
Using the General Social Survey to Monitor Domestic Violence in Alberta: Considerations for the Government of Alberta



Principle Investigator

Lana Wells, Brenda Strafford Chair in the Prevention of Domestic Violence, in the Faculty of Social Work, at the University of Calgary

Researchers

Casey Boodt, Researcher
Caroline Claussen, Researcher

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Contact

Lana Wells, Brenda Strafford Chair in the Prevention of Domestic Violence
2500 University Drive NW, Calgary, AB, Canada T2N 1N4
Phone: 403-220-6484
Email: lmwells@ucalgary.ca

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www.preventdomesticviolence.ca

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1.0 Introduction

Shift: The Project to End Domestic Violence was initiated by the Brenda Strafford Chair in the Prevention of Domestic Violence, in the Faculty of Social Work, at the University of Calgary. Shift is aimed at significantly reducing domestic violence in Alberta using a primary prevention approach to stop first-time victimization and perpetration. In short, primary prevention means taking action to build resilience and prevent problems before they occur.

The purpose of Shift is to enhance the capacity of policy makers, systems leaders, clinicians, service providers and the community at large, to significantly reduce the rates of domestic violence in Alberta. We are committed to making our research accessible and working collaboratively with a diverse range of stakeholders, to inform and influence current and future domestic violence prevention efforts, through the perspective of primary prevention.

This document explores whether material included in the ongoing General Social Survey can provide the benchmarking and monitoring data needed to determine the success of domestic violence prevention and intervention initiatives in Alberta.

The General Social Survey program, administered by Statistics Canada, was established in 1985 to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in the living conditions and well-being of Canadians over time and to provide immediate information on specific social policy issues of current or emerging interest. The survey collects data through telephone interviews over a 12-month period from population samples across the 10 provinces (Statistics Canada, 2009).

In order to determine the success of any strategies aimed at reducing first-time victimization and perpetration of domestic violence, it is critical to obtain accurate assessments of the nature and extent of domestic violence (Centers for Disease Control, 2008). This is more challenging than it seems at first, as research has shown there is considerable variation in prevalence rates, even among studies done within the same country (Ellsberg & Heise, 2005).

In Canada, Statistics Canada has incorporated a partner violence module from the 1993 Violence Against Women Survey and added it to the General Social Survey on Victimization (GSS) in order to provide periodic estimates of violence against both women and men. This particular GSS survey is conducted every five years and does allow for provincial breakdowns. Domestic violence prevalence surveys such as the GSS victimization survey are some of the only ways to obtain reliable estimates of the nature and extent of domestic violence (Johnson, 2005).

While understanding the nature and extent of domestic violence is critical, it is not enough. Research has also pointed to the need for well-designed and properly implemented prevention approaches (World Health Organization [WHO], 2010). The need for appropriate and ongoing monitoring and evaluation of domestic violence prevention plans has also been identified through Shift's research as a key component to the establishment, success and sustainability of domestic violence prevention efforts (Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, 2010; VicHealth, 2007; WHO, 2010). This ongoing and purposeful monitoring is essential for both the purposes of accountability and for required adjustments and alterations over time. A comprehensive evaluation captures both the process of implementation, as well as the actual outcome measures in order to tell the complete story of how the plan was implemented and whether or not the outcomes from the plan were met (Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, 2010).

In the province of Alberta, attempts have been made to obtain domestic violence prevalence data and monitoring of prevention efforts (Calgary Women's Emergency Shelter, 2009; Government of Alberta, 2008). However, these attempts have been sporadic in nature. In order to understand the nature of domestic violence in Alberta and to understand what prevention approaches are effective, purposeful and comprehensive data collection and evaluation efforts are needed.

Although much of the literature, including sections of the GSS, use the terms domestic violence, family violence, violence against women, and intimate partner violence synonymously, Shift prefers the term domestic violence, unless the distinction is critical.

For reference, the Calgary Domestic Violence Committee (CDVC) defines domestic violence as

the attempt, act or intent of someone within a relationship, where the relationship is characterized by intimacy, dependency or trust, to intimidate either by threat or by the use of physical force on another person or property. The purpose of the abuse is to control and or exploit through neglect, intimidation, inducement of fear or by inflicting pain. Abusive behaviour can take many forms including: verbal, physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, spiritual and economic, and the violation of rights. All forms of abusive behaviour are ways in which one human being is trying to have control and/or exploit or have power over another. (CDVC, 2012, p. 2)

1.1 Project Rationale

Nine partnering ministries¹ (Interdepartmental Committee on the Prevention of Family Violence and Bullying) continue to implement the provincial Prevention of Family Violence and Bullying Strategy, through a co-ordinated provincial response. This includes strengthened community-based, comprehensive services and support for children and other family members who are exposed to or are victims of domestic violence and bullying, as well as programs to prevent perpetrators from reoffending. Building on the results to date, the strategy is currently under review by the partnering ministries to refocus its future directions on emerging trends, risk and protective factors and alignment with other government policy directions, including Alberta's Crime Prevention Framework and the Addictions and Mental Health Strategy.

In November 2011, the Government of Alberta requested support for the redesign of their family violence prevention framework. The intention was to ensure the framework included primary prevention strategies and recommendations, demonstrating a full continuum of supports and services. A key component of the updated family violence prevention framework will be the development of a monitoring and accountability framework that will identify the key outcomes and indicators for the strategies being implemented. Along with the requisite indicators, the framework will also identify the tools and approaches used to monitor each component of the strategy. Recommendations for obtaining prevalence data for the province will also be a component of the updated strategy.

Based on the key components of the updated Family Violence Strategy, the purpose of this project is to assess the potential and applicability of the GSS Victimization Survey to generate information that can:

- Serve as a benchmark for the prevalence of domestic violence in Alberta; and,
- Be used to monitor the long-term impact of the components of the prevention and intervention strategy.

¹ The nine provincial ministries include: Aboriginal Relations, Alberta Health Services, Children's Services, Education, Employment and Immigration, Health & Wellness, Housing & Urban Affairs, Justice & Attorney General, Seniors and Community Supports, Solicitor General & Public Security.

2.0 Methods

The 2009 *General Social Survey: Cycle 23 Victimization* (Catalogue 12M0023X) was reviewed in the context of Shift's current work plan, which includes current government priorities and the strategic areas identified by Shift for the development of a comprehensive prevention and intervention strategy. The review also included examination of a document created for the Interdepartmental Committee on the Prevention of Family Violence and Bullying (ICFVB), which identified performance measures, indicators and targets for the government's current priorities.²

Each component of the work plan was assessed for the type of information that would be required for ongoing monitoring of the strategy or initiative, and information that would support the assessment of progress over time. In addition, each component of the work plan was assessed against information currently being gathered through the General Social Survey to ascertain whether the GSS could be used to establish baseline information regarding domestic violence in Alberta and whether it could be used to monitor specific components of the strategy over time.

To facilitate the analysis, a table was constructed (see Appendix A) that identified the relevant components of the work plan, the information required for accountability and impact, and the specific questions and variables within the GSS that were deemed applicable for monitoring the strategy over time.

To get a sense of whether the GSS could be used as a tool to monitor trends and the potential impacts associated with the implementation of the strategy, the sample size for each question was examined to ensure that there were enough responses gathered to make the question generalizable to the larger population.

² Performance Measures Results and Targets for the Cross-Ministry Prevention of Family Violence and Bullying Initiative: ICFVB internal document, Government of Alberta.

3.0 Findings and Implications

The preface of *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile for 2009* (Statistics Canada, 2011) states that the report provides the most current data on the nature and extent of domestic violence in Canada, as well as providing trends over time. It also states that implementation of the survey and subsequent reporting of findings is part of the ongoing initiative to inform policy-makers and the public about domestic violence.

However, a review of *Family Violence in Canada* reports over time reveals that the focus changes from report to report. In fact, the 2009 report, which relies on 2007 data, focuses on police-reported domestic violence and the 2011 report, which relies on 2009 data, focuses on self-reported incidents of domestic violence. This difference in focus would make it difficult to use the report as a source of information for benchmarking.

Analysis of the survey modules and questions, however, indicates that it may be possible to use data collected through the General Social Survey as a benchmark for the current state of affairs in Alberta. The GSS Victimization Survey generates information on:

- The number and percentage of women reporting spousal victimization in the past year;
- The number and percentage of women reporting spousal victimization by an ex-partner/spouse in the past five years;
- The number and percentage of women reporting sexual assault;
- Type and extent of spousal victimization;
- Specific socio-demographic characteristics such as employment, income, education, religion, sexual orientation and dwelling; and
- Public perceptions of the effectiveness of the police and courts in dealing with domestic violence and the perception of prevention activities related to safety, violence and domestic violence.

The GSS Victimization Survey also collects data from Aboriginals and visible minorities however the sample sizes are too small to be dis-aggregated and therefore will not yield data that could be considered reliable. A possible solution for this would be to oversample the target populations of concern so that reliable information is generated.

One of the assumptions in using the GSS data is that it truly represents the Alberta context. But analysis of the total sample size and breakdowns for Aboriginal and visible minorities, for example, reveals that the data contains results from only 668 people who indicated they were Aboriginal and only 1,675 people who indicated they were a visible minority. Out of a total sample size of 19,422, only 2,537 respondents were from

Alberta. Again, a possible solution here would be to oversample in specific Census Metropolitan Areas and ensure that the strategies being implemented are directed at populations within these CMAs.

Questions of sample size and generalizability aside, in considering whether the GSS could be used to monitor trends over time, an analysis of the modules, the questions and the sample sizes for the questions within modules shows that information gathered through the survey could be used to:

- Monitor the prevalence of self-reported domestic violence by a current spouse;
- Monitor the prevalence of self-reported violence by an ex-spouse or an ex-partner;
- Monitor the prevalence of domestic violence including sexual assault by examining the statistics gathered in the GSS Module for Criminal Victimization: Assault;
- Monitor relevant socio-demographics for the Alberta context such as employment, income, education, Aboriginal identity, visible minority status, religion, sexual orientation and dwelling;
- Monitor public perception of the effectiveness of the police and courts in dealing with domestic violence; and,
- Monitor public perception of prevention activities related to safety, violence, and domestic violence.

Finally, it should also be noted that while it may be possible to use the victimization survey to monitor the nature and extent of domestic violence, it will only provide high-level trend data over time. The reason for this is that a population survey uses a selective sample of respondents to generate an estimate of the response to the larger population. Which is why when the data is examined question by question, it becomes apparent that there is not enough information present to really address accountability requirements. It would not even work as an indication of “contribution” in terms of addressing questions of progress or changes in rates of incidence or prevalence.

The implications of this is that other measurement strategies will need to be identified to ensure that data is gathered to support all of the domestic violence prevention strategies being implemented and that the array of data being gathered is sufficient to address issues of accountability and causal explanations of change.

3.1 Other possible uses of data gathered through the GSS

In examining the detailed questions and the range of socio-demographic and other characteristics gathered through the survey, it became apparent that it may be possible to do further data analysis on those modules and questions that are closely related to the proposed prevention strategies. This will provide a better picture of what the 2009 GSS survey reveals about the nature and profile of spousal victimization in Alberta. For example:

- The extent and nature of emotional and financial abuse;
- The extent and nature of physical and sexual violence by spouse/ex-partner;
- Spousal/partner abuse—talking to anyone about the incident, contact with services, report to police, etc.; and
- Self-rated health, health and activity limitations, drinking of spouse partner, main activity of partner, etc.

The analysis of this information could also shed light on potential strategies such as limiting 24-hour access to alcohol for the general population.

4.0 Conclusion

Analysis of the General Social Survey victimization questionnaire, sample sizes and results for each question in light of the data required for the components in the Shift work plan yields the following conclusions:

- Data generated by the GSS Victimization Survey can be used to establish baseline information regarding the prevalence of domestic violence and sexual assault in Alberta;
- Data generated by the GSS Victimization Survey can be used to monitor the prevalence of domestic violence and sexual assault over time in Alberta;
- Data generated by the GSS Victimization Survey can be used to monitor public perceptions of the effectiveness of the police and courts in dealing with domestic violence and prevention activities related to safety, violence and domestic violence.

4.1 Recommendations

If the GSS Victimization Survey is going to be used as a source of information to monitor the prevalence of domestic violence in Alberta it is recommended that:

4.1.1 Create a monitoring framework

A Monitoring and Accountability Framework be created for the entire domestic violence strategy and that evaluation protocols are created for those components of the strategy that cannot be monitored using GSS data.

4.1.2 Oversample in targeted CMAs

The Interdepartmental Committee on Family Violence and Bullying (ICFVB) contract Statistics Canada to over-sample in those CMAs where prevention and intervention strategies are being implemented.

4.1.3 Oversample for Aboriginals and visible minorities

The ICFVB contract Statistics Canada to over-sample for Aboriginal and visible minorities in Alberta.

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Appendix A

Table of Analysis for GSS Victimization Survey and Alberta Domestic Violence Strategy/Activity

DV Strategy or Activity	Required Indicators or Evidence	Method	Applicable GSS Module	GSS Variables	Description of GSS Data
Amending the <i>Protection Against Family Violence Act</i> to improve protection for victims	Information that would indicate that protection for victims is improving (i.e., downward trend in the number of women victimized after leaving an abusive relationship)	<p>May be possible to utilize the GSS to monitor trends that are aligned with the act</p> <p>Would also require specific evaluation or monitoring activities related to components of the act not captured by GSS information</p>	Emotional and Financial Abuse by ex-spouse/ex-partner (EFX)	EFX Q120 through EFX Q270 Variable Index list 119-148	Relationship to ex; presence of kids; type and frequency of emotional and financial abuse inflicted by ex-spouse or ex-partner in last five years
			Physical and sexual violence by ex-spouse/ex-partner (PSX)	PSX Q110 through PSX Q460 Variable Index list 149-174	Type and frequency of abuse inflicted by ex-spouse or ex-partner in last five years
			Ex-spousal/partner abuse: Injuries (SAI)	XAI Q110 through XAI Q265 Variable Index list 175-196	Type of injury sustained; medical treatment required; impact of injury; factors influencing injury; and police involvement

DV Strategy or Activity	Required Indicators or Evidence	Method	Applicable GSS Module	GSS Variables	Description of GSS Data
			Ex-spousal/partner abuse: Report to police (XRP)	XRP Q110 through XRP Q530 Variable Index list 194-227	Reporting of violence; action of police; removal of perpetrator; change in perpetrator's behaviour; reason for not reporting
			Summary variables	MSPER TOTVIC	Most serious personal victimization reported Total number of victimizations in past 12 months
Investing \$26 million annually in women's shelters	Numbers served as result of domestic violence; numbers unable to be served; type of services provided	Data collection and reporting from shelters.	N/A		
Investing an additional \$1 million for the Women's Shelter Child Care Program to increase support for quality child care		Evaluation specific to the provision of service and its intent	N/A		
Allocating \$1.7 million to nine sexual assault centres	Victims get the services they need; reduction in sexual assaults	Combination of survey data and program data	N/A		

DV Strategy or Activity	Required Indicators or Evidence	Method	Applicable GSS Module	GSS Variables	Description of GSS Data
Supporting eight Victim's Supports Outreach sites to provide specialized services to Aboriginal and immigrant families	Numbers served; type of violence; type of services provided; reduction in incidents of domestic violence for Aboriginal women and immigrant women	<p>Combination of survey data and program data</p> <p>Would likely require a tailored approach due to cultural considerations</p> <p>If survey data is being used would need to over-sample for these groups or implement a provincial survey of the victimization variables</p>	<p>Emotional and Financial Abuse by ex-spouse/ex-partner (EFX)</p> <p>Physical and sexual violence by ex-spouse/ex-partner: (PSX)</p> <p>Ex-spousal/partner abuse: Injuries (SAI)</p> <p>Ex-spousal/partner abuse: Report to police (XRP)</p> <p>Ex-spousal/partner abuse: Contact with services (XCS)</p>	<p>EFX Q120 through EFX Q270 Variable Index 119-148</p> <p>PSX Q110 through PSX Q460 Variable Index list 149-174</p> <p>XAI Q110 through XAI Q265 Variable Index list 175-196</p> <p>XRP Q110 through XRP Q530 Variable Index list 194-227</p> <p>XCS Q110 through XCS Q220 Variable Index list 235-278</p>	<p>Relationship to ex; presence of kids; type and frequency of emotional and financial abuse inflicted by ex-spouse or ex-partner in last five years</p> <p>Type and frequency of abuse inflicted by ex-spouse or ex-partner in last five years</p> <p>Type of injury sustained; medical treatment required; impact of injury; factors influencing injury and police involvement</p> <p>Reporting of violence; action of police; removal of perpetrator; change in perpetrator's behaviour; reason for not reporting</p> <p>Use of services and psychological and emotional effects of victimization</p>

DV Strategy or Activity	Required Indicators or Evidence	Method	Applicable GSS Module	GSS Variables	Description of GSS Data
Implementing the Preventing Family Violence Program (PFV) which provides a co-ordinated response through domestic violence courts with support for those experiencing family violence and specialized prosecution; offender treatment; supervision and enforcement; and community co-ordination and victim supports	<p>Reduction in number of women experiencing domestic violence after leaving partner/spouse</p> <p>Feedback on PFV program from victims</p> <p>Timelines for dealing with domestic violence cases.</p> <p>Treatment outcomes</p>	<p>Combination of Survey data and police, court and justice data collected</p> <p>Should be specific to initiatives and involve benchmarks and targets</p>	<p>Perceptions: Criminal Courts (PCC)</p> <p>Perceptions: Prisons Parole System (PPP)</p> <p>Perceptions: Local Police (PLP)</p> <p>Ex-spousal/partner abuse: Report to police (XRP)</p>	<p>PCC Q110 through PCC Q160 Variable Index list 52-58</p> <p>PPP Q110 through PPP Q170 Variable Index list 59-62</p> <p>PLP Q 110 through PLP Q 180 Variable Index list 45-51</p> <p>XRP Q110 through XRP Q530 Variable Index list 194-227</p>	<p>Perceptions of criminal court effectiveness</p> <p>Perceptions of Parole Board effectiveness</p> <p>Perceptions of local police effectiveness; type of interactions with local police</p> <p>Reporting of violence; action of police; removal of perpetrator; change in perpetrator's behaviour; reason for not reporting</p>
Providing specialized supports, including family violence police teams throughout the province	<p>Increased awareness of domestic violence by public;</p> <p>reduction in incidents</p>	<p>Combination of Survey data at provincial level compared to local police data collection</p> <p>Requires baseline</p>	<p>Perceptions: History & Risk (PHR)</p> <p>Perceptions: Evenings out (PEO)</p>	<p>PHR Q110 through PHR Q200 Variable Index list 25-35</p> <p>PEO Q110 through PEO Q180 Variable Index list 36-43</p>	<p>Attitudes towards crime and safety in the community</p> <p>Participation in community activities</p>

DV Strategy or Activity	Required Indicators or Evidence	Method	Applicable GSS Module	GSS Variables	Description of GSS Data
		approach	Perceptions: Local Police (PLP) Contact with Police (CWP) Isolation (ISL)	PLP Q110 through PLP Q180 Variable Index list 45-51	Perceptions of local police effectiveness Type of interactions with local police
Working across ministries to examine the issue of domestic violence-related deaths	Enhanced communication, awareness, action	This would only be worth evaluating if it was an evaluation towards objectives	N/A		
Healthy relationship skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and skill building in healthy relationships and emotional regulation 		This would need to be a combination of Survey data and program evaluation data	Criminal Victimization Screening Assault (VSA) Criminal Victimization Screening Total (VST)	VSA Q110 through VSA Q145 yields criminal victimization total variables: VSA.VSA_D115 VSA.VSA_D125 VSA.VSA_D135 VSA.VSA_D145	Number of incident reports for attacks by anyone in the past 12 months, excluding acts committed by current or previous spouses or common-law partners Number of incident reports for anyone threatening to hit or attacking respondent, or threatening respondent with a weapon, excluding acts committed by current or previous spouses or common-law partners, during the past 12 months

DV Strategy or Activity	Required Indicators or Evidence	Method	Applicable GSS Module	GSS Variables	Description of GSS Data
					<p>Number of incident reports for anyone forcing respondent or attempting to force respondent into any unwanted sexual activity, by threatening respondent, holding respondent down or hurting respondent in some way, during the past 12 months</p> <p>Number of incident reports for someone touching respondent against their will in any sexual way, during the past 12 months</p>
<p>Safe and nurturing families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of home visitation for domestic violence Implementation of parenting programs focused 	<p>Increased parenting skills</p> <p>Reduction in incidents</p> <p>Improved mental health</p>	<p>Would need to implement the evaluation or research design associated with the type of programming provided</p> <p>Research and evaluation design from the Nurse</p>	<p>Emotional and Financial Abuse by Spouse/Partner (EFP)</p> <p>Physical and Sexual Violence by Spouse/Partner (PSP)</p>	<p>EFP Q110 through EFP Q270</p> <p>PSP Q110 through PSP Q370</p>	<p>Type and frequency of emotional and financial abuse by current partner in the past year</p> <p>Type and frequency of physical and sexual violence by current partner; context of victimization in the past year</p>

DV Strategy or Activity	Required Indicators or Evidence	Method	Applicable GSS Module	GSS Variables	Description of GSS Data
on domestic violence		<p>Family Partnership (NFP) may be useful here</p> <p>Would most likely need to be longitudinal and could use the variables from the GSS Survey as indicators</p>			
<p>Healthy community norms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing a Men and Boys Strategy for Alberta 	Change in attitudes, perceptions, beliefs, awareness, behaviours of program participants	<p>This would require some form of survey that explores attitudes and behaviors</p> <p>May be able to monitor rate of sexual assault in teens with GSS</p>	Criminal Victimization Screening Assault (VSA)	<p>VSA Q110 through VSA Q145 yields criminal victimization total variables:</p> <p>VSA.VSA_D115 VSA.VSA_D125 VSA.VSA_D135 VSA.VSA_D145</p>	<p>Number of incident reports for attacks by anyone in the past 12 months, excluding acts committed by current or previous spouses or common-law partners</p> <p>Number of incident reports for anyone threatening to hit or attacking respondent, or threatening respondent with a weapon, excluding acts committed by current or previous spouses or common-law partners, during the past 12 months</p> <p>Number of incident reports</p>

DV Strategy or Activity	Required Indicators or Evidence	Method	Applicable GSS Module	GSS Variables	Description of GSS Data
					<p>for anyone forcing respondent or attempting to force respondent into any unwanted sexual activity, by threatening respondent, holding respondent down or hurting respondent in some way, during the past 12 months</p> <p>Number of incident reports for someone touching respondent against their will in any sexual way, during the past 12 months</p>
Influencing public attitudes	Change in attitudes and perceptions of domestic violence and the importance of healthy relationships	<p>Monitoring of public opinions and attitudes of Albertans or specific target groups</p> <p>May be able to use the GSS to monitor the following related concepts and explore relationship between perceptions of</p>	<p>Perceptions: History & Risk (PHR)</p> <p>Perceptions: Evenings out (PEO)</p> <p>Crime Prevention: Sense of Belonging (SBL)</p>	<p>PHR Q110 through PHR Q200 Variable Index list 25-35</p> <p>PEO Q110 through PEO Q180 Variable Index list 36-43</p> <p>SBL Q100 through SBL Q 140 Variable Index list 70-73</p>	<p>Attitudes towards crime and safety in the community</p> <p>Participation in community activities</p> <p>Sense of belonging to community</p> <p>Awareness of social supports</p>

DV Strategy or Activity	Required Indicators or Evidence	Method	Applicable GSS Module	GSS Variables	Description of GSS Data
		safety and victimization	<p>Isolation (ISL)</p> <p>Protection from Crime (PFC)</p> <p>Trust and Reciprocity (TRT)</p> <p>Ex-Spousal/Partner Abuse Report to Police (XRP)</p> <p>Ex-Spousal/Partner Abuse-Talk to anyone about the incident (XTA)</p>	<p>ISL Q010 through ISL Q110 Variable Index list 74-84</p> <p>PFC Q110 through PFC Q310-C07 Variable Index list 84-110</p> <p>TRT Q310 through TRT Q570 Variable Index list 112-118</p> <p>XRP Q110 through XRP Q530 Variable Index list 194-227</p> <p>XTA Q 110 through XTA Q181 Variable Index list 228-234</p>	<p>Perceptions of safety and knowledge and awareness of crime prevention</p> <p>Perceptions of trust and people in neighborhood</p> <p>Reporting of violence; action of police; removal of perpetrator; change in perpetrator's behaviour; reason for not reporting</p> <p>People who the victim talked to about the incident</p>

DV Strategy or Activity	Required Indicators or Evidence	Method	Applicable GSS Module	GSS Variables	Description of GSS Data
Supporting environments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the intersection between alcohol and violence 		Analyze GSS data for the relationship between victimization, age and substance use, and abuse of both victim and perpetrators for Alberta Could probably also use GSS to monitor this over time	Drinking of Respondent (DRR) Drinking of Spouse/Partner (DRP) Drug use of Respondent (DUR) Drug use of Spouse/Partner (DUP)	DRR Q110 through DRR Q130 DRP Q110 through DRP Q120 DUR Q110 through DUR Q120 DUP Q110	Information on substance use and abuse in the context of spousal violence
Supporting environments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement workplace strategies 		This would need to be a combination of Survey data and program evaluation data Could potentially monitor rate of workplace violence sexual assault over time using GSS	Crime Incident Report (CIR)	This is a sub-module of the incident report and yields information about the specifics of the victimization CIR Q110 through CIR Q310 Variable Index list 283-305	How threatened? Where incident took place? Who was present? Persons involved? Police found out? Talk to anyone? Medical attention sought? Drinking or drugs involved?

DV Strategy or Activity	Required Indicators or Evidence	Method	Applicable GSS Module	GSS Variables	Description of GSS Data
<p>Monitoring and accountability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure accurate and consistent collection of prevalence data to support: benchmarking; reporting on progress; and supporting the call to action 	<p>Ongoing information and data related to the activities, programs and initiatives being implemented in the strategy</p>	<p>Either rely on Stats Can cycle of data collection, or implement a provincial annual or bi-annual survey based on the GSS survey variables</p> <p>In addition, create data collection and evaluation strategies for specific activities where the line of sight between data on nature and extent of spousal victimization in Alberta is not clear enough</p>	<p>Entire GSS Survey</p>		<p>Nature and extent of spousal victimization in Alberta</p>



**SHIFT TO STOP
VIOLENCE
BEFORE IT STARTS**



Initiated by The Brenda Stafford Chair in the Prevention of Domestic Violence