "OutrageNL/Violence Against Youth" awareness campaign. Of those who were familiar with the campaign, most (70.3%) reported becoming aware of it through television.
- The majority (61.8%) of Respondents indicated that they were aware of the "Violence Against Older Adults" awareness campaign. More than half (61.2%) of Respondents reported learning of this campaign through television.
- Nearly all (84.6%) Respondents reported that physical violence came to mind when thinking about violent or abusive acts committed by men against women.

- A high proportion of Respondents (87.3%) believed that it is within domestic or dating situations that violent acts committed by men against women are most likely to occur.
- A similar proportion of Respondents (approximately 20%) felt that men and women share equal responsibility for combating and eliminating male violence against women.
- More than half (56.9%) of Respondents felt that increased education and awareness or stricter penalties for offenders would be the most effective means to combat and eliminate male violence against women.
- Approximately 3 in 10 (29.7%) Respondents reported that they would send individuals to the RNC/RCMP for information on the prevention of male violence against women.
- Over half (54.9%) of Respondents listed shelters/transition houses or women's centres as services they were aware of to help victims of male violence against women.

2.0 Target Population

The target population for the survey was randomly selected from all permanent residents of Newfoundland and Labrador. The selected individual was 18 years of age or older living in private dwellings during the interviewing period which started on June 3, 2009 and ended on June 8, 2009. Due to operational and time constraints our survey excluded those residents living in collective dwellings.

3.0 Survey Frame

The survey frame used has been developed by the NLSA for Newfoundland and Labrador and consists of all private dwellings in the province. The frame is constructed from a variety of administrative data sources containing information on dwellings (counts, location and contact information) in the province and undergoes continuous updating to ensure information is current. Statistics Canada 2006 Census results on private dwellings for Newfoundland and Labrador is used as the benchmark in guiding the development of this frame.

4.0 Sample Design

The survey was conducted using a Simple Random Sample (SRS) stratified by geography to ensure an even distribution by population. A sample of 1,000 privately occupied dwellings was selected across the province for the PMVAW Survey. The survey was designed to achieve a confidence level of 95% and had assumed a response rate of 40% where $n=400/.4 = 1,000$ units sampled.

- Firstly, the listing of all private dwellings was subdivided by Rural Secretariat Regions (RSR) in Newfoundland and Labrador.
- Secondly, the 1,000 private occupied dwellings, or the Primary Sampling units (PSUs) sampled were chosen in proportion to the size of each RSR to ensure that the distribution of the sample was proportional to population distribution for the province.
- Thirdly, one individual, or the secondary sampling units (SSUs) was chosen from each household randomly and further subdivided by male and female to ensure even and equal distribution by gender.

5.0 Questionnaire Design

It is essential that survey questions are worded carefully to avoid introducing additional bias. If questions are misleading or confusing the responses may be distorted. Several meetings took place with the WPO in order for NLSA staff to fully understand the intent of the survey. The questionnaire was programmed into the NLSA's computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system. Through testing and feedback sessions with the survey unit team and the WPO, the NLSA ensured the questions were appropriate to meet the data requirements of the study. All skip patterns and screen configurations were thoroughly tested. The questionnaire was originally estimated to be between 10-12 minutes in length, but the average survey actually took only 7 minutes to complete.

Due to the sensitivity of the subject matter, careful attention was given to wording and context and very little difficulty was encountered by Interviewers.

6.0 Data Collection

The PMVAW Survey was an interviewer assisted telephone survey and was administered 3-8 June, 2009. All data capture was conducted at the NLSA data collection facility. Participation in the survey was voluntary. If the chosen individual was not available call backs were scheduled when the respondent was available.

Interviewing began Wednesday 3 June at 5:00 p.m. Day shifts were between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and evening shifts were 5:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.; Saturdays 11:00a.m.-6:00 p.m. and Sundays 12:00 – 6:00 p.m.

6.1 Interviewer Preparation

In addition to the training materials already in place, NLSA staff created a Content Specific Manual training manual for the PMVAW Survey. This manual is a detailed document outlining the intent and purpose of the survey; a description of the partners; the questionnaire; a Q/A Section explaining the most common questions Respondents ask Interviewers; a detailed terminology list complete with definitions for words used in the survey, and a detailed listing of information and resource contacts in the event that any Respondent asked for this information.

Interviewer preparation for the PMVAW Survey began with 2 separate training sessions. Training sessions were comprehensive and included an overview of telephone interviewing skills and specifically the background and objective of the PMVAW Survey. Through a combination of methods that included a power point presentation, a Q/A session, practical exercises including practice on the NLSA system in test mode that including calling each other, interviewers were trained to complete the PMVAW Survey. During these testing sessions additional wording, flow, and skip patterns were tweaked to ensure they were logical and correct.

6.2 Data Collection Process

If a respondent was unable to complete a survey when contacted the opportunity to schedule the interview for a more convenient time was provided. A minimum of ten attempts were made to contact each household in the sample.

If a telephone number consistently rang ‘no answer’ during evening calling, additional attempts were made during other times of the day to make contact.

Answering machine messages were left. NLSA interviewers were trained in refusal avoidance techniques to reduce the chances of a Respondent refusing to participate. If a household refused to participate the interviewer explained the importance of participating in the survey. If this was not successful a senior interviewer would call back to try and complete the interview, in a respectful manner.

6.3 Quality Control

Stringent quality control standards were a high priority throughout the data collection stage for the PMVAW Survey. The Interviewers assigned to this project were sworn-in under the *Statistics Agency Act* (Section 3) and underwent training to ensure the consistency, accuracy and validity of all responses collected.

6.4 Quality Assurance Monitoring

Quality assurance monitoring was conducted throughout the data collection process. Interviewers were debriefed daily to discuss any problems or issues encountered and provided with feedback regarding their performance where required. Monitoring staff made an effort to listen to each Interviewer in the field throughout a given shift, and Interviewers that experienced quality issues were monitored more frequently. In general, there were very few quality issues, and Interviewers were given a great deal of guidance in how to answer respondent’s questions while still remaining objective.

Difficult Respondents, problems with the comprehension of questions and difficulty in obtaining responses were discussed daily and adjustments were made to the collection procedures as deemed necessary. Overall interviewers conducted the survey in a professional and consistent manner.

6.5 Interviewer Bias

An interviewer can influence how a Respondent answers the survey questions. This may occur when the Interviewer is too friendly or prompts the Respondent. To prevent this, Interviewers were trained to remain neutral throughout the survey and to follow the script to ensure that questions were presented to all Respondents in a similar manner. In addition, Interviewers were provided with feedback on their progress

and performance throughout the duration of this project to ensure the consistency, accuracy and validity of all responses.

6.6 Data Capture

Responses to all telephone interviews for the PMVAW Survey were entered directly into the CATI system by the Interviewers in real-time, reducing processing time and transcription errors.

7.0 Cleaning and Editing Questionnaires

The PMVAW Survey consisted of mostly pre-selected codes, which made it somewhat easier for Interviewers to simply select an answer once it was given. In the case of Q10, an open-ended opinion question, answers were recorded verbatim by the Interviewers. Once a call had ended, Interviewers then edited the question and made any necessary changes (i.e.: clarify their short-hand responses). Much emphasis was placed on quality controls and Interviewer training to safeguard against potential errors.

8.0 Coding

Over the six-day data collection period, open-ended questions were extracted on a daily basis and reviewed. Responses were recoded after the collection period ended. Most responses fit into existing outcome codes for the questions, and very few new codes were created.

In the case of Q7 new codes were created. The Data Coders noticed there was a discrete discrepancy between the intended purpose of the question and the answers provided by Respondents. The structure of the question and the associated pre-codes suggested changes in the current method of dealing with male violence against women to achieve some *future* result. For example, **increased** education and awareness, **stricter** penalties for offenders, and **more** and **improved** access to services. Yet, the responses indicated a preferred *current* method for combating and eliminating such violence, such as awareness and education, charging and jailing abusers, and counseling.

In cases where the response maintained a relative degree of resemblance to a pre-code, it was assigned to that code. New codes were created in instances where there were a significant number of similar responses, despite the fact that these responses did not answer the question in the exact manner desired. For example, “reporting the abuse/

escape the relationship” was a common response for which a new code was created, despite the fact that it really is not a step to combat violence in the manner intended in the question. Codes that did not bare resemblance to a pre-code or for which no new code was created were left as: **97.00 – Other**.

9.0 Respondent Errors

Respondents can also provide incorrect answers. Faulty recollections, tendencies to exaggerate or underplay events, and inclinations to give answers that appear more ‘socially desirable’ are several reasons why a Respondent may provide a false answer. There is no reason to believe that respondents to the PMVAW Survey did not answer correctly or truthfully.

10.0 Response Rates

The response and non-response rates for the PMVAW Survey were calculated and are given below using the following definitions.

$$\text{Survey Response Rate} = \frac{\text{\# of completed surveys}}{\text{Total Units on Survey Frame}} = \frac{403}{1000} = 40.3\%$$

$$\text{Survey Non-Response Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Units on Survey Frame} - \text{\# of completed surveys}}{\text{Total Units on Survey Frame}} = \frac{1000-403}{1000} = 59.7\%$$

$$\text{Survey Response Rate (Male)} = \frac{\text{\# of completed surveys (male)}}{\text{Total males on Survey Frame}} = \frac{141}{487} = 29\%$$

$$\text{Survey Response Rate (Female)} = \frac{\text{\# of completed surveys (female)}}{\text{Total females on Survey Frame}} = \frac{262}{513} = 51\%$$

Table 1: Sample vs. Respondents (Total)		
	Sample	Respondents (Total)
Male	48.7%	35.0%
Female	51.3%	65.0%

11.0 Processing Errors

Processing errors emerge during the preparation of the final data files. For example, errors can occur while data are being coded or edited. During the PMVAW Survey, these activities were closely monitored and checked to ensure that additional errors were not introduced. As the final data set was being prepared, random checks were made to ensure that the data was of the highest quality.

12.0 Areas/Adjustments for Improvement

The introduction of the survey was too long and it resulted in losing respondents before the interviewers even got to the questions. A reduction in the amount of information in the introduction of the survey to incorporate only what is necessary and required. This was addressed part way through the initial survey and adjusted producing a favourable result.

Interviewers expressed concern that Respondents did not appear to understand the wording in Q5B and rarely gave an answer that matched the pre-coded selections. The original question was worded as follows:

In which situations do you believe these acts are most likely to occur?

- Family/Domestic
- Dating
- Workplace
- Cyber/Internet
- Other (Please specify)
- Don't Know
- Refused

Since all of the scenarios listed indicate a relationship, we replaced “**situations**” with “**relationships**” to correct the problem.

Appendix A

Glossary of Terms

The definitions in this glossary are provided within the context of the Violence Prevention Initiative conducted by the Women's Policy Office.

Abuse *Abuse: A pattern of behaviour intended to establish and maintain control dominance over family, household members, intimate partners, colleagues or groups.*

Advertising *A form of communication that typically attempts to persuade potential customers to purchase or to consume more of a particular brand of product or service.*

Bullying *Bullying occurs when one person or a group of people try to control another to dominate and get their way. Bullying can be physical, emotional or sexual harassment. It causes fear and prevents the person from doing what they want, or forces them to do things they didn't choose. Bullying can happen when you are a child, teenager, or adult, and it crosses all racial, religious, gender, social and economic backgrounds.*

Combat *To vigorously oppose with the intent to lessen the occurrences of violent acts towards women by men.*

Community Organizations *Not-for-profit, civil society organizations that operate at the community level. Examples include Family Resource Centres, Community Youth Networks, Boys and Girls Clubs, etc.*

Confidentiality *Protecting the confidentiality of a respondent means that information about an individual will not be made available to anyone outside the immediate survey project and results will be presented in aggregate form only.*

Criminal Harassment *Criminal harassment is often called stalking, and causes you to fear for your safety. Common forms of criminal harassment are when someone follows you, calls you at home, at a friend's house or at your workplace, or watches you.*

Cultural Abuse *When you are harmed as a result of practices condoned by their culture, religion or tradition, including female circumcision, rape-marriage and sexual slavery. Honor crimes against women are tolerated in many parts of the world; women are maimed or killed for falling in love with the wrong person, seeking divorce, committing adultery or even for being raped.*

CyberViolence *Occurs when a person is bullied, harassed and/or abused through means of technology such as instant messaging, chat rooms, text messaging, digital cameras, web cams, websites and blogs. Posting nasty messages or pictures, spreading rumors, or tricking people into revealing information about themselves and forwarding it to others are all ways to abuse, embarrass and intimidate people.*

Dating Violence *Dating violence can happen on a first date or with a regular partner at anytime within a relationship. It often occurs when a dating partner feels jealous, has been drinking, or when one partner says no to sex.*

Financial Abuse *When someone destroys your personal property, forces you to work, forbids you to have money, refuses to let you work or takes money needed to care for the family.*

Eliminate *To eradicate or end all occurrences of violent acts towards women by men.*

Emotional Abuse *When someone says or does something to make you feel stupid or worthless name calling, blaming all of the problems in your relationship on you, humiliating or belittling you in front of others.*

EAP *Employee Assistance Program*

Family *A group of people affiliated by a common ancestry, affinity or co-residence.*

Family Violence *Some people abuse members of their own family. Violence in families can occur when people are married or living together. It can be kids bullying their parents/guardians or siblings, or it might be parents/guardians abusing the kids. It might also be parents/guardians being abusive to each other. When children are exposed to family violence they can become sad, angry, afraid, depressed, or feel guilty and helpless to do anything about the abuse.*

Gender Equality *Is the goal of the equality of the genders or the sexes.*

Gender Inequality *Refers to the obvious or hidden disparity between individuals due to gender.*

Government *Provincial and federal government agencies and departments including the education and court system.*

Health and Community Services *The Department of Health and Community Services ensures that the people of Newfoundland and Labrador have access to services and programs enabling individuals, families and communities to achieve optimal health.*

Health Professionals Professional people employed and providing service in the health and medical field. Examples include doctors, nurses and social workers.

Information Verbal or written material providing information on the prevention of male violence against women.

Internet Violence See Cyber Violence.

Main Reason Primary or most important reason.

Majority A subset that is more than half of the total amount.

Male Male human, regardless of age.

Media The usage of radio, television, newspapers, and/or magazines, to reach or influence people widely.

Neglect When someone has the responsibility to provide care or assistance for you but does not. This can include not paying the bills or not providing medication, shelter, food or clean clothing.

Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency (NLSA) The NLSA is the central point within Government for the collection, management and distribution of economic, social, demographic and fiscal data relating to Newfoundland and Labrador. The Agency is governed by legislation introduced in 1977. The NLSA is the official Statistical Focal Point for Statistics Canada.

Offender A man who has inflicted any type of violent or abusive act towards a woman.

Physical Abuse When someone uses a part of their body or an object to control your actions; pushing, shoving, pinning or holding a person down, slapping, kicking, assault with a weapon; the extreme is murder.

Prevention To stop all violent and or abusive acts against women by men.

Privacy It is the ability of an individual or group to keep their lives and personal affairs out of public view, or to control the flow of information about them. Privacy is the ability of an individual or organization to reveal oneself selectively. Privacy is sometimes related to anonymity although it is often most highly valued by people who are publicly known. Privacy can be seen as

an aspect of security — one in which trade-offs between the interests of one group and another can become particularly clear.

Public Awareness Campaign *An organized, systematic effort through various communications media to alert the general population of a given area to anything of significant interest or concern.*

Published Materials *Written materials printed for providing information to the general public, for example newspapers, magazines and brochures.*

Psychological Abuse *When someone uses threats and causes fear in you to gain control. Examples include threatening harm to you, your children or your family if you leave, or when an individual threatens to harm themselves.*

RCMP *Royal Canadian Mounted Police*

Reach Out. Take Action Against Violence *A project of the Violence Prevention Initiative, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.*

Respondent *The person being interviewed.*

RNC *Royal Newfoundland Constabulary*

Safe Home *Temporary accommodations in communities where transition houses do not exist. A safe home may be a rental apartment, private home or hotel unit.*

Second-Stage Housing *Help women who have left abusive relationships make long-term plans for independent living. Women and their children usually stay in a second-stage house for 9-12 months.*

Services *Any place, organization or person a woman who is a victim of male violence and /or abuse can access for help.*

Sexual Abuse *When someone forces you to take part in sexual activity when you do not want to, touches you in a sexual manner against your will, or forces you to perform sexual acts that you find degrading or painful.*

Slogan *A memorable motto or phrase used as a repetitive expression of an idea or purpose.*

Society *All members of the community combined, for example individuals, government, media.*

Spiritual Abuse *When someone tries to prevent you from practicing your religious or spiritual beliefs, making fun of your beliefs, forcing you to raise your children in another religion or spiritual choice, and using these beliefs to control you.*

Spiritual/Faith-Based Groups *Faith-based organizations play an active role in serving members of their faith and supporting their communities. Regardless of their cause, these organizations strive to create stewardship, not just through financial support but also through volunteer work and other community involvement.*

Statistics Agency Act *Legislation introduced in 1977 that enables the NLSA to collect, manage and disseminate economic, social, demographic and fiscal data relating to Newfoundland and Labrador. All employees of the NLSA are sworn in under the act and once done so have a legal obligation to ensure the confidentiality of all information at all times.*

Transition House *Provides temporary housing in a safe, secure environment for women and their children leaving abusive relationships. Women and their children usually stay in a transition house for less than a month.*

Verbal Abuse *When someone uses language, whether spoken or written, to cause you harm. Criticism, cursing, name calling, insults, recalling your past mistakes, expressing negative expectations, yelling, and expressing distrust are all are forms of verbal abuse.*

Victim *A woman who has been abused in any form by a man.*

Violence *Is when someone does or says something to hurt or have control over another person. Violence is a desire to hurt, threaten, or frighten someone else on purpose. It is usually repeated over time and takes many forms.*

Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) *The VPI of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador reflects government's commitment to addressing the problem of violence in this province. The Initiative is a six year, multi-departmental, government-community partnership to find long-term solutions to the problem of violence against those most at risk in our society - women, children, seniors, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable people who are victims of violence because of their race, ethnicity, sexual orientation or economic status.*

Woman *Female human, regardless of age.*

Women's Organizations *Organizations which primarily serve women. Generally, they are not-for profit, civil society organizations that operate at the community level, such as Women's Centre's. However, they may also be provincial in scope, such as the Multicultural Women's Organization of NL, or even have a provincially legislated mandate, such as the Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women.*

Women's Policy Office (WPO) *The WPO is the central agency within the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador which coordinates the development of programs and policies for the benefit of women in the province.*

Women's Shelter *A place of temporary refuge and support for women escaping violent situations, such as rape, and domestic violence.*

Workplace *A person's place of employment.*

Workplace Violence *Any form of harassment, violence or abuse of any nature experienced in your place of work by a superior, co-worker or subordinate.*

Appendix B

Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey

June 2009

The Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency is conducting a survey on behalf of the Women's Policy Office. The purpose of this survey is to gauge public awareness of violence prevention campaigns, public awareness of types of violence and abuse, and available resources for victims.

Although participation in this survey is voluntary, your co-operation is important to ensure that the information collected is as accurate as possible.

The survey will only take 6-8 minutes and your answers will be kept strictly confidential as required by the *Statistics Agency Act*.

Section A: Gauging Public Awareness

1A. Are you aware of the slogan *Reach out. Take Action Against Violence*?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➤ Go to Question 2A

1B. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this slogan?

PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

☐ Television

☐ Radio

☐ Internet

☐ Published materials (newspapers, magazines, brochures)

☐ Other (Please specify): _____

2A. Are you aware of the *OutrageNL/Violence Against Youth awareness campaign*?

☐ Yes

☐ No ➤ Go to Question 3A

2B. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

- ☐ Television
- ☐ Posters
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Brochures
- ☐ Website
- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ Other (Please specify): _____

3A. Are you aware of the *Violence Against Older Adults* awareness campaign?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➤ Go to Question 4A

3B. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

- ☐ Television
- ☐ Posters
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Brochures
- ☐ Website
- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ Other (Please specify): _____

4A. Are you familiar with the *Duty to Report Child Abuse* awareness campaign?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➤ Go to Question 5A

4B. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

- ☐ Television
- ☐ Posters
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Brochures
- ☐ Website
- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ Other (Please specify): _____

Section B: Attitudes Toward Violence/Abuse Against Women

5A. When you think of violent and/or abusive acts committed by men against women, what types of violence and/or abuse come to mind?

PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

NOTE: LIST NOT TO BE READ BY INTERVIEWER

- ☐ Physical
- ☐ Sexual (including sexual harassment and incest)
- ☐ Psychological (including stalking)
- ☐ Emotional
- ☐ Economic/Financial
- ☐ Neglect
- ☐ Spiritual
- ☐ Cultural
- ☐ Verbal
- ☐ Other (Please specify): _____
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

5B. In which situations do you believe these acts are most likely to occur?

PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.

NOTE: LIST NOT TO BE READ BY INTERVIEWER

- ☐ Family/Domestic
- ☐ Dating
- ☐ Workplace
- ☐ Cyber/Internet
- ☐ Other (Please specify): _____
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

6. In your opinion, who should be responsible for combating and eliminating male Violence and/or abuse against women?

PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.

NOTE: LIST NOT TO BE READ BY INTERVIEWER

- ☐ Justice System (including: court system, sentencing, legal aid)
- ☐ Government (including: policies, programs and legislation)
- ☐ Police (RNC/RCMP)
- ☐ Health Professionals (including doctors, counsellors, social workers)
- ☐ Community Organizations
- ☐ Women's Organizations (including: transition houses, shelters, Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women)
- ☐ Spiritual/faith—based groups (i.e. Salvation Army)
- ☐ Media (newspapers, radio, television)
- ☐ Family/friends (of victim and offender)
- ☐ All of society (collectively)
- ☐ Women
- ☐ Men
- ☐ Offender
- ☐ Victim
- ☐ Other (Please specify): _____
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

7. In your opinion, what steps would be most effective to combat and eliminate male violence and/or abuse against women?

PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.

NOTE: LIST NOT TO BE READ BY INTERVIEWER

- ☐ Increased education and awareness (through schools, government programs)
- ☐ Stricter penalties for offenders
- ☐ Measures to improve gender equality (close salary gap)
- ☐ Elimination of social stigma associated with such abuse
- ☐ More services for victims
- ☐ Improved access to services
- ☐ Media
- ☐ Treatment centres for offenders (i.e.: John Howard Society)
- ☐ Other (Please specify): _____
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

8. Where you would send someone for information on the prevention of male violence and/or abuse against women?

RESOURCE

- ☐ a. RNC/RCMP
- ☐ b. Sexual Assault Crisis and Prevention Centre
- ☐ c. Shelters/Transition Houses
- ☐ d. Women's Centres
- ☐ e. Community Groups (Senior's Resource Centre, Citizen's Crime Prevention Association, Transition House Association)
- ☐ f. Hospital
- ☐ g. Family doctor/medical clinic
- ☐ h. Public Health Nursing
- ☐ i. Mental Health Services/Crisis Line
- ☐ j. Faith-based groups (i.e.: church)
- ☐ k. Lawyer/legal services
- ☐ l. Victims Services
- ☐ m. Government (including HRLE, HCS, NLHC, VPI, HRC)
- ☐ n. Regional Coordinating Committees
- ☐ o. Family/friends/co-workers
- ☐ p. School (including post secondary institutions)
- ☐ q. Phone book/yellow pages
- ☐ r. Workplace
- ☐ s. Internet
- ☐ t. Other
- ☐ u. Don't Know
- ☐ v. Refused

9. What services are you aware of that help victims of male violence and/or abuse against women?

RESOURCE

- ☐ a. RNC/RCMP
- ☐ b. Sexual Assault Crisis and Prevention Centre
- ☐ c. Shelters/Transition Houses
- ☐ d. Women's Centres
- ☐ e. Community Groups (Senior's Resource Centre, Citizen's Crime Prevention Association, Transition House Association)
- ☐ f. Hospital
- ☐ g. Family doctor/medical clinic
- ☐ h. Public Health Nursing
- ☐ i. Mental Health Services/Crisis Line
- ☐ j. Faith-based groups (i.e.: church)
- ☐ k. Lawyer/legal services
- ☐ l. Victims Services
- ☐ m. Government (including HRLE, HCS, NLHC, VPI, HRC)
- ☐ n. Regional Coordinating Committees
- ☐ o. Family/friends/co-workers
- ☐ p. School (including post secondary institutions)
- ☐ q. Phone book/yellow pages
- ☐ r. Workplace
- ☐ s. Internet
- ☐ t. Other
- ☐ u. Don't Know
- ☐ v. Refused

10. What can you do to end male violence/abuse against women?

- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refuse

Section C: Demographics

11. **Gender**
- ☐ Male
 - ☐ Female
12. **Which category best describes your age?**
- ☐ 18-25
 - ☐ 26-34
 - ☐ 35-44
 - ☐ 45-54
 - ☐ 55 +
13. **What is the highest level of education you have completed?**
- ☐ Less than high school
 - ☐ High school diploma
 - ☐ Some University
 - ☐ Undergraduate Degree
 - ☐ Graduate Degree
 - ☐ Medical Degree
 - ☐ Some College/Trade School
 - ☐ College/Trade School diploma
 - ☐ Other post secondary
 - ☐ Don't Know
 - ☐ Refused
14. **What is your current marital status?**
- ☐ Single
 - ☐ Married
 - ☐ Separated
 - ☐ Divorced
 - ☐ Common law
 - ☐ Widowed
 - ☐ Don't Know
 - ☐ Refused

15. Which of the following categories best describes your total household income (before taxes)?

- ☐ Under \$25,000
- ☐ \$25, 001 – \$35,000
- ☐ \$35, 001 – \$45,000
- ☐ \$45, 001 – \$55,000
- ☐ \$55, 001 – \$75,000
- ☐ \$75, 001 – \$100, 000
- ☐ Over \$100, 000
- ☐ Don't Know
- ☐ Refused

Appendix C

Data Tables

Women's Policy Office
Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey 2009

Section A: Final Tables

τ 1. 1a. Are you aware of the slogan Reach out. Take Action Against Violence?

	Total Surveys
Yes	62.0%
No	38.0%
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009* Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

τ 2. 1b. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this slogan?

	Total Surveys
Television	60.4%
Radio	25.2%
Internet	...
Published materials (newspapers, magazines, brochures)	19.6%
Other (Please specify):	5.6%
Don't Know	9.2%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

τ 3. 1b. "Other": Through which types of media did you become familiar with this slogan?

	Total Surveys
Work/School/Community Organizations	66.7%
Word of Mouth	26.7%
Other	6.7%
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009* Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 4. 2a. Are you aware of the OutrageNL/Violence Against Youth awareness campaign?

	Total Surveys
Yes	45.2%
No	54.8%
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009* Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 5. 2b. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Total Surveys
Television	70.3%
Posters	6.6%
Radio	12.6%
Brochures	...
Website	...
Newspaper	11.5%
Other (Please specify):	11.0%
Don't Know	...

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 6. 2b. "Other": Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Total Surveys
Work/School/Community Organizations	60.0%
Word of Mouth	30.0%
Other	10.0%
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009* Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

τ 7. 3a. Are you aware of the Violence Against Older Adults awareness campaign?

	Total Surveys
Yes	61.8%
No	38.2%
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

τ 8. 3b. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Total Surveys
Television	61.2%
Posters	6.4%
Radio	24.8%
Brochures	...
Website	...
Newspaper	11.2%
Other (Please specify):	9.2%
Don't Know	...

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

τ 9. 3b. "Other": Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Total Surveys
Work/School/Community Organizations	60.9%
Word of Mouth	30.4%
Other	8.7%
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 10. 4b. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Total Surveys
Television	54.0%
Posters	...
Radio	30.6%
Brochures	...
Website	...
Newspaper	13.3%
Other (Please specify):	16.9%
Don't Know	8.5%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 11. 4b. "Other": Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Total Surveys
Work/School/Community Organizations	83.3%
Word of Mouth	9.5%
Other	7.1%
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 12. 5a. When you think of violent and/or abusive acts committed by men against women, what types of violence and/or abuse come to mind?

	Total Surveys
Physical	84.6%
Sexual (including sexual harassment and incest)	18.6%
Psychological (including stalking)	20.8%
Emotional	21.8%
Economic/Financial	...
Neglect	...
Cultural	...
Verbal	36.5%
Other (Please specify)	...
Don't Know	6.9%
Refused	...

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 13. 5b. In which types of relationships do you believe these acts are most likely to occur?

	Total Surveys
Family/Domestic	62.0%
Dating	25.3%
Workplace	...
Cyber/Internet	...
Other (please specify)	20.3%
Don't Know	16.6%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 14. 6. In your opinion, who should be responsible for combating and eliminating male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Total Surveys
Justice System (including: court system, sentencing, and legal aid)	10.9%
Government (including: policies, programs, and legislation)	15.1%
Police (RNC/RCMP)	12.2%
Health Professionals (including: doctors, counsellors, and social workers)	...
Community Organizations	...
Women's Organizations (including: transition houses, shelters, Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women)	...
Spiritual/Faith based groups (i.e. Salvation Army)	...
Media (newspapers, radio, television)	...
Family/friends (of victim and offender)	...
All of society (collectively)	21.6%
Women	20.8%
Men	21.6%
Offender	7.4%
Victim	8.2%
Other (Please specify)	6.9%
Don't Know	12.2%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 15. 6. "Other": In your opinion, who should be responsible for combating and eliminating male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Total Surveys
Parents/Educators	37.0%
Witnesses to such abuse	22.2%
Other	40.7%
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 16. 7. In your opinion, what steps would be most effective to combat and eliminate male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Total Surveys
Increased education and awareness (through schools, government programs)	31.3%
Stricter penalties for offenders	25.6%
Elimination of social stigma associated with such abuse	...
More services for victims	7.4%
Improved access to services	...
Media	...
Treatment centres for offenders (i.e. John Howard Society)	6.0%
Other (Please specify)	23.6%
Don't Know	20.1%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 17. 7. "Other": In your opinion, what steps would be most effective to combat and eliminate male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Total Surveys
Report abuse/escape relationship	62.1%
Counselling	7.4%
None	...
Other	...
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 18. 8. Where would you send someone for information on the prevention of male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Total Surveys
RNC/RCMP	29.7%
Sexual Assault Crisis and Prevention Centre	...
Shelters/Transition Houses	13.7%
Women's Centres	11.5%
Community Groups (Senior's Resource Centre, Citizen's Crime Prevention Association, Transition House Association)	6.0%
Hospital	...
Family doctor/medical clinic	7.5%
Public Health Nursing	...
Mental Health Services/Crisis Line	...
Faith-based groups (i.e. church)	...
Lawyer/legal services	...
Victims Services	...
Government (including HRLE, HCS, NLHC, VPI, HRC)	16.0%
Regional Coordinating Committees	...
Family/friends/co-workers	...
School (including post secondary institutions)	...
Phone book/yellow pages	...
Internet	8.7%
Other (Please specify):	6.5%
Don't Know	21.4%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 19. 8. "Other": Where would you send someone for information on the prevention of male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Total Surveys
Counsellors	50.0%
Other	50.0%
Total	100.0%

Source: Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 20. 9. What services are you aware of that help victims of male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Total Surveys
RNC/RCMP	12.4%
Sexual Assault Crisis and Prevention Centre	...
Shelters/Transition Houses	38.5%
Women's Centres	16.4%
Community Groups (Senior's Resource Centre, Citizen's Crime Prevention Association, Transition House Association)	...
Hospital	...
Family doctor/medical clinic	...
Public Health Nursing	...
Mental Health Services/Crisis Line	...
Faith-based groups (i.e. church)	...
Victims Services	...
Government (including HRLE, HCS, NLHC,VPI, HRC)	12.9%
Family/friends/co-workers	...
School (including post secondary institutions)	...
Phone book/yellow pages	...
Workplace	...
Internet	...
Other (Please specify):	...
Don't Know	32.0%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 21. 9. "Other": What services are you aware of that help victims of male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Total Surveys
Counsellors	46.7%
Other	53.3%
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 22. 10. What can you do to end male violence/abuse against women?

	Total Surveys
Offer aid to victims	53.3%
Increase education and awareness	23.5%
Set personal example	12.2%
Very little/nothing	...
Other	6.0%
Don't know	...
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009* Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 23. 11. Which category best describes your age?

	Total Surveys
18 - 34	17.6%
35 - 44	19.9%
45 - 54	26.1%
55+	36.5%
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009* Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 24. 12. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

	Total Surveys
Less than high school	21.3%
High school diploma	22.1%
Some University	5.2%
Undergraduate Degree	13.6%
Graduate Degree	7.4%
Medical Degree	...
Some College/Trade School	6.9%
College/Trade School diploma	21.1%
Other post secondary (Please specify):	...
Total	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009* Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 25. 13. What is your current marital status?

	Total Surveys
Single	14.9%
Married	68.7%
Separated	...
Divorced	...
Common law	6.7%
Widowed	...
Refused	...
Total	100.0%

Source: Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 26. 14. Which of the following best describes your total household income (before taxes)?

	Total Surveys
Under \$25,000	15.1%
\$25,001 - \$35,000	14.9%
\$35,001 - \$45,000	16.4%
\$45,001 - \$55,000	8.7%
\$55,001 - \$75,000	13.2%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	8.4%
Over \$100,000	12.4%
Don't Know	...
Refused	7.7%
Total	100.0%

Source: Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 27. ... SUPPRESSED DUE TO CONFIDENTIALITY OR DATA QUALITY (<5%)

NOTE: NO NEW CODES CREATED FOR "OTHER" CATEGORY FOR Q5A OR Q5B

Women's Policy Office
Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey 2009

Section B: Final Tables by Gender

T 28. 1a. Are you aware of the slogan Reach out. Take Action Against Violence?

	Male	Female
Yes	61.7%	62.2%
No	38.3%	37.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009*
 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 29. 1b. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this slogan?

	Male	Female
Television	59.8%	60.7%
Radio	27.6%	23.9%
Internet
Published materials (newspapers, magazines, brochures)	16.1%	21.5%
Other (Please specify):	8.0%	...
Don't Know	9.2%	9.2%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
 Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 30. 1b. "Other": Through which types of media did you become familiar with this slogan?

	Male	Female
Work/School/Community Organizations	85.7%	50.0%
Word of Mouth	14.3%	37.5%
Other	...	12.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009*
 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 31. 2a. Are you aware of the OutrageNL/Violence Against Youth awareness campaign?

	Male	Female
Yes	48.2%	43.5%
No	51.8%	56.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009*
Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 32. 2b. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Male	Female
Television	66.2%	72.8%
Posters	5.9%	7.0%
Radio	14.7%	11.4%
Brochures
Website
Newspaper	13.2%	10.5%
Other (Please specify):	16.2%	7.9%
Don't Know

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 33. 2b. "Other": Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Male	Female
Work/School/Community Organizations	45.5%	77.8%
Word of Mouth	36.4%	22.2%
Other	18.2%	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009*
Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 34. 3a. Are you aware of the Violence Against Older Adults awareness campaign?

	Male	Female
Yes	60.3%	62.6%
No	39.7%	37.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009
Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 35. 3b. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Male	Female
Television	60.5%	61.6%
Posters	...	8.5%
Radio	38.4%	17.7%
Brochures
Website
Newspaper	9.3%	12.2%
Other (Please specify):	7.0%	10.4%
Don't Know

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 36. 3b. "Other": Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Male	Female
Work/School/Community Organizations	66.7%	58.8%
Word of Mouth	33.3%	29.4%
Other	...	11.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009
Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 37. 4b. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Male	Female
Television	57.4%	51.9%
Posters
Radio	39.4%	25.3%
Brochures
Website
Newspaper	14.9%	12.3%
Other (Please specify):	18.1%	16.2%
Don't Know	...	11.7%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 38. 4b. "Other": Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	Male	Female
Work/School/Community Organizations	82.4%	84.0%
Word of Mouth	5.9%	...
Other	11.8%	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009
Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 39. 5a. When you think of violent and/or abusive acts committed by men against women, what types of violence and/or abuse come to mind?

	Male	Female
Physical	83.0%	85.5%
Sexual (including sexual harassment and incest)	17.0%	19.5%
Psychological (including stalking)	19.1%	21.8%
Emotional	14.9%	25.6%
Economic/Financial
Neglect
Cultural
Verbal	35.5%	37.0%
Other (Please specify)
Don't Know	7.8%	6.5%
Refused

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 40. 5b. In which types of relationships do you believe these acts are most likely to occur?

	Male	Female
Family/Domestic	53.9%	66.4%
Dating	23.4%	26.3%
Workplace
Cyber/Internet
Other (please specify)	19.9%	20.6%
Don't Know	25.5%	11.8%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 41. 6. In your opinion, who should be responsible for combating and eliminating male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Male	Female
Justice System (including: court system, sentencing, and legal aid)	10.6%	11.1%
Government (including: policies, programs, and legislation)	16.3%	14.5%
Police (RNC/RCMP)	11.3%	12.6%
Health Professionals (including: doctors, counsellors, and social workers)
Community Organizations
Women's Organizations (including: transition houses, shelters, Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women)
Spiritual/Faith based groups (i.e. Salvation Army)
Media (newspapers, radio, television)
Family/friends (of victim and offender)
All of society (collectively)	19.9%	22.5%
Women	18.4%	22.1%
Men	33.3%	15.3%
Offender	6.4%	8.0%
Victim	5.0%	9.9%
Other (Please specify)	7.1%	6.9%
Don't Know	8.5%	14.1%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 42. 6. "Other": In your opinion, who should be responsible for combating and eliminating male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Male	Female
Parents/Educators	44.4%	33.3%
Witnesses to such abuse	22.2%	22.2%
Other	33.3%	44.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009
Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 43. 7. In your opinion, what steps would be most effective to combat and eliminate male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Male	Female
Increased education and awareness (through schools, government programs)	31.9%	30.9%
Stricter penalties for offenders	29.1%	23.7%
Elimination of social stigma associated with such abuse
More services for victims	5.0%	8.8%
Improved access to services
Media
Treatment centres for offenders (i.e. John Howard Society)	...	6.9%
Other (Please specify)	20.6%	25.2%
Don't Know	19.1%	20.6%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 44. 7. "Other": In your opinion, what steps would be most effective to combat and eliminate male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Male	Female
Report abuse/escape relationship	51.7%	66.7%
Counselling	10.3%	6.1%
None
Other	37.9%	...
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009
Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 45. 8. Where would you send someone for information on the prevention of male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Male	Female
RNC/RCMP	37.1%	25.7%
Sexual Assault Crisis and Prevention Centre
Shelters/Transition Houses	10.7%	15.3%
Women's Centres	9.3%	12.6%
Community Groups (Senior's Resource Centre, Citizen's Crime Prevention Association, Transition House Association)	7.9%	5.0%
Hospital
Family doctor/medical clinic	...	9.6%
Public Health Nursing
Mental Health Services/Crisis Line
Faith-based groups (i.e. church)
Lawyer/legal services
Victims Services
Government (including HRLE, HCS, NLHC, VPI, HRC)	16.4%	15.7%
Regional Coordinating Committees
Family/friends/co-workers
School (including post secondary institutions)
Phone book/yellow pages
Internet	10.0%	8.0%
Other (Please specify):	7.9%	5.7%
Don't Know	23.6%	20.3%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 46. 8. "Other": Where would you send someone for information on the prevention of male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Male	Female
Counsellors	27.3%	66.7%
Other	72.7%	33.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009
Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 47. 9. What services are you aware of that help victims of male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Male	Female
RNC/RCMP	12.8%	12.2%
Sexual Assault Crisis and Prevention Centre
Shelters/Transition Houses	32.6%	41.6%
Women's Centres	17.0%	16.0%
Community Groups (Senior's Resource Centre, Citizen's Crime Prevention Association, Transition House Association)
Hospital
Family doctor/medical clinic
Public Health Nursing
Mental Health Services/Crisis Line
Faith-based groups (i.e. church)
Victims Services
Government (including HRLE, HCS, NLHC, VPI, HRC)	14.9%	11.8%
Family/friends/co-workers
School (including post secondary institutions)
Phone book/yellow pages
Workplace
Internet
Other (Please specify):
Don't Know	36.9%	29.4%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 48. 9. "Other": What services are you aware of that help victims of male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Male	Female
Counsellors	50.0%	45.5%
Other	50.0%	54.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009

Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 49. 10. What can you do to end male violence/abuse against women?

	Male	Female
Offer aid to victims	44.7%	58.0%
Increase education and awareness	27.2%	21.5%
Set personal example	13.2%	11.7%
Very little/nothing
Other	7.9%	...
Don't know
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009*
 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 50. 11. Which category best describes your age?

	Male	Female
18 - 34	17.0%	17.9%
35 - 44	18.4%	20.6%
45 - 54	24.1%	27.1%
55+	40.4%	34.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009*
 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 51. 12. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

	Male	Female
Less than high school	23.4%	20.2%
High school diploma	19.1%	23.7%
Some University	7.8%	...
Undergraduate Degree	10.6%	15.3%
Graduate Degree	7.1%	7.6%
Medical Degree
Some College/Trade School	8.5%	6.1%
College/Trade School diploma	21.3%	21.0%
Other post secondary (Please specify):
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009*
 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 52. 13. What is your current marital status?

	Male	Female
Single	21.3%	11.5%
Married	67.4%	69.5%
Separated
Divorced
Common law	5.7%	7.3%
Widowed	...	5.7%
Refused
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009
 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

T 53. 14. Which of the following best describes your total household income (before taxes)?

	Male	Female
Under \$25,000	16.3%	14.5%
\$25,001 - \$35,000	15.6%	14.5%
\$35,001 - \$45,000	24.1%	12.2%
\$45,001 - \$55,000	9.2%	...
\$55,001 - \$75,000	12.1%	13.7%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	...	10.7%
Over \$100,000	9.9%	13.7%
Don't Know
Refused	...	9.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009
 Compiled by NLSA on August 7, 2009

... SUPPRESSED DUE TO CONFIDENTIALITY OR DATA QUALITY (<5%)

NOTE: NO NEW CODES CREATED FOR "OTHER" CATEGORY FOR Q5A OR Q5B

Women's Policy Office
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Section C: Final Tables by Age

T 54. 1a. Are you aware of the slogan Reach out. Take Action Against Violence?

	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55 +
Yes	46.2%	47.8%	67.5%	61.0%	67.1%
No	53.8%	52.2%	32.5%	39.0%	32.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009*
 Compiled by NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 55. 1b. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this slogan?

	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55 +
Television	41.7%	63.6%	50.0%	53.1%	72.4%
Radio	...	18.2%	27.8%	29.7%	25.5%
Internet	16.7%
Published materials (newspapers, magazines, brochures)	50.0%	18.2%	18.5%	25.0%	13.3%
Other (Please specify):	25.0%	...	5.6%
Don't Know	8.3%	18.2%	13.0%	...	8.2%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 56. 2a. Are you aware of the OutrageNL/Violence Against Youth awareness campaign?

	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55 +
Yes	34.6%	37.0%	52.5%	45.7%	45.2%
No	65.4%	63.0%	47.5%	54.3%	54.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009*
 Compiled by NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 57. 2b. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55 +
Television	66.7%	58.8%	73.8%	68.8%	72.7%
Posters	22.2%	5.9%	9.5%	10.4%	...
Radio	...	17.6%	7.1%	6.3%	21.2%
Brochures	...	5.9%
Website
Newspaper	...	17.6%	...	8.3%	18.2%
Other (Please specify):	11.1%	5.9%	9.5%	10.4%	13.6%
Don't Know	11.1%	11.8%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 58. 3a. Are you aware of the Violence Against Older Adults awareness campaign?

	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55 +
Yes	53.8%	39.1%	65.0%	68.6%	63.7%
No	46.2%	60.9%	35.0%	31.4%	36.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009
Compiled by NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 59. 3b. Through which types of media did you become familiar with this campaign?

	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55 +
Television	33.3%	55.6%	59.6%	69.4%	61.3%
Posters	20.0%	8.3%	5.4%
Radio	13.3%	27.8%	26.9%	19.4%	29.0%
Brochures	5.8%
Website	20.0%
Newspaper	...	16.7%	...	11.1%	16.1%
Other (Please specify):	20.0%	16.7%	11.5%	5.6%	7.5%
Don't Know	6.7%	...	7.7%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 60. 5a. When you think of violent and/or abusive acts committed by men against women, what types of violence and/or abuse come to mind?

	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55 +
Physical	88.5%	87.0%	93.8%	87.6%	76.0%
Sexual (including sexual harassment and incest)	15.4%	23.9%	21.3%	15.2%	18.5%
Psychological (including stalking)	11.5%	26.1%	21.3%	32.4%	12.3%
Emotional	30.8%	41.3%	27.5%	18.1%	13.7%
Economic/Financial
Neglect
Cultural
Verbal	38.5%	32.6%	46.3%	34.3%	33.6%
Other (Please specify)
Don't Know	15.1%
Refused

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 61. 5b. In which types of relationships do you believe these acts are most likely to occur?

	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55 +
Family/Domestic	61.5%	58.7%	68.8%	60.0%	61.0%
Dating	42.3%	19.6%	32.5%	23.8%	21.2%
Workplace	7.7%
Cyber/Internet
Other (please specify)	19.2%	19.6%	20.0%	25.7%	17.1%
Don't Know	7.7%	15.2%	16.3%	12.4%	21.9%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 62. 6. In your opinion, who should be responsible for combating and eliminating male violence and/or abuse against women?

	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55 +
Justice System (including: court system, sentencing, etc.)	15.4%	...	13.8%	10.5%	11.6%
Government (including: policies, programs, and legislation)	15.4%	8.7%	15.0%	12.4%	19.2%
Police (RNC/RCMP)	19.2%	...	16.3%	10.5%	12.3%
Health Professionals (including: doctors, counsellors, etc.)
Community Organizations
Women's Organizations (transition houses, shelters, etc.)
Spiritual/Faith based groups (i.e. Salvation Army)
Media (newspapers, radio, television)
Family/friends (of victim and offender)
All of society (collectively)	19.2%	34.8%	20.0%	25.7%	15.8%
Women	26.9%	23.9%	20.0%	23.8%	17.1%
Men	23.1%	23.9%	20.0%	20.0%	22.6%
Offender	7.7%	...	5.0%	...	11.6%
Victim	7.5%	9.5%	10.3%
Other (Please specify)	11.5%	6.5%	10.0%	5.7%	5.5%
Don't Know	...	15.2%	11.3%	10.5%	15.1%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.

Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 63. 7. In your opinion, what steps would be most effective to combat and eliminate male violence and/or abuse against women?

	18-25	26-34	35-44	45-54	55 +
Increased education and awareness (through schools, etc.)	38.5%	41.3%	33.8%	38.1%	20.5%
Stricter penalties for offenders	23.1%	21.7%	30.0%	27.6%	23.3%
Elimination of social stigma associated with such abuse
More services for victims	15.4%	17.4%	6.3%	6.7%	...
Improved access to services	7.7%
Media	11.5%
Treatment centres for offenders (i.e. John Howard Society)	7.5%	8.6%	...
Other (Please specify)	26.9%	23.9%	26.3%	21.9%	22.6%
Don't Know	7.7%	15.2%	13.8%	17.1%	29.5%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 4, 2009

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Section D: Final Tables by Gender by Age

T 64. 1a. Are you aware of the slogan Reach out. Take Action Against Violence?

Age Group		Gender		
		Male	Female	Total
18-25	Yes	38.5%	53.8%	46.2%
	No	61.5%	46.2%	53.8%
26-34	Yes	45.5%	48.6%	47.8%
	No	54.5%	51.4%	52.2%
35-44	Yes	61.5%	70.4%	67.5%
	No	38.5%	29.6%	32.5%
45-54	Yes	61.8%	60.6%	61.0%
	No	38.2%	39.4%	39.0%
55 +	Yes	70.2%	65.2%	67.1%
	No	29.8%	34.8%	32.9%

Source: Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009
 Compiled by NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 65. 2a. Are you aware of the OutrageNL/Violence Against Youth awareness campaign?

Age Group		Gender		
		Male	Female	Total
18-25	Yes	38.5%	30.8%	34.6%
	No	61.5%	69.2%	65.4%
26-34	Yes	18.2%	42.9%	37.0%
	No	81.8%	57.1%	63.0%
35-44	Yes	61.5%	48.1%	52.5%
	No	38.5%	51.9%	47.5%
45-54	Yes	44.1%	46.5%	45.7%
	No	55.9%	53.5%	54.3%
55 +	Yes	52.6%	40.4%	45.2%
	No	47.4%	59.6%	54.8%

Source: Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey, 2009
 Compiled by NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 66. 3a. Are you aware of the Violence Against Older Adults awareness campaign?

Age Group		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
18-25	Yes	46.2%	61.5%	53.8%
	No	53.8%	38.5%	46.2%
26-34	Yes	18.2%	45.7%	39.1%
	No	81.8%	54.3%	60.9%
35-44	Yes	61.5%	66.7%	65.0%
	No	38.5%	33.3%	35.0%
45-54	Yes	64.7%	70.4%	68.6%
	No	35.3%	29.6%	31.4%
55 +	Yes	68.4%	60.7%	63.7%
	No	31.6%	39.3%	36.3%

Source: *Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey*, 2009

Compiled by NLSA on September 4, 2009

Women's Policy Office
Preventing Male Violence Against Women Survey 2009

Section E: Final Tables by Marital Status

T 67. 5a. When you think of violent and/or abusive acts committed by men against women, what types of violence and/or abuse come to mind?

	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Common law	Widowed
Physical	80.0%	86.6%	85.7%	90.9%	77.8%	73.7%
Sexual (including sexual harassment and incest)	16.7%	17.3%	14.3%	27.3%	22.2%	36.8%
Psychological (including stalking)	18.3%	21.7%	42.9%	18.2%	7.4%	31.6%
Emotional	26.7%	19.9%	57.1%	27.3%	29.6%	5.3%
Economic/Financial	9.1%	...	5.3%
Neglect
Cultural	5.0%
Verbal	33.3%	36.8%	14.3%	54.5%	44.4%	26.3%
Other (Please specify)	7.4%	...
Don't Know	6.7%	6.5%	26.3%
Refused

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 4, 2009

T 68. 5b. In which types of relationships do you believe these acts are most likely to occur?

	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Common law	Widowed	Refused
Family/ Domestic	61.7%	60.6%	71.4%	81.8%	70.4%	57.9%	50.0%
Dating	36.7%	23.1%	42.9%	27.3%	18.5%	21.1%	50.0%
Workplace	6.7%	9.1%
Cyber/Internet	9.1%
Other (please specify)	16.7%	22.7%	...	9.1%	14.8%	15.8%	50.0%
Don't Know	16.7%	17.0%	14.3%	9.1%	14.8%	21.1%	...

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
 Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 3, 2009

T 69. 6. In your opinion, who should be responsible for combating and eliminating male violence and/or abuse against women?

	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Common law	Widowed	Refused
Justice System (including: court system, sentencing, etc.)	13.3%	10.5%	7.4%	26.3%	...
Government (including: policies, programs, and legislation)	13.3%	15.5%	14.3%	27.3%	7.4%	15.8%	50.0%
Police (RNC/RCMP)	8.3%	11.6%	...	27.3%	22.2%	15.8%	...
Health Professionals (including: doctors, counsellors, etc.)
Community Organizations	50.0%
Women's Organizations (transition houses, shelters, etc.)
Spiritual/Faith based groups (i.e. Salvation Army)	14.3%
Media (newspapers, radio, television)
Family/friends (of victim and offender)	14.3%
All of society (collectively)	28.3%	19.9%	42.9%	27.3%	22.2%	15.8%	...
Women	21.7%	21.3%	28.6%	18.2%	18.5%	10.5%	50.0%
Men	18.3%	23.5%	28.6%	18.2%	14.8%	15.8%	...
Offender	6.7%	7.6%	...	9.1%	11.1%	5.3%	...
Victim	10.0%	8.7%	14.3%	9.1%	...	5.3%	...
Other (Please specify)	11.7%	6.9%	7.4%
Don't Know	8.3%	13.4%	14.3%	...	7.4%	21.1%	...

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 4, 2009

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Section F: Final Tables by Education

T 70. 5b. In which types of relationships do you believe these acts are most likely to occur?

	Less than high school	High school diploma	Some University	Undergraduate Degree	Graduate Degree	Medical Degree	Some College/ Trade School	College/ Trade School diploma	Other post secondary (Please specify)
Family/ Domestic	50.0%	64.0%	95.2%	63.6%	80.0%	100.0%	53.6%	58.8%	57.1%
Dating	15.1%	23.6%	38.1%	34.5%	33.3%	50.0%	25.0%	27.1%	...
Workplace	14.3%
Cyber/ Internet
Other (please specify)	19.8%	20.2%	...	18.2%	32.1%	22.4%	28.6%
Don't Know	30.2%	12.4%	...	12.7%	14.3%	20.0%	14.3%
Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 3, 2009									

Women's Policy Office
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Section G: Final Tables by Household Income

T 71. 5b. In which types of relationships do you believe these acts are most likely to occur?

	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$35,000	\$35,001 - \$45,000	\$45,001 - \$55,000	\$55,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Don't Know	Refused
Family/Domestic	62.3%	53.3%	63.6%	60.0%	69.8%	64.7%	70.0%	38.5%	58.1%
Dating	19.7%	20.0%	19.7%	22.9%	26.4%	38.2%	32.0%	15.4%	38.7%
Workplace
Cyber/Internet
Other (please specify)	13.1%	26.7%	18.2%	11.4%	24.5%	29.4%	16.0%	23.1%	25.8%
Don't Know	21.3%	18.3%	19.7%	22.9%	7.5%	5.9%	16.0%	30.8%	12.9%

Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple responses. Final Results Compiled by the NLSA on September 3, 2009

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 28 evenly spaced horizontal black lines across its entire width, typical of standard notebook paper. The lines are thin and consistent in thickness. There are no margins, text, or other markings present on the page.

This image shows a full page of blank white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for writing or drawing. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 28 evenly spaced horizontal black lines across its entire width, typical of standard notebook paper. The background is a solid off-white color, and there are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency

Preventing Male Violence Against Women

—————Pre-evaluation Survey Report—————