



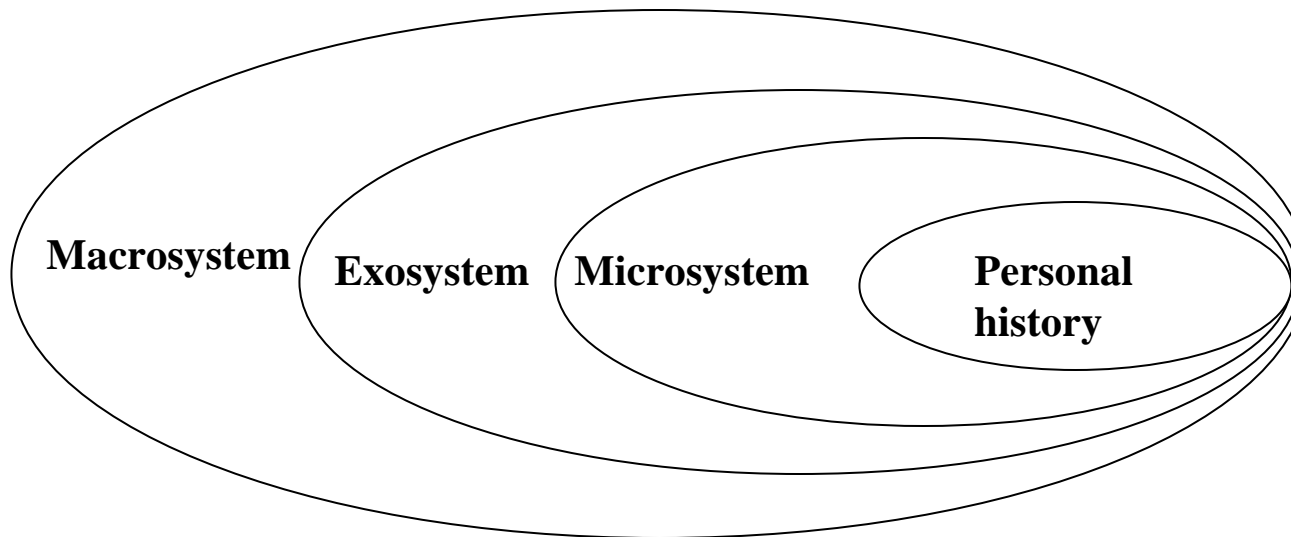
Correlates of violence against women

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Risk at multiple levels

Ecological model



Source: Heise (1998)

Correlates of IPV perpetration

| Individual | Relationship | Community | Society |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Attitudes supportive of IPV ■ Witnessing or experiencing violence as a child ■ Alcohol abuse ■ Mental health problems ■ Low education ■ Low income | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Male dominance in the family ■ Poor family functioning ■ Economic stress in the family ■ Social isolation ■ Male peer support for IPV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Traditional gender norms ■ Norms supportive of IPV ■ Concentrated poverty ■ Weak community sanctions ■ Few supports for victims | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Traditional gender norms ■ Norms supportive of IPV ■ High levels of crime and other violence ■ Laws and practices supportive of gender inequality ■ Low prosecution of offenders |

Correlates of sexual violence perpetration

| Individual | Relationship | Community | Society |
|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender ▪ Age ▪ Alcohol and drug use ▪ Attitudes and beliefs supportive of sexual violence ▪ Impulsive and antisocial behaviour ▪ Hostility toward women ▪ History of sexual abuse as a child ▪ Witnessing family violence as a child | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sexually aggressive peers ▪ Family environment characterized by physical violence ▪ Strongly patriarchal family environment ▪ Norms where family honour is considered more important than the safety of women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty, mediated through a crisis of male identity ▪ Lack of support from police and courts ▪ Norms tolerant of sexual violence ▪ Weak community sanctions for perpetrators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Norms supportive of sexual violence, male superiority, and sexual entitlement ▪ Weak laws and policies related to sexual violence and gender equality ▪ High levels of violence, conflict and displacement |

Correlates of IP femicide

| Individual | Relationship | Community | Society |
|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Male is highly controlling and possessive ■ Personality disorder ■ Access to firearms ■ Threats of homicide or suicide ■ Alcohol or drug abuse ■ Chronic unemployment ■ Escalation of violence ■ Violence during pregnancy ■ Stalking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Separation, especially within the context of power and control ■ Social isolation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Norms supporting gender inequality and IPV ■ Concentrated poverty ■ Weak community sanctions for IPV ■ Few supports for victims ■ Norms where family honour is considered more important than the safety of women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Norms and laws supporting gender inequality ■ Norms supportive of IPV ■ High levels of crime and other violence ■ Low prosecution of offenders for IPV |



International VAW Survey – IPV

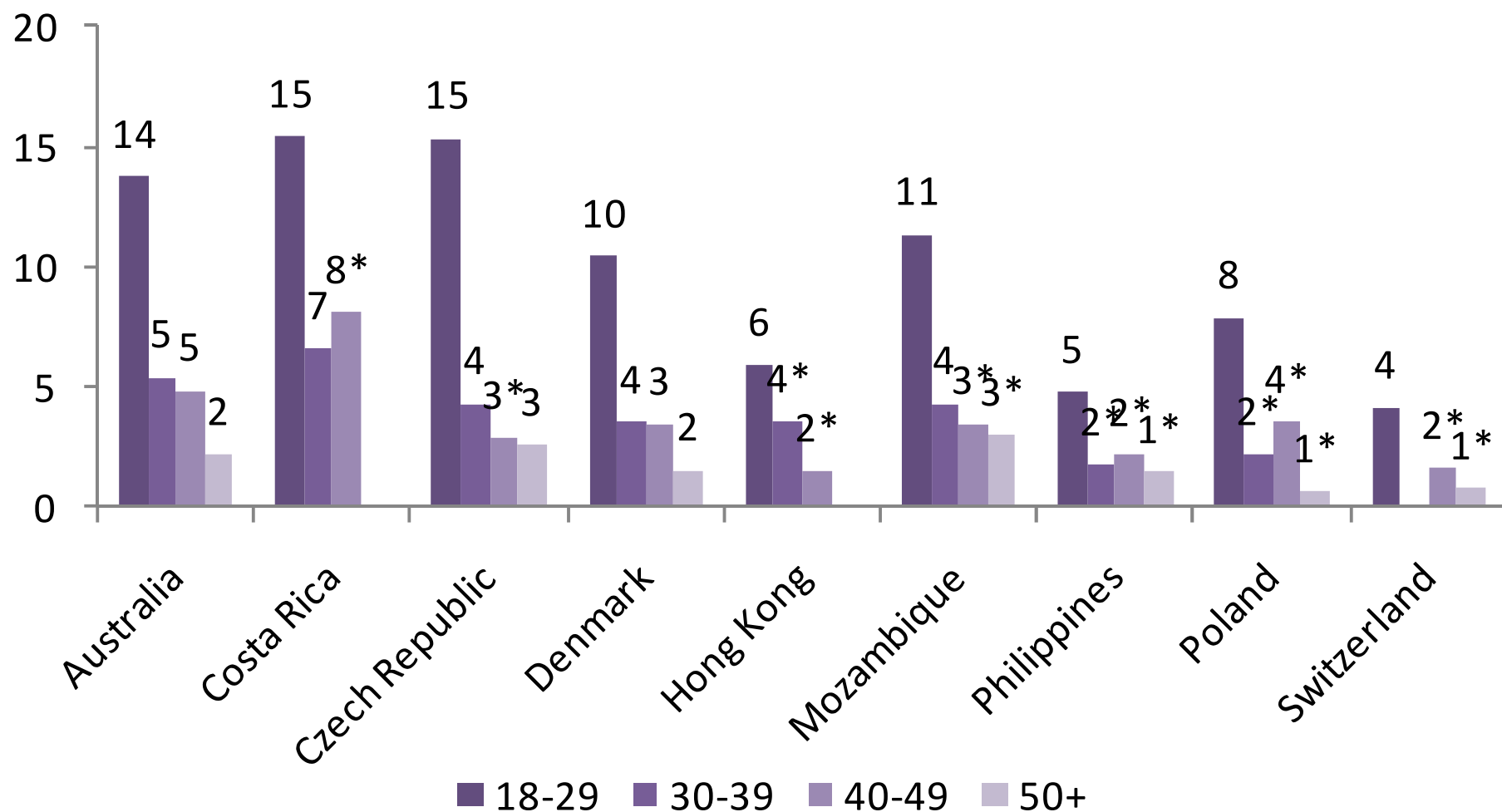
- Controlling and emotionally abusive behaviours
 - Sexual jealousy
 - Social isolation
 - Put-downs and name calling
 - Keeping track of whereabouts
 - Intentionally destroying property
- Male violent toward others outside the home
- Alcohol abuse
- Witnessing parental violence (women and partners)
- Experiencing physical violence in childhood (women and partners)



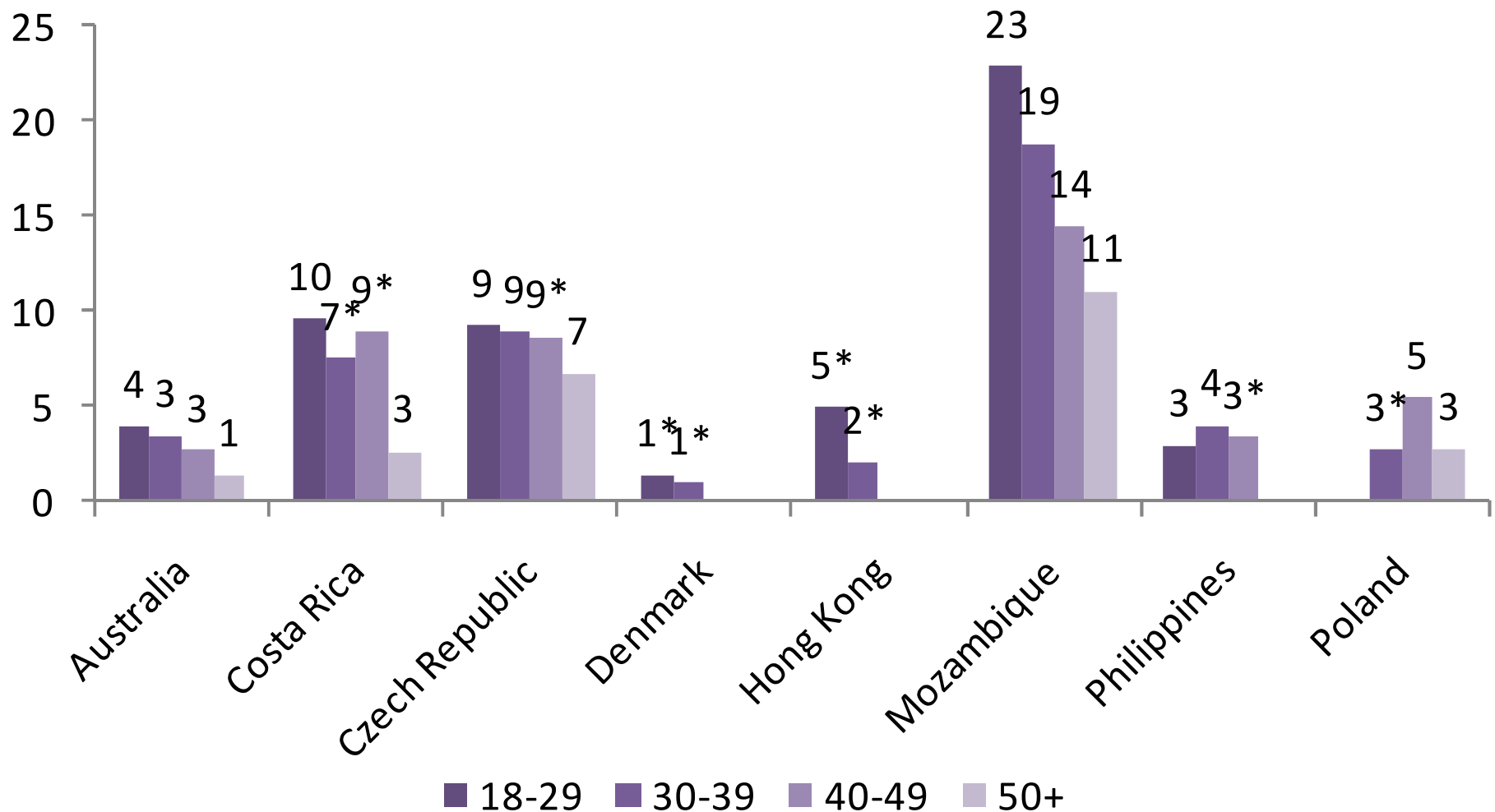
International VAW Survey – non-partner violence

- Age
- Experiencing physical violence or sexual violence in childhood (woman)

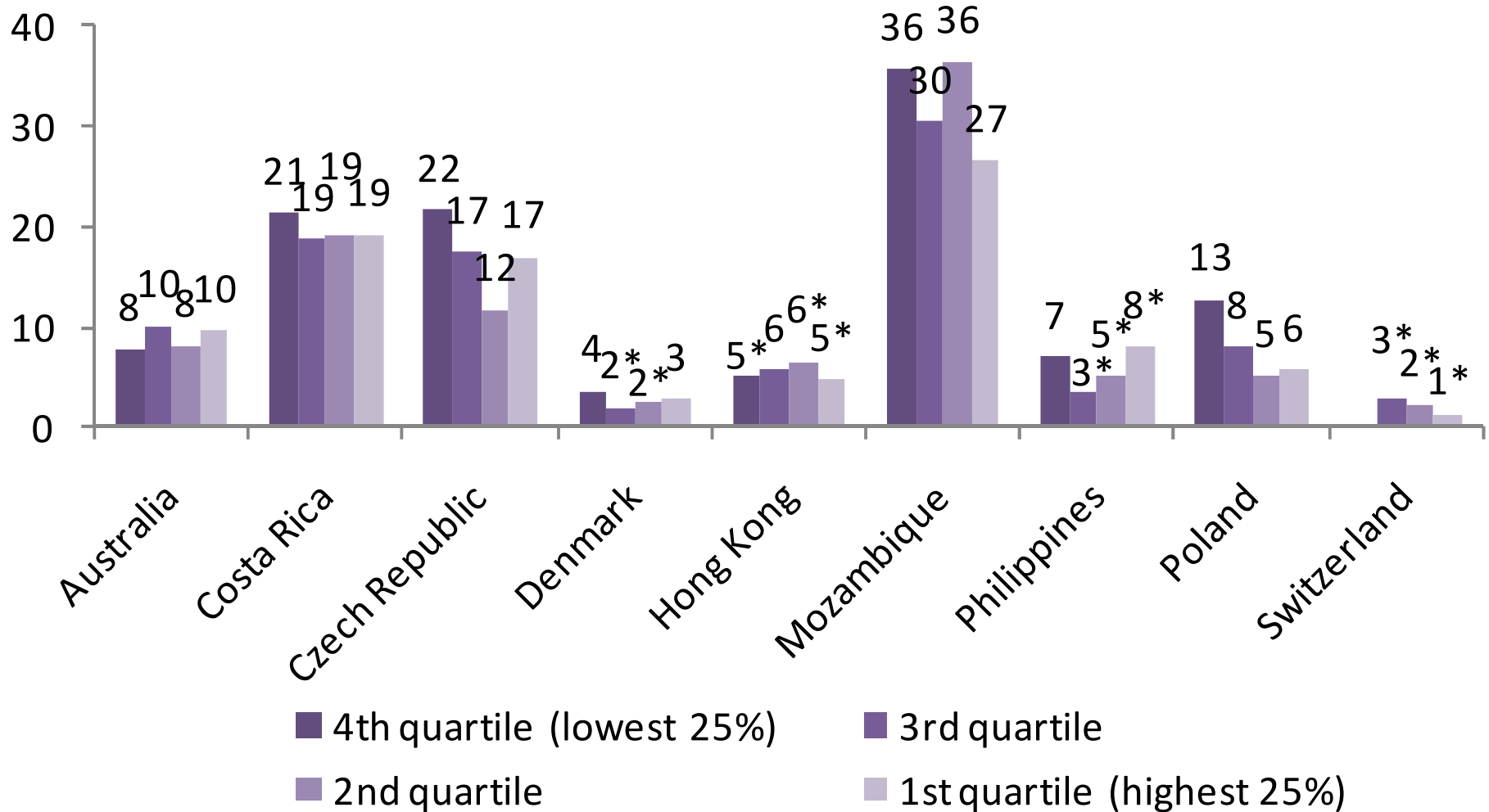
One-year rates of non-partner violence by age of victims



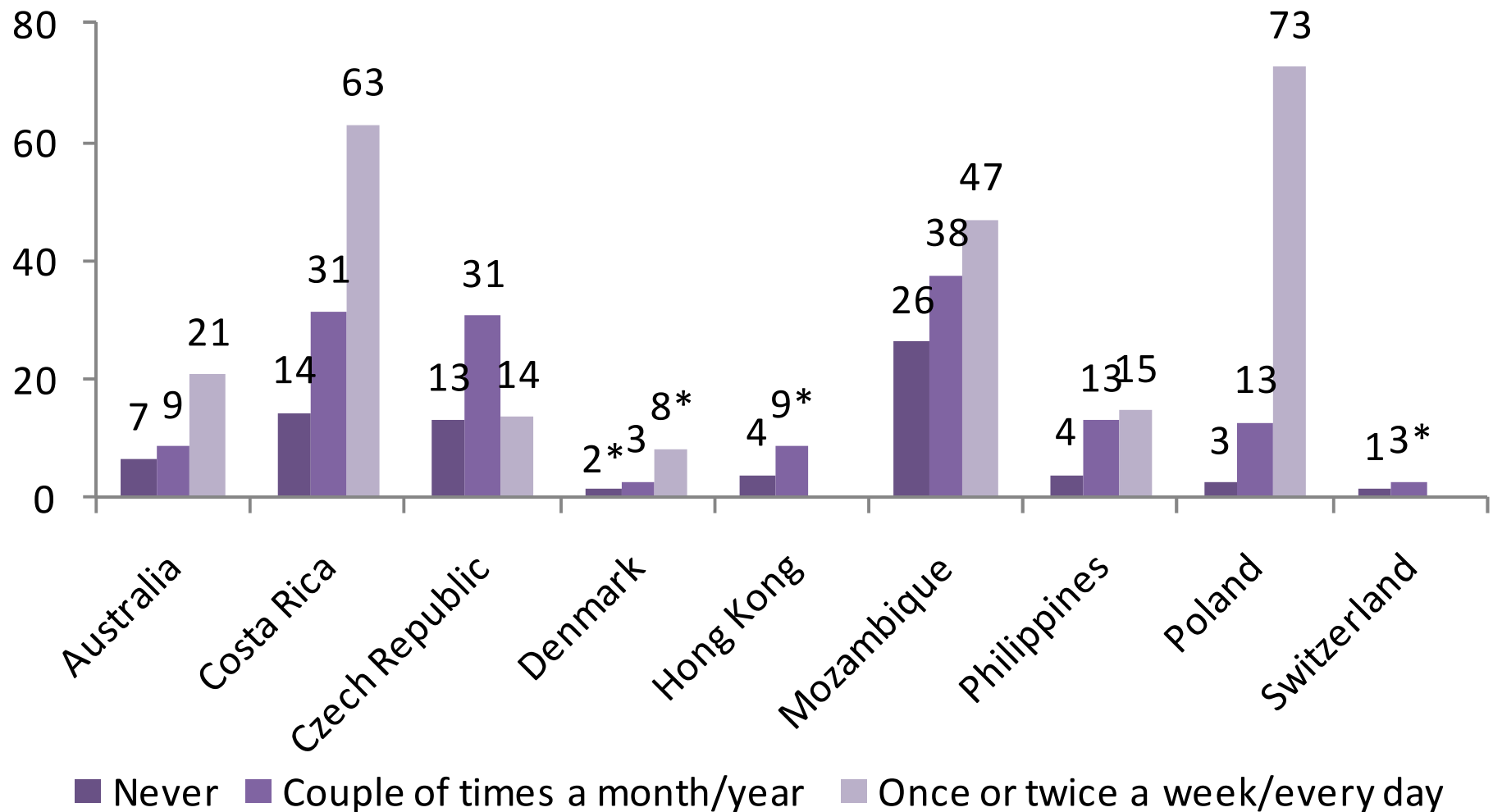
One-year rates of current partner violence by age of victims



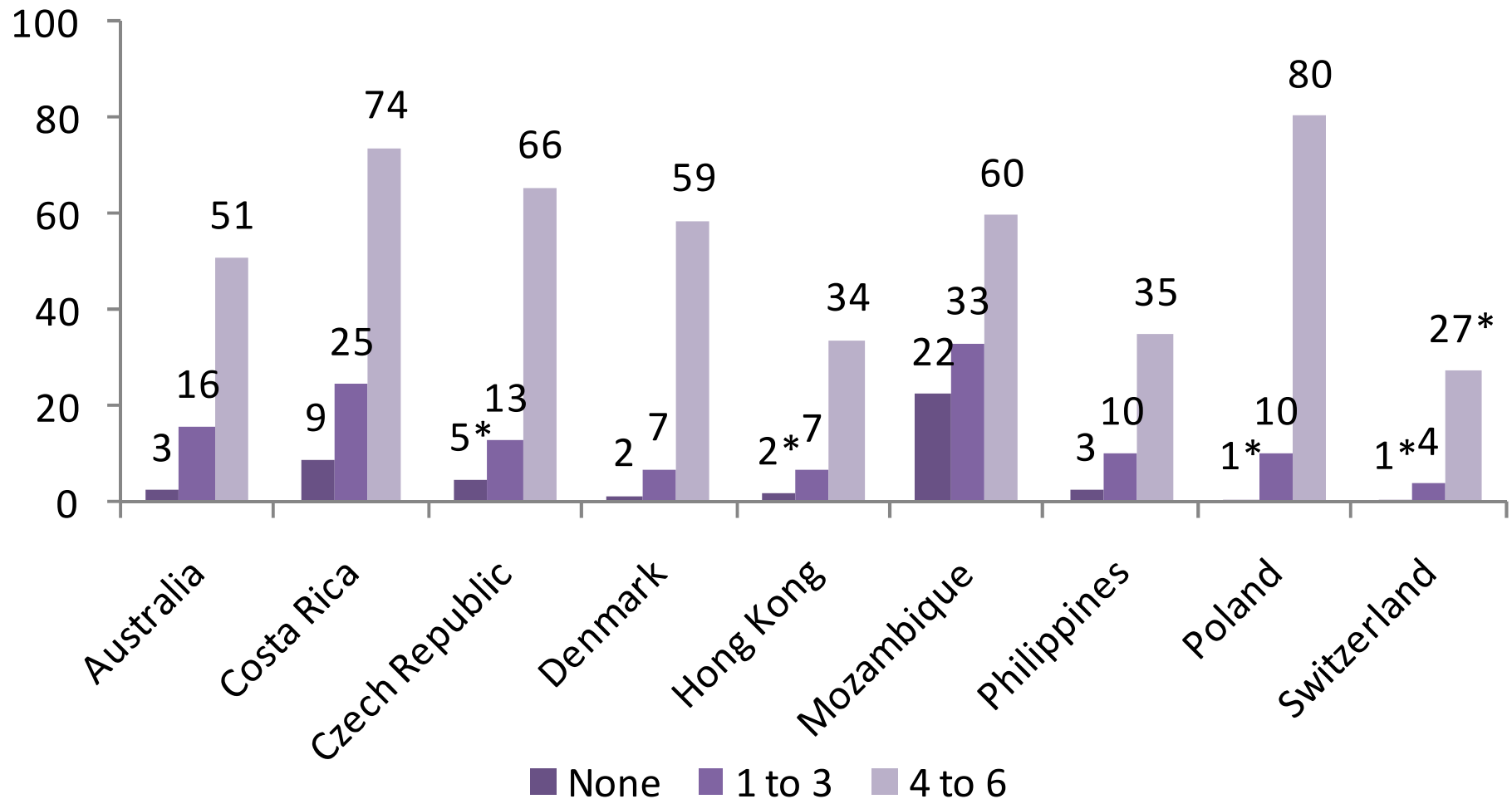
Lifetime rates of current partner violence by household income quartiles



Lifetime rates of current partner violence by partners' heavy drinking



Lifetime rates of current partner violence by emotionally abusive or controlling behaviours



Logistic regression predicting lifetime current partner violence, adjusted odds ratios

| | Australia | Costa Rica | Czech Republic | Philippines | Poland | Switzerland |
|---|-----------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| | AOR | AOR | AOR | AOR | AOR | AOR |
| Respondent age (18-29 reference category) | | | | | | |
| 30-39 | 2.553* | ns | ns | 1.984* | 3.404* | ns |
| 40-49 | 2.796* | ns | ns | 2.140* | 5.088* | ns |
| 50+ | 1.634* | ns | ns | ns | 4.186* | ns |
| Heavy drinking | 2.415* | 3.110* | ns | 2.347* | 9.356* | ns |
| Partner violent outside the home | 3.103* | 4.987* | 4.592* | 2.317* | 4.009* | 6.747* |

continued...



| | Australia | Costa Rica | Czech Republic | Philippines | Poland | Switzerland |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | AOR | AOR | AOR | AOR | AOR | AOR |
| Partner frequently controlling/emotionally abusive | 7.784* | 5.317* | 8.231* | 5.641* | 13.297* | 6.013* |
| Respondent victim of physical abuse by parents | 1.726* | ns | ns | 0.341* | ns | ns |
| Household income (4th quartile (lowest 25%) reference category) | | | | | | |
| 1st quartile (highest 25%) | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns |
| 2nd quartile | ns | ns | 0.493* | ns | ns | ns |
| 3rd quartile | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns |
| | R ² 0.17 | R ² 0.35 | R ² 0.33 | R ² 0.17 | R ² 0.37 | R ² 0.21 |