

# Online Engagement to Inform a Federal Strategy Against Gender- Based Violence (GBV)

## Report

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Ce rapport est aussi disponible en français.

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# 1. Executive Summary

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Léger is pleased to present Status of Women Canada (SWC) with this report on findings from a public consultation on the development of a gender-based violence strategy.

This report was prepared by Leger, who was contracted by SWC (contract number 1W001-170081/001/CY awarded June 30, 2016).

## 1.1 Background and Objectives

SWC is a federal government organization that promotes equality for women and their full participation in the economic, social and democratic life of Canada. It is responsible for providing strategic advice on policies that support gender equality and provide expertise in gender-based analysis. One of SWC's priority areas is to end violence against women and girls.

SWC was mandated to develop a federal strategy against gender-based violence in Canada. To foster reflection and guide its actions, SWC consulted a broad range of Canadians and experts on the subject. The multifaceted engagement process included: regional and thematic roundtables; meetings with survivors; a scientific panel; a dedicated email address where interested citizens and organizations could provide feedback, a questionnaire distributed to experts in the field, and a survey of the general public to gauge opinions on a variety of topics related to gender-based violence. This document reports on the survey to the general public.

The survey to the general public was done online. The online survey aimed to determine the following:

1. Determine whether gender-based violence is seen as a priority in Canada.
2. Determine the public's opinion on the performance of the federal government in its efforts to eliminate gender-based violence.
3. Identify national and regional priorities to be addressed in strategy.
4. Identify what types of gender-based violence should be prioritized in a federal strategy.
5. Determine the public's opinion on the perceived effectiveness of various types of interventions: primary prevention, the support system for victims of violence, the judicial system's responsiveness to gender-based violence and rehabilitation programs for perpetrators of violence based on gender.
6. Obtain more in-depth opinions on these subjects using qualitative input from respondents.

## 1.2 Methodology - Quantitative Research

This study had two distinct methodological components:

### **Open-link Survey on the Website of SWC**

The public consultation was initiated through an open-link survey questionnaire, placed on SWC's website. All website visitors between August 17, 2016, and September 9, 2016, were able to participate in the consultation by clicking the link. In addition to the "natural" visitors of its website, SWC contacted members of its extended network via emails and social media to invite them to complete the survey and to disseminate it widely in their own network.

This portion of the public consultation generated an impressive response. We obtained a total of 5,887 respondents from the open-link survey on the website. However, the results from this component of the public consultation should not be interpreted as representing the opinions or attitudes of the general public in Canada. These responses come from a group of people who likely have an interest in the issue, whether professional or personal, or had a specific interest in visiting the SWC website.

### **An Internet Survey with a Panel of Canadians**

A panel-based Internet survey with a sample of the Canadian population was conducted between August 17, 2016, and September 9, 2016. Participant selection was conducted randomly from the LegerWeb online panel. The sample was drawn from the LegerWeb panel and consisted of Canadian adults aged 18 and over, living in all regions of Canada. Léger owns and operates an Internet panel of more than 400,000 Canadians from across the country. An Internet panel is made up of web users profiled using different sociodemographic variables. The majority of Leger's panel members (61%) have been recruited randomly over the phone over the past decade.

A total of 1,651 Canadians aged 18 and older, living across Canada, answered this Léger survey. Since an Internet sample (from the panel) is non-probabilistic in nature, the margin of error does not apply. However, for purposes of comparison, a probability sample of this size would have a margin of error of +/- 2.4%, 19 times out of 20. The results of the Internet survey were weighted by gender, age, education and province (based on the 2011 Census) in order to make them comparable to the population of Canada.

### **Details on Methodology**

The details of the weighting procedure are available in Appendix A.

The bilingual questionnaires) are available in Appendix B.

The full tables of results for the two portions of the study are available in Appendix C.

### 1.3 Overview of Quantitative Findings

The following results are intended to provide context to the opinions provided by respondents in the survey. These findings are not to be interpreted as trends in gender-based violence among the Canadian population.

More than half (56%) of open-link respondents reported that they are victims/survivors of gender-based violence and about one out of five LegerWeb panelists (17%) said the same. Women, more than men, reported that they are victims of gender-based violence. Six out of ten women (60%) from the open-link sample and a quarter of women (24%) from the LegerWeb panel reported being victims/survivors of gender-based violence. Among those who said they were not a victim/survivor of gender-based violence, two out of three (66%) open-link respondents said that a friend or a relative was a victim/survivor of gender-based violence. This proportion was slightly over a quarter (27%) in the LegerWeb sample.

Even though there was a relatively high level of victimization in both samples, there was a very low level of reporting when it came to cases of gender-based violence. Results showed that the majority of gender-based violence cases were not reported to the authorities. About six out of 10 (63%) victims or friends/relatives of victims from the open-link sample and half (52%) of the LegerWeb sample said that the gender-based violence incident they recalled had not been reported to a public authority.

Nonetheless, the issue of gender-based violence was seen as important by a majority of respondents, with only a very small number of respondents from the open-link (1%) and from the LegerWeb panel (9%) who considered this issue as not so important or not important at all.

According to the opinions of the respondents in both samples, the three types of gender-based violence that should be prioritized in the context of a federal strategy are: a) intimate partner violence, b) child sexual abuse and c) sexual violence. (Online violence was also considered a high priority. Results for sexual and online violence are almost statistically equal in terms of percentage of mentions in both samples.)

Respondents also identified the three priority action areas that, in their opinion, should be part of a federal strategy on gender-based violence. Even though opinions are similar between the two samples, we observed a slight divergence in what should be prioritized. Open-link respondents believe that there should be: a) more support for victims/survivors of gender-based violence; b) preventions that engage men and boys; and c) more early prevention programs. On their side, LegerWeb respondents believed

the second priority should be to provide more support to victims in the justice system and the third priorities (both equally weighed) to create public campaigns to educate Canadians on gender-based violence and to create early prevention programs.

Respondents also identified what they perceived as regional issues on matters of gender-based violence. When it comes to regional issues, open-link respondents were more likely than LegerWeb panelists to provide answers, and no clear regional issues emerged from the LegerWeb panel sample. Open-link respondents mentioned unfavourable socio-economic conditions (poverty, unemployment, etc.) as being the most important regional issue in their area. Issues related to gender-based violence in the context of Indigenous communities were also mentioned as a key concern for some respondents, making it a major regional issue. Issues related to perceived cultural/values differences given the diversity of the country, sexual exploitation, and the lack of resources in rural areas were also mentioned by a large proportion of respondents.

The opinions of respondents differed on the effectiveness of the federal government to eliminate gender-based violence<sup>1</sup>. A majority (63%) of the open-link respondents perceive that the federal government is not making enough of an effort, while this opinion was shared by a third (33%) of respondents from the LegerWeb panel. It is almost the exact opposite, in proportion, for respondents who believe the federal government is making some effort: about a third (31%) of respondents from the open-link and more than half (52%) from the LegerWeb panel. Few respondents, less than one out of 10 (2%) from the open-link and one out of 10 (12%) from the LegerWeb panel believed the federal government is doing enough to eliminate gender-based violence<sup>2</sup>.

Primary prevention programs and strategies, as well as formal supports for victims/survivors (i.e., emergency shelters, health care interventions, social services, etc.) related to gender-based violence, are seen as the most effective by both respondents from the open-link and from the LegerWeb panel. Conversely, justice-related responses and programs to rehabilitate perpetrators are perceived as not being effective by a larger number of respondents from both samples.

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<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that there was no expectation of prior knowledge of any of the programs or policies that respondents were asked to evaluate.

<sup>2</sup> Due to a discrepancy in the French translation the analysis of this question includes only those who responded to the English survey. The first two categories ('enough effort' and 'some effort') were the same in both languages, but 'not enough effort' in English was translated into 'no effort' for the French survey making it impossible to combine the languages for analysis. The French panel responses for question 3: Enough effort: 5%, some effort: 73%, and no effort 18%. French Open link responses: Enough effort: 3%, some effort: 68%, and no effort 19%.

#### 1.4 Notes on Interpretation of Research Findings

The views and observations expressed in this document do not reflect those of SWC. This report was compiled by Léger based on the research conducted specifically for this project. This consultation is not probabilistic; the results cannot be inferred to the general population of Canada.

#### 1.5 Political Neutrality Statement and Contact Information

Léger certifies that the final deliverables fully comply with the Government of Canada's political neutrality requirements outlined in the *Communications Policy of the Government of Canada* and *Procedures for Planning and Contracting Public Opinion Research*.

##### Additional information

Supplier name: Léger  
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To obtain more information on this study, please email [communications@swc-cfc.gc.ca](mailto:communications@swc-cfc.gc.ca).

## 2. Detailed Quantitative Findings

All results in this report are presented by separating respondents who answered the questionnaire via the open link on SWC's website and respondents who completed the survey via the LegerWeb online panel. For more details on the two groups of respondents, please refer to Appendix A.

In the following section, we will detail the differences between respondents according to their sources: whether they answered the questionnaire via the open-link on SWC's website or via the LegerWeb panel.

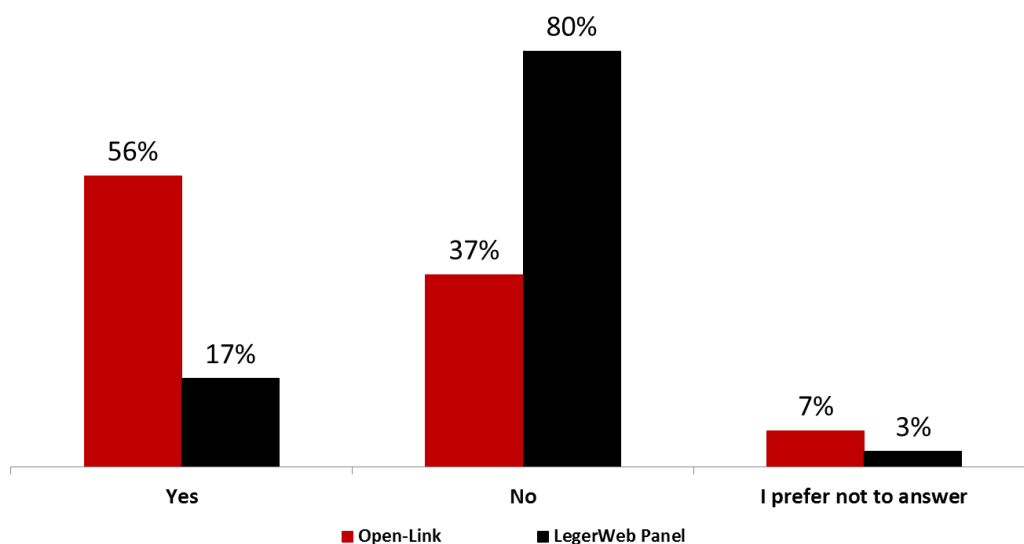
### Victimization Profile

The following results are intended to provide context to the opinions provided by respondents in the survey. These findings are not to be interpreted as trends in gender-based violence among the Canadian population.

Beyond the differences based on the socio-demographic profile between the two samples, the results suggest significant differences in their victimization profile. While more than half (56%) of open-link respondents reported that they are a victim/survivor of gender-based violence, about one in five LegerWeb panelists (17%) say the same.

**Chart 1. Victimization profile of the respondents**

Q10. Have you ever been the victim/survivor of gender-based violence?





**Table 1. Victimization profile of the respondents – results by gender**  
 Q10. Have you ever been the victim/survivor of gender-based violence?

	Women <sup>3</sup>	Men	Other non-binary identities	Transgender	Other	Refusal
<b>Open-link</b>						
Unweighted n=	5142	617	74	35	19	35
Yes	60 % <sup>4</sup>	17 %	81 %	71 %	79 %	63 %
No	33 %	77 %	15 %	14 %	11 %	20 %
I prefer not to answer	8 %	6 %	4 %	14 %	11 %	17 %
<b>Panel Léger</b>						
Weighted n=	840	800	8	3	1	2
Unweighted n=	770	871	7	2	1	2
Yes	24 %	9 %	43 %	53 %	0 %	59 %
No	72 %	89 %	41 %	47 %	100 %	41 %
I prefer not to answer	4 %	2 %	16 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

As evidenced by the data, women are overrepresented among victims. This is true for both groups of respondents. Six out of 10 women (60%) of the open-link respondents identified as a victim/survivor of gender-based violence. This proportion is lower in the respondents from the LegerWeb panel, nonetheless a quarter of women (24%) say they are victims/survivors of gender-based violence. A much smaller proportion of men share that victimization profile. Fewer than one out of five men (17%) of the open-link sample identified as victims/survivors of violence based on gender. This proportion is less than one out of ten men (9%) in the LegerWeb panel respondents.

Additionally, other non-binary identities respondents are more at-risk of being victims of gender-based violence. A strong proportion of other non-binary identities respondents—more than eight in 10 (81%)—say they have experienced gender-based violence. There are too few other non-binary identities respondents, transgender people, and those who define themselves with another gender identity in the LegerWeb sample to draw any conclusions.

#### *Other significant differences in the sub-groups*

In the sample of open-link respondents, we note that victims/survivors of gender-based violence are over-represented among:

<sup>3</sup> The labels used in the stub portion of these tables are based on responses to the following question: “How do you describe yourself? As... (randomly presented choices)

<sup>4</sup> In the tables of this report, results presented in red characters represent statistically lower differences when compared to the rest of the sample, while results in green characters indicate statistically higher differences when compared to the rest of the sample. See methodological appendix for more details on this.

- people 35 to 44 years of age (59%);
- people living in British Columbia (65%) and Ontario (59%); and
- Indigenous people (68%).

Victims/survivors of gender-based violence are underrepresented among:

- people 18 to 24 years of age (48%) and 65 and over (43%); and
- people living in Quebec (42%).

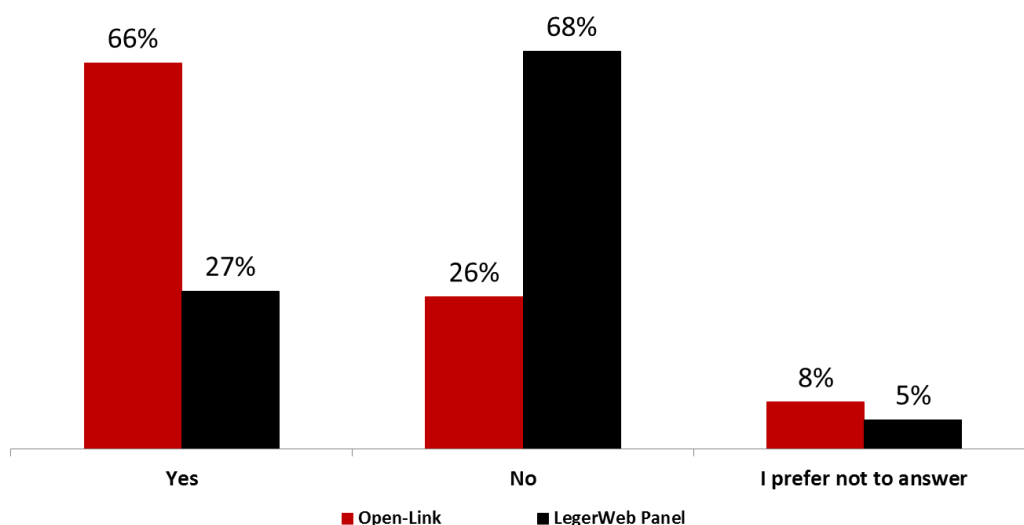
In the LegerWeb panel sample, there are no noticeable significant differences between victims/survivors of gender-based violence and non-victims according to age or province of residence.

We asked the following question to respondents who said they have not been victims/survivors of gender-based violence in the past: Have any of your friends or family members ever been a victim/survivor of gender-based violence?

Among those who said they were not a victim/survivor of gender-based violence, two out of three (66%) open-link respondents said that a friend or a relative is a victim/survivor of gender-based violence. This proportion represents slightly over a quarter (27%) in the LegerWeb sample.

**Chart 2. Victimization profile of friends and relatives**

Q11. Have any of your friends or family members ever been a victim/survivor of gender-based violence?



There are a limited number of statistical differences in the data when it comes to having a person close to the respondent who has been a victim of gender-based violence, if that respondent is not themselves a victim. One difference was found where fewer men

from the open-link sample indicated they knew victims/survivors of gender-based violence. As shown in the table below, there are no other significant differences that are observable in the LegerWeb panel sample.

**Table 2. Victimization profile of friends and relatives – results by gender**

Q11. Have any of your friends or family members ever been a victim/survivor of gender-based violence?

	Women	Men	Other non-binary identities	Transgender	Other	Refusal
<b>Open-link</b>						
Unweighted n=	2071	513	14	10	4	13
Yes	66 %	65 %	86 %	90 %	100 %	46 %
No	25 %	29 %	14 %	0 %	0 %	15 %
I prefer not to answer	9 %	6 %	0 %	10 %	0 %	38 %
<b>Panel Léger</b>						
Weighted n=	641	726	4	1	1	1
Unweighted n=	587	792	4	1	1	1
Yes	27 %	28 %	18 %	0 %	0 %	100 %
No	68 %	68 %	54 %	100 %	100 %	0 %
I prefer not to answer	5 %	4 %	28 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

### *Other significant differences in the sub-groups*

In the sample coming from the open-link, we note that respondents who know a friend or a relative who is a victim/survivor of gender-based violence are over-represented among:

- people 25 to 34 years of age (70%); and
- people living in Manitoba (73%).

The proportions are significantly lower among:

- people 65 or older (56%); and
- people living in Quebec (62%).

### **Notification of Incidents to Public Authority**

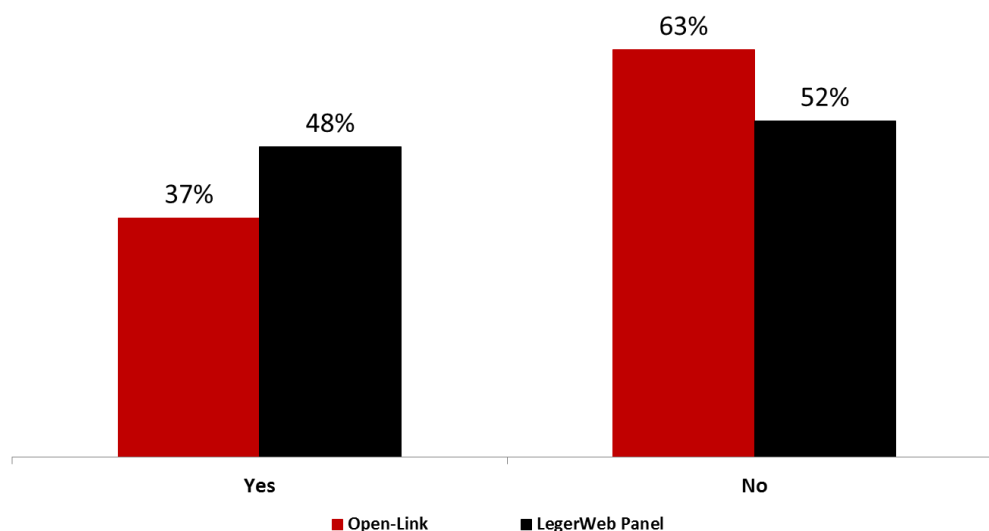
We also asked respondents who identified themselves as victims/survivors or who know a victim/survivor, if a public authority (e.g. police or doctor) was notified about the incident.<sup>5</sup> The question was: Thinking of the gender-based violence that you or your friend or family member have been a victim/survivor of, was the incident notified to a public authority (e.g. police, doctor, supervisor, etc.)?

<sup>5</sup> Questions on reporting victimization are used in the analysis to explore the differences in opinions of those who had the experiences associated with reporting victimization compared to those with no experiences of reporting. They should not be considered a precise representation of reporting victimization in Canada.

Among open-link respondents, almost two out of three victims or friends/relatives of victims (63%) mentioned that the gender-based violence incident they recalled had not been reported to a public authority. Only about a third (37%) of incidents were formally reported. In the LegerWeb panel, close to half of respondents (victims or friends/relatives of victims) (48%) claimed that the incident was reported to a public authority and the other half (52%) did not report the incident.

**Chart 3. GBV incident reporting to authorities**

Q12. Thinking of the gender-based violence that you or your friend or family member have been a victim/survivor of, was the incident notified to a public authority (e.g. police, doctor, supervisor, etc.)?



#### *Other significant differences in the sub-groups*

In the open-link sample, respondents who said that the incidents were reported are over-represented among:

- people 45 to 54 (40%) and 55 to 64 years of age (41%).

These proportions are significantly lower among:

- people 18 to 24 (69%) and 25 to 34 years of age (67%).

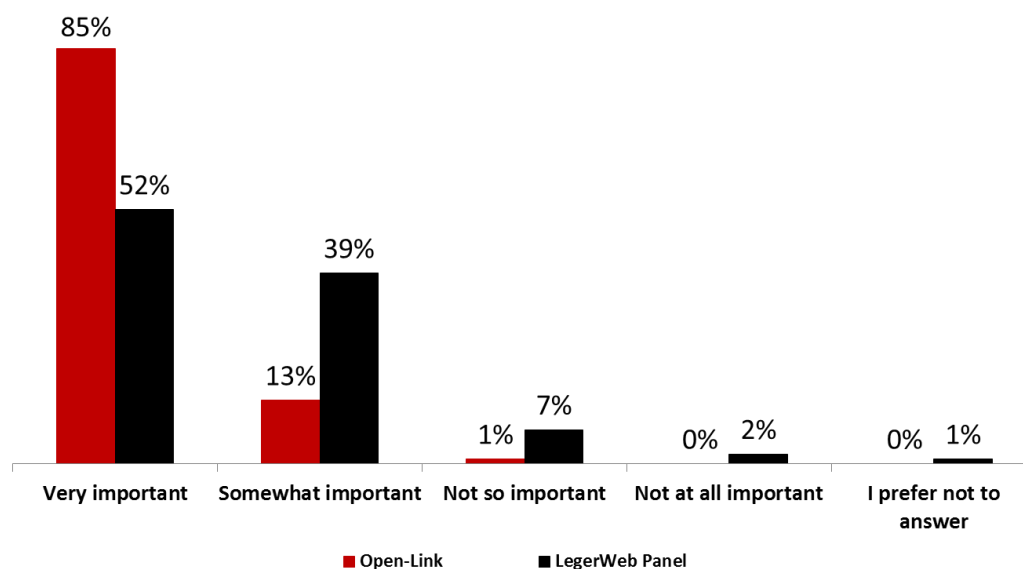
No statistically significant differences based on the province of residence are observable in either sample.

#### **Importance of the Gender-Based Violence Issue in Canada**

More than 90% of respondents in both samples believe gender-based violence to be an important issue. Only a small minority of respondents considered this issue unimportant.

**Chart 4. Importance of the gender-based violence Issue in Canada**

Q1. How important an issue do you believe gender-based violence is in Canada?



Clear differences were observable by gender of respondents. Women were much more likely to consider the issue of gender-based violence as being very important in Canada. On the other hand, men were more likely to say that the issue is somewhat important or not so important. The trend is observable in both samples of respondents. The following table shows these differences.

**Table 3. Importance of gender-based violence Issue in Canada – results by gender**

Q1. How important an issue do you believe gender-based violence is in Canada?

	Women	Men	Other non-binary identities	Transgender	Other	Refusal
<b>Open-link</b>						
<b>Unweighted n=</b>	5142	617	74	35	19	35
<b>Very important</b>	87%	69%	91%	89%	89%	66%

Somewhat important	11%	26%	8%	11%	0%	17%
Not so important	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Not at all important	0%	1%	1%	0%	5%	6%
I prefer not to answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	3%
<b>Panel Léger</b>						
Weighted n=	840	800	8	3	1	2
Unweighted n=	770	871	7	2	1	2
Very important	59%	44%	59%	100%	100%	0%
Somewhat important	35%	42%	29%	0%	0%	41%
Not so important	4%	9%	13%	0%	0%	59%
Not at all important	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
I prefer not to answer	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

### Perception of the Effectiveness of Federal Government and Programs to Eliminate Gender-Based Violence

Respondents were asked to rate the level of effort made by the federal government in order to eliminate gender-based violence in the country.<sup>6</sup> The following question was asked: How would you rate the effort the federal government is making to eliminate gender-based violence in Canada?

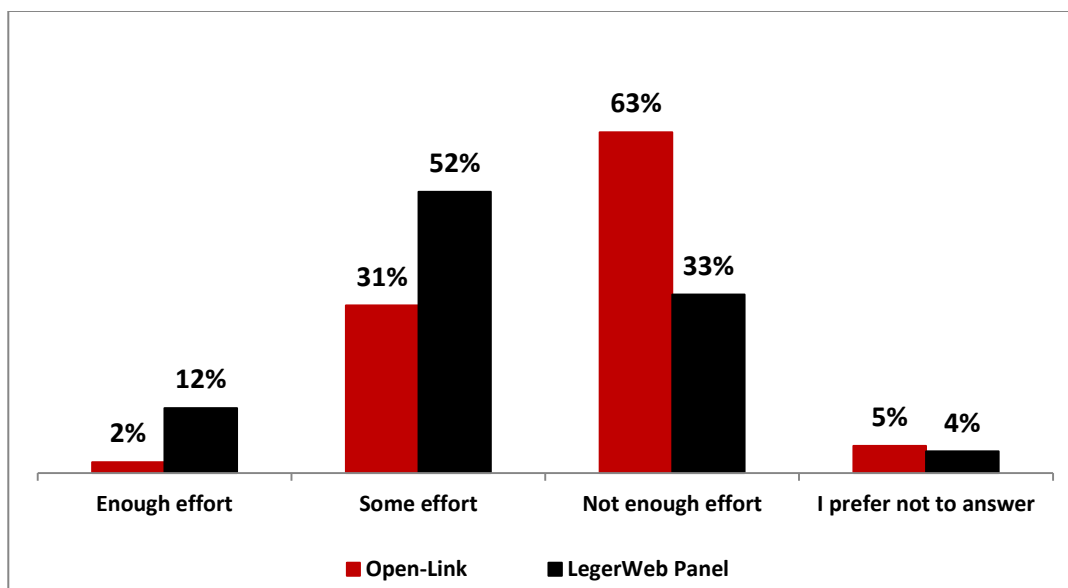
The opinions of respondents differed on the effectiveness of the federal government to respond to gender-based violence. A majority (63%) of the open-link respondents perceived that the federal government has not been making enough of an effort, while this opinion was shared by a third (33%) of respondents from the LegerWeb panel. It is almost the exact opposite, in proportion, for respondents who believe the federal government has been making some effort: about a third (31%) of respondents from the open-link and more than half (52%) from the LegerWeb panel. Few respondents, less than one out of ten (2%) from the open-link and one out of ten (12%) from the LegerWeb panel believed the federal government has been doing enough to respond to gender-based violence<sup>7</sup>.

#### Chart 5. Perceived effort made by the federal government to eliminate GBV

Q3. How would you rate the effort the federal government is making to eliminate gender-based violence in Canada?

<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that there was no expectation of prior knowledge of any federal government initiatives or programming related to gender-based violence.

<sup>7</sup> Due to a discrepancy in the French translation the analysis of this question includes only those who responded to the English survey. The first two categories ('enough effort' and 'some effort') were the same in both languages, but 'not enough effort' in English was translated into 'no effort' for the French survey making it impossible to combine the languages for analysis. The French panel responses for question 3: Enough effort: 5%, some effort: 73%, and no effort 18%. French open-link responses: Enough effort: 3%, some effort: 68%, and no effort 19%.



**Table 4. Perceived effort made by the federal government to eliminate GBV - results by language**

Q3. How would you rate the effort the federal government is making to eliminate gender-based violence in Canada?

	Panel LegerWeb n= 1,651		OPEN LINK n= 5,887	
	English	French	English	French
Weighted Totals :	1322	329	4891	996
Unweighted Totals :	1234	417	4891	996
<b>Enough effort</b>	12%	5%	2%	3%
<b>Some effort</b>	52%	73%	31%	68%
<b>Not enough effort (English)</b>	33%	18%	63%	19%
<b>No effort (French)</b>				
<b>I prefer not to answer</b>	4%	4%	4%	10%

There are significant differences based on gender identity with respect to this question. Men are more likely to believe that the federal government has been doing enough to respond to gender-based violence. This is true for both samples. Women in both samples and other non-binary identities people in the open-link sample are proportionally more inclined to believe that the federal government has not been making enough efforts on this issue.

We also asked respondents whether they considered some programs, systems and strategies in place to be effective in dealing with gender-based violence issues.<sup>8</sup> The following questions were asked.

**Table 5. Perceived effectiveness of the current system and programs**

Q5. Primary prevention aims to stop violence from occurring in the first place and includes interventions to change social norms, early interventions to identify the risk of violence and abuse, and programs and strategies to help

<sup>8</sup> It should be noted that there was no expectation of prior knowledge of any of the programs or policies that respondents were asked to evaluate.

women leave abusive situations. When thinking of primary prevention programs and strategies related to gender-based violence, how effective are they in your opinion?

Q6. Support systems for victims/survivors can include emergency shelters, healthcare interventions, social services, etc. When thinking of formal supports for victims/survivors related to gender-based violence, how effective are they in your opinion?

Q7. When thinking of justice related responses (e.g. police, legal work, court support, corrections, etc.) related to gender-based violence, how effective are they in your opinion?

Q8. When thinking of programs to rehabilitate perpetrators of gender-based violence and prevent future offences, how effective are they in your opinion?

	NET EFFECTIVE	Moderately effective	NET NOT EFFECTIVE	Prefer not to answer
<b>Open-link n= 5,887</b>				
Primary prevention (Q5)	47 %	26 %	22 %	5 %
Support systems for victims/survivors (Q6)	45 %	30 %	20 %	5 %
Justice related responses (Q7)	14 %	23 %	60 %	4 %
Programs to rehabilitate perpetrators (Q8)	13 %	21 %	49 %	17 %
<b>Panel Léger n=1,651</b>				
Primary prevention (Q5)	38 %	37 %	22 %	3 %
Support systems for victims/survivors (Q6)	41 %	37 %	19 %	3 %
Justice related responses (Q7)	27 %	32 %	38 %	3 %
Programs to rehabilitate perpetrators (Q8)	16 %	27 %	50 %	7 %

Almost half of the respondents from the open-link considered primary prevention programs (47%) and support systems (45%) for victims/survivors of gender-based violence effective. Conversely, almost one-fifth of them believed they are not effective (22% and 20% respectively). In contrast, justice system responses (60%) and rehabilitation programs (49%) of perpetrators are seen as ineffective. Only a small proportion of respondents believed that these responses are effective (14% and 13% respectively).

LegerWeb respondents provided opinions which closely match those of the open-link. However, LegerWeb respondents were more likely to believe that primary prevention programs, systems and strategies to be moderately effective rather than not effective. LegerWeb respondents believed support systems (41%) for victims/survivors of gender-based violence and primary prevention programs (38%) to be effective, whereas judicial related responses (38%) to gender-based violence and rehabilitation programs (50%) of perpetrators are deemed ineffective.

#### *Other significant differences in the sub-groups*

Younger respondents (18 to 34) were more likely to consider primary prevention programs, systems and strategies to be effective, while those 65 years of age or older were more likely to think the contrary. This is true for both samples. It should also be noted that open-link respondents from Quebec were proportionately more likely to believe primary prevention programs to be effective.



Ontario respondents of the open-link are more likely to believe support systems for victims/survivors to be effective. This is true for both samples.

When thinking of the justice system, LegerWeb respondents 65 years of age or older believed it to be ineffective in its handling of gender-based violence related issues. Respondents from Quebec and Manitoba were also more likely to agree with this lack of effectiveness, as well as open-link respondents between 25 and 34 years of age.

Programs to rehabilitate perpetrators of gender-based violence were deemed ineffective by LegerWeb panelists 55 years of age or older. Younger Canadians (18 to 34) in both the open-link and LegerWeb samples thought otherwise and believed that rehabilitation programs work effectively.

Primary prevention and support systems for victims are considered the most effective types of interventions by both members of the open-link and LegerWeb samples. In contrast, justice system responses and rehabilitation programs are perceived as the least effective.

We asked respondents to clarify their responses with respect to these four items.<sup>9</sup> The following table shows that approximately three out of four LegerWeb panelists did not add any clarification on these questions. It is arguable that many of them did not have enough knowledge to provide any comments on these specific topics. Just over 10% of respondents did not know how to answer these questions. A greater proportion of open-link respondents provided more detailed opinions than did panelists from LegerWeb.

When comparing open link and LegerWeb samples for the next questions, both samples provided similar comments. However, percentages in terms of total mentions were higher in the open link sample. That is why only one item appears in the LegerWeb portion of the table, as only one answer category garnered 3% or more of responses. See Appendix C for the full tables.

### *Primary Prevention*

**Table 6. Opinion on primary prevention**

Q5A. Please specify your opinion.<sup>10</sup>

Source	Opinion
OPEN-LINK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More focus on changing social norms/attitudes 8%</li> <li>• Awareness/public awareness is a key aspect in prevention 5%</li> <li>• Early education/prevention/intervention is important 5%</li> <li>• Primary prevention can be effective/very effective 5%</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> Comments made by respondents reflect their options only and may not be the result of expert knowledge on the subject.

<sup>10</sup> Table includes only answers with more than 3% of responses overall. See appendix for full details.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention programs or strategies don't work/help/not effective/violence continues to rise 3%</li> <li>• More needs to be done 3%</li> <li>• Education/prevention needs to start in schools 3%</li> <li>• Need support programs and strategies to help women leave abusive situations (affordable housing, legal fees, etc.) 3%</li> <li>• Education/prevention strategies are key 3%</li> <li>• Increase funding/Long term funding for primary prevention programs 3%</li> </ul>
<b>LÉGER WEB PANEL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention programs or strategies don't work / help / not effective / violence continues to rise 3%</li> </ul>

Open-link respondents believed that more attention should be paid to trying to change social norms and Canadians' attitudes towards gender-based violence. They also considered that increasing public awareness of gender-based violence and early education to be very important aspects of primary prevention, and that overall, more needs to be done. LegerWeb panelists also mentioned these elements but to a lesser extent than open-link respondents.

Respondents who believed that primary prevention is effective also believed that educational efforts and working towards a change in social norms were at least somewhat successful in the field. In contrast, those who believed that primary prevention is not effective justify their opinion by pointing out that gender-based violence persists. Those who provided an opinion of primary prevention also mentioned the need for strategies to help women leave abusive situations (affordable housing, legal fees, etc.). These same respondents also believed that a more effective criminal justice system is required and that work needs to be done on making it easier to report incidents (since many go unreported). Harsher sentences and more training for experts working on the front line were also mentioned. Finally, those who believe primary prevention is ineffective feel that victim blaming needs to stop and women should be given more economic equality.

#### *Support Systems for Victims/Survivors*

Open-link respondents as well as LegerWeb panelists mentioned that support systems for victims should be bolstered and shelters, crisis centres and other support services should receive more funding. More specifically, open-link respondents mentioned the need for victims to have timely and easy access to these services and programs. It was also mentioned that the needs of victims/survivors once they entered the criminal justice system require more attention. Other respondents mentioned that programs to help women leave abusive situations should get better government funding and support. Respondents also commented that they thought there was a need for better training for people working with victims and survivors, whether they are social workers, counsellors, police officers, health care workers or people working in the criminal justice

system. Other respondents noted that it would be important to have services that provide long-term support to victims/survivors of gender-based violence.

**Table 7. Opinion on support systems for victims/survivors**

Q6A. Please specify your opinion.<sup>11</sup>

Source	Opinion
<b>OPEN-LINK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More support for victims/survivors (e.g. project funding for shelters and rape crisis centres, other victim/survivor services) 18%</li> <li>• Need to ensure easy/timely accessibility to programs / services 5%</li> <li>• Education/Prevention/Intervention programs are important 3%</li> <li>• More attention to the needs of victims/survivors in the criminal justice system (harsher penalties, justice for victim, etc.) 3%</li> <li>• More support programs to help women leave abusive situations (financial help, affordable housing, legal fees, etc.) 3%</li> <li>• More training for those who work with victims/survivors (social workers, counsellors, police, healthcare, justice, etc.) 3%</li> <li>• Need long-term support services 3%</li> <li>• It's an essential service/necessary/first point of contact 3%</li> </ul>
<b>LÉGER WEB PANEL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More support for victims/survivors (e.g. project funding for shelters and rape crisis centres, other victim/survivor services) 7%</li> <li>• Available resources appear effective 3%</li> </ul>

The analysis also showed significant differences between those who view support systems as effective and those who do not. These differences can be seen among both samples.

Respondents who believed that support systems are effective mentioned that these frontline services are essential and current resources appear to be effective. In contrast, those who argued that support systems are ineffective clarified their position by saying that more emphasis should be placed on the needs of victims/survivors in the criminal justice system (i.e., harsher penalties, justice for victim, etc.) and that more training should be given to those working with victims/survivors (social workers, counsellors, police officers, workers in the healthcare and legal systems, etc.). Furthermore, victims should not be blamed or shamed and healthcare support should be provided. They also pointed out that many victims choose not to seek help (because of feelings of shame, stigma, discrimination, skepticism, fear of legal system, discouraged, loss of trust, fear of losing children, fear of losing citizenship status, etc.) and that many women return to abusive situations.

### *Justice Related Response*

A greater proportion of open-link respondents mentioned that the justice system must be improved. They cited various elements: response time, refraining from re-victimization and harsher penalties for perpetrators. Several mentioned that they feel

<sup>11</sup> Table includes only answers with more than 3% of responses overall. See appendix for full details.

perpetrators do not get enough jail time and walk free, facing no consequences for their violent actions. This opinion is shared by many LegerWeb respondents. Respondents from the open-link said that the system should provide more professional support to victims and survivors (psychologists, lawyers, and other professionals) and that service providers also need better training on the issue of gender-based violence. Some respondents mentioned that they believed that victims/survivors are frequently blamed and judged for what happened to them. Also, many said that violent incidents often go unreported.

**Table 8. Opinion on justice related response**

Q7A. Please specify your opinion.<sup>12</sup>

Source	Opinion
<b>OPEN-LINK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Court procedures/judicial system need to be improved (improve response time, don't re-victimize victims, more convictions, etc.) 12%</li> <li>• Offenders don't receive sufficient jail time/offenders go free easily/offenders should face stricter sentences 7%</li> <li>• Improve the support for victims/survivors (from psychologists, lawyers, support workers, restorative justice, etc.) 7%</li> <li>• More education for service providers regarding the issue (better understanding of the issue, be more sensitive to victims' needs, etc.) 6%</li> <li>• Victims are often blamed for what happens to them/a lot of judgement against victims 5%</li> <li>• Lots of violence/sexual violence goes unreported 5%</li> <li>• There is always room for improvement/It is not so effective 4%</li> <li>• Sometimes it is hard to provide proof/complaints are not taken seriously 4%</li> <li>• Victims feel unsafe/they are at risk of further violence/restraining orders are not respected 4%</li> <li>• More education for police officers regarding the issue (better understanding of the issue, better assistance to victims, better intervention, etc.) 3%</li> <li>• A lot of discrimination within the system (gender-based, stereotyped, misogynistic approach, etc.) 3%</li> <li>• Judicial system needs to be reformed to reflect the diversity/needs of the victims/laws need to be upgraded/the system needs to respond adequately to gender-based violence 3%</li> </ul>
<b>LÉGER WEB PANEL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offenders don't receive sufficient jail time/offenders go free easily/offenders should face stricter sentences 7%</li> <li>• Court procedures/judicial system need to be improved (improve response time, don't re-victimize victims, more convictions, etc.) 3%</li> <li>• There is always room for improvement/It is not so effective 3%</li> </ul>

In terms of justice-related responses, the analysis also shows significant differences between those who felt the system is effective and those who did not. The same patterns exist for respondents from the open-link and LegerWeb panelists.

In contrast, those who argued that the justice system's responses are not effective mentioned the need to improve the system and court procedures overall (in terms of response time, refraining from re-victimization and convictions, etc.). As far as

<sup>12</sup> Table includes only answers with more than 3% of responses overall. See appendix for full details.

convictions are concerned, they believed that offenders do not receive sufficient jail time should face stricter sentences, and not be freed so easily. They also asserted that victims are often blamed for what happens to them, that discrimination is rampant within the justice system (gender-based, stereotyped, misogynistic approach, etc.), that victims often feel unsafe and at risk of further violence, and that the system works in favour of the perpetrators, not the victims. Overall, respondents claimed that a great deal of work needs to be done to build trust in the justice system, which would explain why much sexual violence goes unreported.

### *Programs to Rehabilitate Perpetrators*

Of the four types of programs examined in this study, programs to rehabilitate perpetrators produced the most negative reactions. Comments from open-link respondents show that many think these programs show no signs of being effective. They also said that they believed it is impossible to rehabilitate perpetrators of gender-based violence, that there are too many repeat offenders, that these programs are not sufficiently funded and that there are too few places in these programs for perpetrators. However, approximately the same proportion of respondents from the open-link reported that these programs are effective and produce change. Some respondents said that, in the context of such programs, perpetrators of gender based-violence would be able to reflect on their behavior and to understand why they acted in the way they did. This process would then enable them to change.

**Table 9. Opinion on programs to rehabilitate perpetrators**

Q8A. Please specify your opinion.<sup>13</sup>

Source	Opinion
<b>OPEN-LINK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No evidence that program is effective 4%</li> <li>• It's impossible to rehabilitate some/many perpetrators 3%</li> <li>• There are too many repeat offenders 3%</li> <li>• Perpetrators must examine own attitudes/behaviours 3%</li> <li>• These programs aren't well funded/resourced 3%</li> <li>• Limited program availability/space/services 3%</li> <li>• More prevention and public education is needed 3%</li> <li>• These programs demonstrate effective change 3%</li> </ul>
<b>LÉGER WEB PANEL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's impossible to rehabilitate some/many perpetrators 4%</li> <li>• There are too many repeat offenders 3%</li> </ul>

Finally, with respect to rehabilitation programs for perpetrators, the analysis also shows significant differences between those who responded that these programs are effective and those who stated the opposite. Here again, the same patterns exist between the open-link sample and the sample from the LegerWeb panel.

<sup>13</sup> Table includes only answers with more than 3% of responses overall. See appendix for full details.

Respondents who believed that rehabilitation programs are effective mentioned that these programs are not well funded and operate with inadequate resources. They also emphasized limited program availability and spaces. Some stressed the need for perpetrators to get community support, and the need for more prevention and public education. Some respondents said these programs require a multi-disciplinary approach.

In contrast, those who argued that rehabilitation programs are not effective justified their position with the claims that there are too many repeat offenders; that perpetrators avoid facing the consequences of their actions; and that criminal acts should result in convictions and court orders. Many believed it is impossible to rehabilitate some/many perpetrators which is why there is a high risk of recidivism among perpetrators.

### Types of Gender-Based Violence to Prioritize in a Federal Strategy<sup>14</sup>

Respondents were asked to identify, and rank in order of importance from one to three, the three types of violence they felt should be prioritized in a federal strategy (one being the most important priority, two being the second most important priority, and three being the third priority).

The following table shows how respondents ranked these issues (chosen vs. not chosen). We also calculated the mean (average) score for each type of violence. The higher the mean associated with a type of violence, the higher the level of importance. Therefore, the types of violence with the highest means are perceived as the ones to be prioritized in a federal strategy.

**Table 10. Top three types of gender-based violence that should be prioritized in a federal strategy**

Q4. In your opinion, what are the top three types of gender-based violence that should be prioritized in a federal strategy? Please classify your priorities from 1 to 3, where 1 means the most important priority, 2 means the second most important priority and 3 means the third priority.

	NET CHOSEN	1	2	3	NET NOT CHOSEN	I don't know	Mean
<b>Open-link n= 5,887</b>							
Intimate partner violence	74 %	32 %	24 %	18 %	25 %	1 %	1.6
Child sexual abuse	60 %	30 %	17 %	13 %	39 %	1 %	1.4
Sexual violence	53 %	15 %	21 %	17 %	46 %	1 %	1.1
Online violence	51 %	11 %	17 %	24 %	48 %	1 %	0.9
Sexual harassment	33 %	6 %	12 %	16 %	66 %	1 %	0.6
Street-based harassment	21 %	3 %	7 %	10 %	78 %	1 %	0.4
<b>Panel Léger n=1,651</b>							
Child sexual abuse	71 %	45 %	16 %	10 %	26 %	3 %	1.8
Intimate partner violence	49 %	14 %	18 %	18 %	48 %	3 %	1
Sexual violence	48 %	11 %	21 %	16 %	50 %	3 %	0.9

<sup>14</sup> The views and opinions expressed by the respondents do not necessarily reflect a comprehensive knowledge of programs and policies related to GBV.

<b>Online violence</b>	51 %	11 %	17 %	22 %	46 %	3 %	0.9
<b>Sexual harassment</b>	41 %	9 %	15 %	18 %	56 %	3 %	0.8
<b>Street-based harassment</b>	30 %	6 %	10 %	13 %	67 %	3 %	0.5

According to the respondents of both samples, the three types of gender-based violence that they felt should be prioritized in the context of a federal strategy are 1) intimate partner violence, 2) child sexual abuse and 3) sexual violence. It should be noted that online violence was also considered a high priority. Results for sexual violence and online are almost statistical equal in terms of percentage of mention in both samples.

Although LegerWeb respondents mentioned online violence more often than sexual violence, it was more often a third-place selection compared to sexual violence which was more often a second-place selection. This explains why online violence is not in the top three types of violence to prioritize according to the respondents. That being said, online violence still appears to be an important issue for LegerWeb respondents. The following tables summarize the significant differences according to the profile of respondents.

**Table 11. Significant differences among respondents from open-link**

<b>Type of Violence</b>	<b>Higher Among</b>
<b>Intimate partner violence</b>	Victims/survivors of gender-based violence (76%; mean of 1.7)
<b>Sexual violence</b>	Victims/survivors of gender-based violence (55%; mean of 1.1) People born in Canada (53%; mean of 1.1)
<b>Child sexual abuse</b>	People living in rural areas (64%; mean of 1.5) Indigenous people (68%; mean of 1.6)
<b>Online violence</b>	People without disabilities (53%; mean of 0.9)
<b>Sexual harassment</b>	Males (40%; mean of 0.7) Young people aged 18 to 24 (43%; mean of 0.8) People 65 and over (40%; mean of 0.7) Ethno-cultural minorities (37%; mean of 0.6)
<b>Street-based harassment</b>	People living in urban and suburban areas (22%; mean of 0.4)

**Table 12. Significant differences among LegerWeb panelists**

<b>Type of Violence</b>	<b>Higher Among</b>
<b>Intimate partner violence</b>	Victims/survivors of gender-based violence (64%; mean of 1.3)
<b>Sexual violence</b>	No differences
<b>Child sexual abuse</b>	Caucasian people (white) (73%; mean 1.9)
<b>Online violence</b>	People without disabilities (52%; mean of 1)
<b>Sexual harassment</b>	People with disabilities (48%; mean of 0.9)
<b>Street-based harassment</b>	Ethno-cultural minorities (38%; mean of 0.7) People who are not victims/survivors of gender-based violence (32%; mean of 0.6) People without any friends or relatives who were victims/survivors of gender-based violence (34%; mean of 0.6)

### **Opinions on Priority Action Areas for a Federal Gender-Based Violence Strategy in Canada**

Respondents were also asked to identify three priority action areas that they felt should be part of a federal strategy on gender-based violence and to classify them in order of

importance from one to three. The question was phrased as follows: recognizing that the federal government is in general not responsible for direct services to victims/survivors (health, social services, shelters), criminal justice system responses (policing, prosecution, courts), or school-based programming, in your opinion what should be the top three priorities of a federal strategy on gender-based violence? Please classify your priorities from one to three, where one means the most important priority, two means the second most important priority and three means the third priority.

The following table shows the proportional selection patterns of survey respondents (chosen vs. not chosen). We also calculated the mean score for each strategy: the higher the average, the higher the level of priority. The priorities with the highest score are considered the most important in the development of a federal strategy on gender-based violence.

**Table 13. Top three priorities of a federal strategy on gender-based violence**

Q2. Recognizing that the federal government is in general not responsible for direct services to victims/survivors (health, social services, shelters), criminal justice system responses (policing, prosecution, courts), or school-based programming, in your opinion what should be the top 3 priorities of a Federal Strategy on Gender-based Violence? Please classify your priorities from 1 to 3, where 1 means the most important priority, 2 means the second most important priority and 3 means the third priority.

	NET CHOSEN	1	2	3	NET NOT CHOSEN	Don't know	Mean
<b>Open-link n= 5,887</b>							
More support for victims/survivors (e.g., project funding for shelters and rape crisis centres, other victim/survivor services)	51%	21%	16%	14%	48%	0%	1.1
More focus on engaging men and boys in prevention	48%	18%	16%	15%	51%	0%	1
More early prevention programs (e.g., healthy dating relationships)	43%	15%	15%	13%	56%	0%	0.9
More attention to the needs of victims/survivors in the criminal justice system	36%	13%	13%	10%	63%	0%	0.7
More public awareness (e.g., campaigns to address norms and attitudes)	31%	8%	10%	12%	69%	0%	0.6
More culturally relevant approach (e.g., prevention programs, police services, victim services)	29%	7%	10%	11%	71%	0%	0.5
More research on what works to prevent violence	17%	5%	5%	6%	83%	0%	0.3
More focus on the most vulnerable population	17%	5%	6%	6%	82%	0%	0.3
More research on the nature and extent of violence in Canada	8%	3%	2%	3%	92%	0%	0.2
More focus on rehabilitation of perpetrators (e.g., more programming in correctional or community settings)	14%	2%	4%	7%	86%	0%	0.2
<b>Panel Léger n=1,651</b>							
More support for victims/survivors (e.g., project funding for shelters and rape crisis centres, other victim/survivor services)	51%	20%	18%	13%	47%	2%	1.1
More attention to the needs of	38%	14%	14%	10%	60%	2%	0.8



victims/survivors in the criminal justice system							
More public awareness (e.g., campaigns to address norms and attitudes)	35%	12%	11%	12%	63%	2%	0.7
More early prevention programs (e.g., healthy dating relationships)	35%	11%	14%	11%	63%	2%	0.7
More culturally relevant approach (e.g., prevention programs, police services, victim services)	32%	9%	10%	13%	65%	2%	0.6
More focus on engaging men and boys in prevention	22%	8%	8%	7%	75%	2%	0.5
More research on what works to prevent violence	25%	8%	7%	10%	73%	2%	0.5
More focus on the most vulnerable population	20%	7%	6%	7%	78%	2%	0.4
More research on the nature and extent of violence in Canada	17%	5%	5%	7%	80%	2%	0.3
More focus on rehabilitation of perpetrators (e.g., more programming in correctional or community settings)	15%	3%	5%	8%	82%	2%	0.3

In general, respondents of both samples had similar opinions on what they felt should be the top priority: more support for victims/survivors of gender-based violence. This priority was chosen by half of respondents in each sample (51%) and obtained the highest average (1.1).

In second and third place, open-link respondents selected two prevention priorities: engaging men and boys in prevention programs (48%) and more early prevention programs (43%). These two priorities obtained mean scores of 1 and 0.9 respectively, putting them in the top three choices for priorities of a federal strategy.

The opinion of LegerWeb panelists was somewhat different on the second and third priorities. The second priority selected was to provide more support to victims in the justice system (38% and an average of 0.8). Two priorities were tied for third place (35% and an average of 0.7): create public campaigns to educate Canadians on gender-based violence and create early prevention programs.

These results, however, should be interpreted with caution and do not mean that there was little or no interest in other priorities or that these topics should not be included in a federal strategy. Since participants were asked to select only three priorities, results indicate relative scores.

The following tables summarize the significant differences according to the profile of respondents.

**Table 14. Significant differences among open-link respondents<sup>15</sup>**

Element of Strategy	Higher Among
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<sup>15</sup> Only the priority actions with significant differences are shown in the following table.

<b>More support for victims/survivors (e.g., project funding for shelters and rape crisis centres, other victim/survivor services)</b>	People with disabilities (57%; mean of 1.2) People living in urban and suburban areas (49%; mean of 1)
<b>More focus on engaging men and boys in prevention</b>	Caucasian people (white) (50%; mean 1) Victims/survivors of gender-based violence (52%; mean of 1.1)
<b>More early prevention programs (e.g., healthy dating relationships)</b>	Caucasian people (white) (44%; mean 0.9) People with disabilities (44%; mean of 0.9) People living in rural areas (46; mean of 1)
<b>More attention to the needs of victims/survivors in the criminal justice system</b>	Caucasian people (white) (37%; mean of 0.8) People with disabilities (42%; mean of 0.9) People born in Canada (37%; mean of 0.8)
<b>More public awareness (e.g., campaigns to address norms and attitudes)</b>	People without disabilities (31%; mean of 0.6)
<b>More culturally relevant approach (e.g., prevention programs, police services, victim services)</b>	Ethno-cultural minorities (36%; mean of 0.7) People born outside Canada (33%; mean of 0.6) People who are not victims/survivors of gender-based violence (31%; mean of 0.6) People without any friends or relatives who were victims/survivors of gender-based violence (34%; mean of 0.6)
<b>More research on what works to prevent violence</b>	People born outside Canada (19%; mean of 0.4) People who are not victims/survivors of gender-based violence (20%; mean of 0.4) People without any friends or relatives who were victims/survivors of gender-based violence (23%; mean of 0.5)
<b>More focus on the most vulnerable population</b>	Indigenous people (22%; mean of 0.4)
<b>More research on the nature and extent of violence in Canada</b>	No other difference
<b>More focus on rehabilitation of perpetrators (e.g., more programming in correctional or community settings)</b>	Indigenous people (20%, mean of 0.3)

Table 15. Significant differences among LegerWeb panelists<sup>16</sup>

<b>Element of Strategy</b>	<b>Higher Among</b>
<b>More support for victims/survivors (e.g., project funding for shelters and rape crisis centres, other victim/survivor services)</b>	Caucasian people (white) (52%; mean 1.2)
<b>More focus on engaging men and boys in prevention</b>	No other difference
<b>More early prevention programs (e.g., healthy dating relationships)</b>	No other difference
<b>More attention to the needs of victims/survivors in the criminal justice system</b>	No other difference
<b>More public awareness (e.g.,</b>	Ethno-cultural minorities (41%; mean of 0.9)

<sup>16</sup> Only the priority actions with significant differences are shown in the following table.

<b>campaigns to address norms and attitudes)</b>	People without disabilities (31%; mean of 0.6)
<b>More culturally relevant approach (e.g., prevention programs, police services, victim services)</b>	No other difference
<b>More research on what works to prevent violence</b>	People born in Canada (26%; mean of 0.5)
<b>More focus on the most vulnerable population</b>	No other difference
<b>More research on the nature and extent of violence in Canada</b>	No other difference
<b>More focus on rehabilitation of perpetrators (e.g., more programming in correctional or community settings)</b>	Ethno-cultural minorities (21%; mean of 0.4)

### Regional Concerns

Respondents were asked to specify if there were any issues they believed were unique to their region that they wanted to indicate in the survey. The following question was asked: when thinking about gender-based violence, are there issues unique to your region that we should be aware of? These answers reflect the perceptions of respondents about their area, but should not be interpreted to mean that these issues do not occur in other regions. Unfavourable socio-economic conditions (poverty, unemployment, etc.) were mentioned by the largest number of respondents as being the most important regional issue in their area. Issues related to gender-based violence in the context of Indigenous communities were also mentioned as a key concern for some respondents, making it a major regional issue. Issues related to perceived cultural/values differences given the diversity of the country, sexual exploitation, and the lack of resources in rural areas were also mentioned by a large proportion of respondents.

The following table lists the regional issues mentioned by study respondents, whether they answered via the open-link or the LegerWeb panel survey.

**Table 16. Regional issues regarding gender-based violence**

Q9. When thinking about gender-based violence, are there issues unique to your region that we should be aware of?<sup>17</sup>

Source	Regional Issues
<b>OPEN-LINK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor socio-economic conditions (poverty, unemployment, housing prices, etc.) 6%</li> <li>Violence/discrimination towards/among Aboriginals/Issues in the Aboriginal community/Colonialism/intergenerational trauma 5%</li> <li>Cultural differences/diversity/Multiculturalism (unspecified) 4%</li> <li>Aboriginal women and children as vulnerable populations (violence, discrimination, etc.) 4%</li> <li>Domestic/spousal abuse/violence 4%</li> <li>Sexual exploitation (prostitution, exploitation of young girls, pornography, trafficking, etc.) 4%</li> </ul>

<sup>17</sup> Table includes only answers with more than 3% of responses overall. See appendix for full details.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of services/resources/funding in rural areas 4%</li> <li>• Lack of education/Poor education in schools/communities 3%</li> <li>• Violence/discrimination towards/among LGBTQ/transgender/non-binary persons 3%</li> <li>• Violence/discrimination towards/among immigrants/new immigrants/refugees 3%</li> <li>• Lack of resources/funding for public services (government funding, police, etc.) 3%</li> </ul>
<b>LÉGER WEB PANEL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No answer with a score of at least 3 %</li> </ul>

In order to gain a better understanding of the regional issues, we cross-tabulated the responses by geographical area: urban, rural and remote. These cross-tabulations show noticeable differences. Contrary to respondents living in rural and remote areas, those living in urban areas are less likely to mention specific regional issues. They are also more likely to select the response choice “I don’t know” on this question. A stronger proportion of respondents living in remote and rural areas were able to specify regional issues.

**Table 17. Regional issues regarding gender-based violence – by type of region of residence and by respondents source**

Q9. When thinking about gender-based violence, are there issues unique to your region that we should be aware of?<sup>18</sup>

Regional Issues	OPEN-LINK			LÉGER WEB PANEL		
	Urban Suburban Areas	Rural Area	Remote Area	Urban Suburban Areas	Rural Area	Remote Area
<b>Weighted Totals:</b>				1257	362	32
<b>Unweighted Totals:</b>	4720	991	176	1257	361	33
Lack of services/resources/funding in rural areas	2%	13%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Poor socio-economic conditions (poverty, unemployment, housing prices, etc.)	5%	7%	15%	2%	1%	7%
Violence/discrimination towards/among Aboriginals / Issues in the Aboriginal community / Colonialism / intergenerational trauma	5%	5%	15%	2%	2%	10%
Domestic/spousal abuse/violence	4%	5%	14%	1%	2%	0%
Cultural differences/diversity / Multiculturalism (unspecified)	5%	2%	6%	2%	1%	4%
Lack of resources/funding for public services (government funding, police, etc.)	3%	4%	6%	1%	0%	0%
Lack of education / Poor education in schools/communities	2%	4%	6%	1%	1%	4%
Aboriginal women and children as vulnerable populations (violence, discrimination, etc.)	5%	3%	5%	1%	2%	2%
Sexual exploitation (prostitution, exploitation of young girls, pornography, trafficking, etc.)	4%	4%	5%	1%	1%	10%
Violence/discrimination towards/among	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	8%

<sup>18</sup> The answers presented in the following table highlight the differences between respondents living in urban/suburban, rural and remote areas, with regards to regional issues regarding gender-based violence. Table includes only answers with more than 3% of responses overall. See appendix for full details.

LGBTQ/transgender/non-binary persons						
Violence/discrimination towards/among immigrants/new immigrants/refugees	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Issues most often mentioned by residents in remote and rural areas were lack of services, resources and funding in their regions. These same rural and remote region respondents were also more likely to mention poverty or lower socio-economic conditions as a major issue when it comes to gender-based violence.

Rural and remote region respondents were also more likely to mention intimate partner violence and spousal abuse, drug and alcohol abuse, lack of education or poor quality education, and police violence, as key concerns for their region. Issues related to inequality in Indigenous communities were also discussed, especially for people living in remote areas.

For people living in urban and suburban areas, the issues mentioned most often were related to how different groups may treat the issue of gender-based violence, Indigenous women and children as vulnerable populations, and violence and discrimination towards immigrants, newcomers and refugees.

People living urban and suburban areas pointed out that more incidents occur in densely-populated areas, such as downtown, on city streets or on public transit. Some respondents also mentioned the “rape culture” that persists on some college and university campuses.

Although many important issues are the same for respondents from the LegerWeb sample and the open-link sample, Canadians living in remote areas have other significant concerns: sexual exploitation of young girls, prostitution, pornography and trafficking, as well as violence and discrimination against the LGBTQ2 community were mentioned as major issues.

### Others Suggestions

Finally, survey respondents were asked if they had any other suggestions or ideas for the development of the federal strategy on gender-based violence.

The following table details the suggestions made by respondents to be included in a federal strategy against gender-based violence in Canada.

Table 18. Other Suggestions for the development of a federal strategy against gender-based violence

Q15. Is there anything else the federal government should consider when developing the federal strategy against gender-based violence?<sup>19</sup>

Source	Others suggestions
<b>OPEN-LINK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More focus on changing social norms/attitudes (including in the media) 5%</li> <li>• Early education/Prevention (children / teens)/raise boys to respect women / to teach tolerance (no mention of school) 4%</li> <li>• Public awareness campaign/prevention/better communication and information (reports on TV, social media, etc.) 4%</li> <li>• Consider the fact that women are usually the victims (specifically sexual harassment and rape) 3%</li> <li>• Be inclusive/Making sure each community is working on the strategy 3%</li> <li>• Ensure consultation with experts/professionals/support groups (sexual assault centres, shelters, etc.) 3%</li> <li>• A more appropriate justice system (consider victims before the perpetrators) 3%</li> <li>• Fund and support Indigenous, Aboriginal women and girls (missing and murdered indigenous women) 3%</li> <li>• Increase funding for the issue (other suggestions and unspecified): for research, investigative process 3%</li> <li>• A strategy based on facts, studies, research and statistics/more data collection before taking action 3%</li> </ul>
<b>LÉGER WEB PANEL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stricter laws/harsher court penalties/longer sentences (specifically for sexual abuses) 5%</li> </ul>

Suggestions revolving around education, prevention and the need to change attitudes in society were the most frequently mentioned responses. Open-link respondents pointed to the importance of changing social norms and attitudes in society, including what is conveyed in the media in order to address effectively the problem of gender-based violence. They also pointed out the importance of traditional or social media information, prevention and awareness campaigns. In terms of prevention, some respondents insisted on the fact that a strategy needs to include an educational dimension for young boys. Several respondents also pointed to the fact that women are the main victims of harassment and rape. The federal strategy should reflect this fact.

Other respondents suggested that the strategy should be developed collaboratively. That is to say, the work of developing a strategy should be done inclusively, with the input from all relevant groups in society. Some respondents stressed the importance that the strategy needs to be developed with experts, professionals and people working in the field, supporting victims.

Some respondents focused their suggestions on the need to reform the justice system. Many respondents pointed out the fact that the justice system should show more consideration for the victims/survivors of gender-based violence. Similarly, some respondents were advocates of stiffer sentences for perpetrators in general and in rape

<sup>19</sup> The responses shown in the table included elements that combine at least 3% response. For the full details of the results, please refer to the appendix of this document.

cases in particular. On this last point, a higher proportion of respondents stating this opinion came from the LegerWeb panel.

Another important aspect suggested by respondents is to ensure that the strategy be driven by data and research. Some pointed out that the strategy must be based on facts and more data collection is needed before taking action. In this regard, several respondents asked for more funding for research to fuel the federal strategy against gender-based violence.

Finally, some respondents suggested that more funding and support for Indigenous women and girls is needed.

## Appendix A – Detailed Research Methodology

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### A.1 Quantitative Methodology

This study had two distinct methodological aspects:

#### 1. Open-link survey on the SWC's website

The public consultation was initiated through an open-link survey questionnaire, placed on the SWC's (SWC) website. All visitors to the website of SWC between August 17, 2016, and September 6, 2016, were able to participate in the consultation by clicking the link. In addition to the "natural" visitors of the website, members of the "extended network" of the department were invited to complete the questionnaire and to publicize the survey through their own network.

This portion of the public consultation generated an impressive response. We obtained a total of 5,887 respondents from the open link survey questionnaire on the website. However, the results from this component of the public consultation should not be interpreted as representing the opinions or attitudes of the general public in Canada. These responses come from a group of people having an "interest" in the issue-area, whether professional or not, or had a specific interest in visiting the SWC website.

#### 2. An Internet survey with a panel of Canadians

A panel-based Internet survey of a sample of the Canadian population was held between August 17, 2016, and September 6, 2016. The selection of participants was made randomly from the LegerWeb panel of the Léger of online panel. The sample was drawn from LegerWeb panel consists of Canadian adults aged 18 and living in all regions of Canada.

A total of 1,651 Canadians aged 18 and older living in all provinces and territories in Canada were interviewed for this survey. Since an Internet sample (from the panel) is non-probabilistic in nature, the margin of error does not apply. However, for purposes of comparison, a probability sample of this size would have a margin of error of +/- 2.4% 19 times out of 20. The results of the Internet survey were weighted by sex, age, education and province (based on the results of the last census) to make them comparable of the actual population of Canada.

#### Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing (CAWI)

Respondents had the option to request a paper questionnaire or request telephone assistance as needed.



## **LegerWeb Online Panel**

For several years now, Léger had been conducting surveys via the Internet. This method is increasingly preferred because of the speed of operation and the flexibility it affords, in particular by the introduction of visuals and the reliability of results.

Our testing reveals that results obtained in web surveys concord statistically with those obtained in phone surveys. The validity of online surveys rests on three determining factors: 1) the validity of respondents, 2) the validity of responses and 3) the expertise of a team dedicated to online surveys.

### **The Validity of Respondents**

Our online surveys are conducted with a panel of Internet users. Our panel has 400,000 Canadians and grows each month by 10,000. This impressive panel allows us to conduct surveys with the public, but also with specific clienteles. For example, some segments of the population are more difficult to reach, such as people who travel a lot, workers, young people, consumers of specific products, and so on. In addition, this volume provides close sample control and strict quality control measures.

To ensure the most representative respondents for our online surveys, we have developed a proven sampling method. By cross tabulating data relating to gender, age, language and region, we can establish a target group, minimize margins of error, and provide a better respect of quotas or eligibility criteria.

Internet users who make up our panel were recruited through complementary methods: telephone recruitment, e-mail invitations, links between sites and invitations using a reference system.

Data from our panel is secured through a private system accessed with a password that panellists receive when invited to answer an online survey.

To foster participation and increase response rates, each panellist is invited to answer a questionnaire online and has a chance to win a prize drawn each month.

Moreover, to guarantee respondent quality, the LegerWeb team manages the panel database on a continual basis.

### **The Validity of Responses**

By answering an online survey, participants feel they represent an anonymous portion of a targeted group, providing reassurance regarding response confidentiality and validity. Also, the questionnaire must be designed with a minimum number of clicks and a reasonable number of questions because experience has shown that after a certain amount of time respondents lose interest.

In addition, a pre-test with 30 Internet users is essential to catch any skip errors between questions, to respect screening criteria, and to check navigation fluidity from one question to the next and interview duration. During the pre-test, panellists are invited to provide comments after having answered the questionnaire. This information is not only very useful, but may also be used to improve the questionnaire. Client representatives involved in the project participate in this validation process by testing the questionnaire online.

A process of elimination is applied to avoid keeping a questionnaire in which question fatigue ratios are detected at the end of the questionnaire.

### **The Expertise of a Team Dedicated to Online Surveys**

The LegerWeb team includes approximately 10 professionals and technicians who specialize in information technology and e-marketing and who ensure follow-up from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. every day of the week. Most members of our team come from the fields of telephone polling or face-to-face interviews, and draw on their mastery of the art of the interview.

With its customer support, the LegerWeb team provides panellists with all the technical information and assistance they may need when answering an online survey.

The LegerWeb team works in close collaboration with the research and statistics teams and shares all pertinent information concerning a polling project. Constant communication allows the team to proceed very quickly, to detect errors or problems as soon as they arise and to resolve them in record time.

Software developed by the LegerWeb team to conduct online surveys was designed to allow maximum flexibility, efficiency and security when administering the questionnaire. Furthermore, the team performs continuous monitoring of each online survey.

Thanks to its partnership with Imarklab (a product of the HEC's RBC Research Chair of Electronic Commerce), Léger uses the most recent innovations in the field of online surveys and acts in full knowledge of the limits and possibilities of research performed through online surveys.

Finally, Léger strives to develop its expertise in online polling by implementing the same quality standards and criteria from its renowned telephone surveys.

Also, for all our quantitative research projects, Léger has established quality control measures that are identical to the ISO process, in which all stages are verified, allowing the team to verify previous stages as well. In practical terms, the quality assurance process is based on the following elements:

- designating a project manager responsible for final product quality to avoid diluting responsibility internally;
- scrupulously verifying how well client objectives match the final questionnaire, making sure that each dimension is found in the questionnaire;
- verifying how each question is formulated, from the perspective of simplicity of expression, the unequivocal meaning of the syntax according to the specific idea to be covered during the interview;
- verifying the effects of contamination a priori, i.e., that the location of each question in the survey overall does not have undue effects on the following responses (generally by providing information indirectly to respondents, making the sample un-representative);
- closely verifying the computerized version of the questionnaire with the reference questionnaire approved by the client;
- verifying programmed skips in the computerized system before the pre-test;
- conducting a pre-test, which allows to verify comprehension of questions and concepts, possible ambiguities, and logical question skips, etc.;
- detecting all questions with problems while on field;
- preventing data entry errors, non-established skips, etc. Logical validation is therefore done beforehand and not after the fact; and
- coding of open-ended questions with a first sample selection of responses on file and by setting up the codes, which are submitted to the client for approval.

Léger considers that the implementation of all these procedures is a guarantee of optimal quality when conducting online surveys.

### **Data Cleaning**

Upon completion of data collection, Léger's data analysts and data processing department cleaned the data thoroughly, ensuring that:

- all closed-ended questions were within the allowable or logical range (allowable ranges would be confirmed with the client in any circumstance where it is not obvious from the questionnaire);
- outliers were verified and, if necessary, excluded from the data;
- all skip patterns had been followed correctly;
- the data was complete (except where it is intentional and within client expectations); and
- information was consistent and logical across questions, with no contradictions in the data.

The data was checked and cleaned after the first night of field, as well as at project completion. During analysis, all numbers were double-checked and any outliers are

double-checked to ensure the data has been entered accurately in the first place. If necessary, the original phone call could be reviewed to check the answer.

### **Un-weighted Open-link Respondents Profile and Online Panel Sample**

The table below presents a comparison of the un-weighted open-link respondents profile and the online LegerWeb panel sample. There are many differences in the profiles of respondents as they pass by the open-link or they are part of the web panel sample.

In the case of open-link sample, women are over-represented in a very high proportion. These respondents from the open-link are also younger: half of them are between 25 and 44 years. Finally, Ontarians are over-represented in this sample group while Quebecers are under-represented.

Respondents who are part of the LegerWeb panel sample have a much more varied profile and a much closer distribution of the actual distribution is observed in the Canadian population. Weighting was performed on this sample to make it comparable of the general population in Canada (see section below).

So, we have two different populations for this study: 1) the general population of Canada (from the panel) and 2) “interested experts” (from the open-link).

### **Methodological note to read the tables**

In this report, the numbers presented have been rounded. Conversely, numbers before rounding have been used to calculate the sums presented. For this reason, those sums may not match the manual summation of the numbers presented.

#### *Differences in proportion*

According to the normal distribution, a two-tailed test is always done between two proportions and based on the unweighted total columns. The test is performed by comparing the percentage of a vertical cell with the vertical percentage formed by the complement of the cells for the relevant category (e.g., the complement of men is women and the complement of the 18-24 is the one 25 and over). The test results (if they are significant at a confidence level of 95%) are indicated in color in the table.

In the tables, results presented in **red** characters represent statistically lower differences when compared to the complement, while results in **green** characters indicate statistically higher differences when compared to the complement.

Table - Comparison of respondents profiles

	Panel LegerWeb		OPEN LINK	
	n= 1,651		n= 5,887	
Provinces and Territories				
British Columbia	152	9%	742	13%
Alberta	149	9%	498	8%
Saskatchewan	76	5%	179	3%
Manitoba	72	4%	443	8%
Ontario	577	35%	2456	42%
Quebec	512	31%	1015	17%
New Brunswick	21	1%	95	2%
Nova Scotia	26	2%	226	4%
Prince Edward Island	21	1%	20	0%
Newfoundland	27	2%	131	2%
Northwest Territories	7	0%	40	1%
Yukon	9	1%	21	0%
Nunavut	2	0%	21	0%
Age				
Between 18 and 24	166	10%	483	8%
Between 25 and 34	259	16%	1654	28%
Between 35 and 44	307	19%	1375	23%
Between 45 and 54	346	21%	1072	18%
Between 55 and 64	275	17%	872	15%
Between 65 and 74	234	14%	362	6%
75 or older	64	4%	69	1%
Gender				
...Woman	770	47%	5142	87%
...Man	871	53%	617	10%
... Other non-binary identities (do not identify as man, woman, or transgender)	7	0%	74	1%
Transgender (please check the gender identity above that best describes you)	2	0%	35	1%
Other	1	0%	19	0%
I prefer not to answer	2	0%	35	1%

### Weighting of the Online Panel Sample Results

As previously mentioned, we carried out a weighting of the results of the sample from the LegerWeb panel to make it comparable to the general population of Canada.

The relatively small sizes of weights and of the differences in responses between various subgroups suggest that data quality was not affected. The basic weight that was applied (age, gender and region) corrected the initial imbalance for data analysis purposes and no further manipulations were necessary. The table below presents a comparison of the un-weighted sample and the final weighted sample.

**Table - Comparison of respondents profiles for un-weighted and weighted sample form the LegerWeb panel**

	<b>Panel LegerWeb UNWEIGHTED</b>		<b>Panel LegerWeb WEIGHTED</b>	
	<b>n= 1,651</b>		<b>n= 1,651</b>	
<b>Region</b>				
<b>British Columbia</b>	152	9%	195	12%
<b>Alberta</b>	149	9%	180	11%
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	76	5%	51	3%
<b>Manitoba</b>	72	4%	60	4%
<b>Ontario</b>	577	35%	636	39%
<b>Quebec</b>	512	31%	391	24%
<b>New Brunswick</b>	21	1%	37	2%
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	26	2%	46	3%
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	21	1%	14	1%
<b>Newfoundland</b>	27	2%	19	1%
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	7	0%	9	1%
<b>Yukon</b>	9	1%	11	1%
<b>Nunavut</b>	2	0%	3	0%
<b>Age</b>				
<b>Between 18 and 24</b>	166	10%	191	12%
<b>Between 25 and 34</b>	259	16%	269	16%
<b>Between 35 and 44</b>	307	19%	280	17%
<b>Between 45 and 54</b>	346	21%	331	20%
<b>Between 55 and 64</b>	275	17%	273	17%
<b>Between 65 and 74</b>	234	14%	237	14%
<b>75 or older</b>	64	4%	70	4%
<b>Gender</b>				
<b>...Woman</b>	770	47%	840	51%
<b>...Man</b>	871	53%	800	48%
<b>... Other non-binary identities (do not identify as man, woman, or transgender)</b>	7	0%	8	0%
<b>Transgender (please check the gender identity above that best describes you)</b>	2	0%	3	0%
<b>Other</b>	1	0%	1	0%
<b>I prefer not to answer</b>	2	0%	2	0%

As with all research conducted by Léger, contact information was kept entirely confidential and all information that could allow for the identification of participants was removed from the data, in accordance with the *Privacy Act* of Canada.

## Appendix B – Survey Questionnaire

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### English Questionnaire

**GENERAL PROGRAMMING INSTRUCTIONS:**

[TYPE OF PROJECT: WebWeb]

[LANGUAGES: FR/ENFR/EN]

[TRACKING: No]

[PROGRAMMER NOTES: Redirect respondents on the following website when the questionnaire is completed: [www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/)]

**READER NOTE: Programming instructions included.**

Status of Women Canada is currently conducting a survey on the topic of gender-based violence. The results of this survey will enable Status of Women Canada to fuel its reflection on the creation of a federal strategy against gender-based violence.

This survey should take less than ten minutes to complete. Your participation in this survey is voluntary.

Please be assured that we are not selling or soliciting anything. Your participation in this survey is voluntary and anonymous. You are not asked to identify yourself, and all information collected will remain confidential.

This survey is registered with the national survey registration system.

**Info page template**

[BASE]

[PROGRAMMER NOTES:]

**QINF#**

The following survey focuses on the topic of gender-based violence. Gender-based violence is **violence perpetrated against someone based on their gender identity, gender expression, or perceived gender.**

Gender-based violence includes violence against women and girls, as well as violence against LGBTQQI2S (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgendered, queer, questioning, intersex and two-spirit) and gender-nonconforming people.

Gender-based violence includes any act of violence or abuse that can result in **physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering.** Examples of types of violence and abuse include:

- physical violence
- financial abuse
- sexual violence (including child sexual abuse, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation)
- emotional and psychological violence (including threats and intimidation)
- harassment and stalking
- online violence/technology-facilitated violence

[ASK ALL]

[SINGLE MENTION]

[LIST ORDER: In order]

**Q# 1**

How important an issue do you believe gender-based violence is in Canada?

RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:(ONLY ONE MENTION POSSIBLE)

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Very important	1		
Somewhat important	2		
Not so important	3		
Not at all important	4		
I prefer not to answer	99	F	



[ASK ALL]

[RANKING]

[LIST ORDER: Randomized 1 to 10]

[Include link to Federal strategy on gender-based violence]

## Q#2

Recognizing that the federal government is in general **not** responsible for direct services to **victims/survivors** (health, social services, shelters), criminal justice system responses (policing, prosecution, courts), or school-based programming, in your opinion what should be the **top 3 priorities of a Federal Strategy on Gender-based Violence?**

Please classify from 1 to 3 your priorities, where 1 means the most important priority, 2 means the second most important priority and 3 means the third priority.

RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:	(CLASSIFY FROM 1 TO 3)		
Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
More early prevention programs (e.g., healthy dating relationships)	1		
More public awareness (e.g., campaigns to address norms and attitudes)	2		
More focus on engaging men and boys in prevention	3		
More research on what works to prevent violence	4		
More research on the nature and extent of violence in Canada	5		
More support for victims/survivors (e.g. project funding for shelters and rape crisis centres, other victim/survivor services)	6		
More focus on the most vulnerable population	7		
More culturally relevant approach (e.g. prevention programs, police services, victim services)	8		
More attention to the needs of victims/survivors in the criminal justice system	9		
More focus on rehabilitation of perpetrators (e.g., more programming in correctional or community settings)	10		
Other ( <i>SPECIFY</i> )	96	O/F	
I don't know	98	F	

[ASK ALL]

[SINGLE MENTION]

[LIST ORDER: In order]

### Q# 3

How would you rate the effort the federal government is making to eliminate gender-based violence in Canada?

RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:(ONLY ONE MENTION POSSIBLE)

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Enough effort	1		
Some effort	2		
Not enough effort	3		
I prefer not to answer	99	F	

[ASK ALL]

[RANKING QUESTION]

[LIST ORDER: Randomized Randomized 1 to 10]

PROGRAMMER NOTE: Include link to Web site and include mouse over box with definition for harassment, stalking and Online violence. Definition at the end of questionnaire]

### Q#4

In your opinion, what are the **top three types of gender-based violence** that should be prioritized in a federal strategy?

Please classify from 1 to 3 your priorities, where 1 means the most important priority, 2 means the second most important priority and 3 means the third priority.

For more explanation on certain types of violence, please follow this link.

RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:	<i>(CLASSIFY FROM 1 TO 3)</i>		
Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Intimate partner violence (including physical, emotional, financial or dating violence)	1		
Sexual violence	2		
Child sexual abuse	4		
Sexual harassment/stalking (including in the workplace)	5		

Street-based harassment/violence in public spaces	6		
Online violence/technology-facilitated violence/cyberbullying	8		
Other (SPECIFY)	96	O/F/X	
I don't know	98	FX	

[ASK ALL]

[SINGEL MENTION]

[LIST ORDER: In order]

### Q#5

**Primary prevention** aims to stop violence from occurring in the first place **and includes interventions to change social norms, early interventions to identify the risk of violence and abuse, and programs and strategies to help women leave abusive situations.**

When thinking of **primary prevention programs and strategies** related to gender-based violence, how effective are they in your opinion?

Very effective	1		
Somewhat effective	2		
Moderately effective	3		
Not so effective	4		
Not effective at all	5		
Prefer not to answer	9		

[ASK ALL]

[OPEN QUESTION]

[ON THE SAME PAGE AS Q5]

### Q#5A

<i>Please specify your opinion</i>	96	O	
No more comments	97		
I don't know	98		

[ASK ALL]

[SINGEL MENTION]

[LIST ORDER: In order]

**Q#6**

**Support systems for victims/survivors can include emergency shelters, healthcare interventions, social services, etc.** When thinking of formal **supports for victims/survivors** related to gender-based violence, how effective are they in your opinion?

Very effective	1
Somewhat effective	2
Moderately effective	3
Not so effective	4
Not effective at all	5
Prefer not to answer	9

[ASK ALL]

[OPEN QUESTION]

[ON THE SAME PAGE AS Q6]

**Q#6A**

<i>Please specify your opinion</i>	96	0	
No more comments	97		
I don't know	98		

[ASK ALL]

[SINGEL MENTION]

[LIST ORDER: In order]

**Q#7**

When thinking of **justice related responses** (e.g. police, legal work, court support, corrections, etc.) related to gender-based violence, how effective are they in your opinion?

Very effective	1
Somewhat effective	2
Moderately effective	3
Not so effective	4

Not effective at all	5
Prefer not to answer	9

[ASK ALL]  
 [OPEN QUESTION]  
 [ON THE SAME PAGE AS Q7]

#### Q#7A

<i>Please specify your opinion</i>	96	0	
No more comments	97		
I don't know	98		

[ASK ALL]  
 [SINGEL MENTION]  
 [LIST ORDER: In order]

#### Q#8

When thinking of **programs to rehabilitate perpetrators of gender-based violence and prevent future offences**, how effective are they in your opinion?

Very effective	1
Somewhat effective	2
Moderately effective	3
Not so effective	4
Not effective at all	5
Prefer not to answer	9

[ASK ALL]  
 [OPEN QUESTION]  
 [ON THE SAME PAGE AS Q8]

#### Q#8A

<i>Please specify your opinion</i>	96	0	
No more comments	97		
I don't know	98		

[ASK ALL]  
[OPEN-END]

**Q#9**

When thinking about gender-based violence, are there issues unique to your region that we should be aware of?

RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:			
Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
<i>Please specify issues and regional characteristics</i>	96	O	
No regional specific issues	97		
I don't know	98		

[ASK ALL]  
[SINGLE MENTION]  
[LIST ORDER: In order]

**Q#10**

Have you ever been the victim/survivor of gender-based violence?

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Yes	1		
No	2		
I prefer not to answer	99	F	

[ASK IF Q10 = 2 OR 99]  
[SINGLE MENTION]  
[LIST ORDER: In order]

**Q# 11**

Have any of your friends or family members ever been a victim/survivor of gender-based violence?

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Yes	1		
No	2		
I prefer not to answer	99	F	

[ASK IF Q10 =1 OR Q11=1]

[SINGLE MENTION]

### Q# 12

Thinking of the gender-based violence that you or your friend or family member have been a victim/survivor of, was the incident notified to a public authority (e.g. police, doctor, supervisor, etc)?

Libellé	Valeur	Attribut	Terminaison
Yes	1		
No	2		

### DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

[ASK GENDER TO ALL]

[MULTIPLE MENTION MIN=1 MAX=2]

### GENDER

How do you describe yourself? (Please check up to two options)

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
... Woman	1		
...Man	2		
... Gender non-conforming (do not identify as man, woman, or transgender)	3		
Transgender (please check the gender identity above that best describes you)	4		
Other	5		
I prefer not to answer	99		

[ASK AGE TO ALL]

[SINGLE MENTION]

### AGE

How old are you?

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:	<i>(READ LIST)</i>		
Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Under 18	0		TERMINATE

Between 18 and 24	1		
Between 25 and 34	2		
Between 35 and 44	3		
Between 45 and 54	4		
Between 55 and 64	5		
Between 65 and 74	6		
75 or older	7		
I prefer not to answer	9		TERMINATE

[MULTIPLE MENTIONS]  
[MIN=1 MAX=4]

### POP GROUP

You may belong to one or more racial or cultural groups on the following list. Are you...?

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:	<i>SELECT UP TO FOUR</i>		
Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
White	1		
Chinese	2		
South Asian (e.g. East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)	3		
Black	4		
Filipino	5		
Latin American	6		
Southeast Asian (e.g. Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Vietnamese, etc)	7		
Arab	8		
West Asian (e.g. Afghan, Iranian, etc.)	9		
Japanese	10		
Korean	11		
Indigenous / First Nations, Métis or Inuit	12		
Other ( <i>Please specify:</i> )	96	0	
I prefer not to answer	99		



[ASK PROV TO ALL]  
[SINGLE MENTION]

### PROV

In which province or territory do you live?

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
British Columbia	BC		
Alberta	AB		
Saskatchewan	SK		
Manitoba	MB		
Ontario	ON		
Quebec	QC		
New Brunswick	NB		
Nova Scotia	NS		
Prince Edward Island	PE		
Newfoundland and Labrador	NF		
Northwest Territories	NT		
Yukon	YK		
Nunavut	NU		

[Ask all]  
[MENTION SIMPLE]  
[ALÉATOIRE : Non]

### DISAB

Do you consider yourself to be a person with a disability?

Label	Valeur	Attribut	Terminaison
Yes	1		
No	2		

[ASK TO ALL]  
[SINGLE MENTION]

### URB/RURAL

How would you describe the community you live in? Is it a...

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Urban/Suburban area	01		
Rural area	02		
Remote area	03		

[ASK BORN CANADA TO ALL]  
[SINGLE MENTION]

### **BORN CANADA**

Were you born in Canada?

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Yes	1		
No	2		

[ASK IF BORN CANADA =2]  
[SINGLE MENTION]  
[Drop down box year from 1900 to 2016]

### **ARRIVAL CANADA**

In what year did you come to Canada?

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
RECORD YEAR	Drop down box		
Refusal	9999		

[ASK TO ALL]  
[OPEN-END]  
**Q#15**

Is there anything else the federal government should consider when developing the federal strategy against gender-based violence?

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
<i>Please specify</i>	96	0	
I don't know	98		

Thank you

## Definition to be included at Question 4.

### Harassment Definition

**Harassment** is a form of violence and discrimination. It involves any unwanted physical or verbal behaviour that offends or humiliates you that persists over time. Sometimes serious one-time incidents can also be considered harassment.

Harassment occurs when someone:

- makes unwelcome remarks or jokes about your race, religion, sex, age, disability or any one of the other 11 grounds of discrimination
- threatens or intimidates you
- makes unwelcome physical contact with you, such as touching, patting, pinching or punching, which can also be considered **assault**

### Stalking Definition

**Criminal harassment**, also known as **stalking**, is a crime. It involves repeated conduct that makes someone fear for their safety or the safety of someone they care about. It can include:

- watching or following someone
- making threats that cause someone to fear for their safety
- making threats to someone's children, family, pets or friends that cause fear
- repeatedly calling emailing, texting or sending gifts after being asked to stop

### Online violence

**Online violence** involves the use of communication technologies such as the Internet, social networking sites, websites, email, text messaging and instant messaging to repeatedly intimidate or harass others. It includes:

- Sending mean or threatening emails or text/instant messages
- Posting embarrassing photos of someone online
- Creating a website to make fun of others
- Pretending to be someone by using their name
- Tricking someone into revealing personal or embarrassing information and sending it to others

## French Questionnaire

### **DIRECTIVES GÉNÉRALES DE PROGRAMMATION :**

[TYPE DE PROJET : WebWeb]

[LANGUES : FR/ENFR/EN]

[SUIVI : Non]

[NOTES AU PROGRAMMEUR : Rediriger les répondants vers le site Web suivant à la conclusion du sondage : [www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/)]

### **NOTE À LA LECTRICE OU AU LECTEUR : Les consignes de programmation sont fournies.**

Condition féminine Canada est en train d'effectuer un sondage sur la violence fondée sur le sexe. Les résultats de cette étude alimenteront la réflexion de Condition féminine Canada dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'une **stratégie fédérale contre la violence fondée sur le sexe**.

Vous devriez pouvoir répondre aux questions en moins de dix minutes. Votre participation à ce sondage est volontaire.

Sachez que nous ne faisons pas de vente ni de sollicitation pour quoi que ce soit. Soyez assurée que votre participation est volontaire et restera anonyme, et que tous les renseignements recueillis demeureront confidentiels.

Ce sondage est enregistré auprès du système national d'enregistrement des sondages.

**Info page template**

[BASE]

[PROGRAMMER NOTES:]

**QINF#**

[Question à poser à tous]

**QINF#1**

Le présent sondage porte sur la question de la violence fondée sur le sexe. On entend par « violence fondée sur le sexe » **tout acte de violence perpétré contre une personne en raison de son identité sexuelle, de l'expression de son identité sexuelle ou de son genre présumé.**

La violence fondée sur le sexe comprend la violence faite aux femmes et aux filles ainsi que la violence faite aux personnes altersexuelles (p. ex., lesbiennes, gais, personnes bisexuelles, transgenres, de genre non conforme ou en questionnement quant à leur orientation sexuelle ou identité de genre) ou bispirituelles.

L'expression « violence fondée sur le sexe » comprend tout acte de violence ou de maltraitance pouvant causer un ***préjudice ou des souffrances physiques, sexuelles ou psychologiques***. Voici des types de violence ou de maltraitance<sup>20</sup> :

- la violence physique
- l'exploitation financière
- la violence sexuelle, y compris l'agression sexuelle d'enfants, le harcèlement sexuel et l'exploitation sexuelle
- la violence émotionnelle ou psychologique, y compris les menaces et l'intimidation
- le harcèlement criminel
- la cyberviolence et la violence facilitée par la technologie

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<sup>20</sup> Les définitions se trouvent dans le glossaire.

[ASK ALL]

[SINGLE MENTION]

[LIST ORDER: In order]

### Q# 1

Jusqu'à quel point pensez-vous que la violence fondée sur le sexe est une question importante au Canada?

RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:(CHOISIR UN SEUL ÉNONCÉ)

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Très importante	1		
Assez importante	2		
Peu importante	3		
Pas du tout importante	4		
Je préfère ne pas répondre	99	F	

[ASK ALL]

[RANKING]

[LIST ORDER: Randomized 1 to 10]

[Include link to Federal strategy on gender-based violence]

### Q#2

Considérant que le gouvernement fédéral n'a généralement pas la responsabilité de la livraison des services directs aux survivantes et survivants, et aux victimes (soins de santé, services sociaux, refuges), des interventions du système de justice pénale (police, poursuites pénales, tribunaux), ou des programmes scolaires, selon vous, quelles devraient être les **trois principales priorités d'une** Stratégie fédérale contre la violence fondée sur le sexe?

Veuillez les classer par ordre de priorité, où 1 constitue la première priorité et 3, la dernière.

RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:	<i>(CLASSEZ DE 1 À 3)</i>		
Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Plus de programmes de prévention précoce (p. ex., relations amoureuses saines)	1		
Plus d'activités de sensibilisation (p. ex., campagnes sur les normes et les attitudes)	2		
Plus d'efforts de mobilisation des hommes et des garçons en matière de prévention	3		

Plus de recherches sur les méthodes efficaces pour prévenir la violence	4		
Plus de recherches sur la nature et l'ampleur de la violence au Canada	5		
Plus de soutien aux survivantes et survivants, et aux victimes (p. ex., financement de projet pour les refuges et les centres d'aide aux victimes de viol, autres services aux survivantes et survivants, et aux victimes)	6		
Cibler davantage les personnes les plus vulnérables	7		
Une approche mieux adaptée sur le plan culturel (p. ex., programmes de prévention, services policiers, services aux victimes)	8		
Plus d'attention portée aux besoins des survivantes et survivants, et des victimes dans le système de justice criminel	9		
Plus d'efforts consacrés à la réadaptation des auteurs de violence (p. ex., davantage axés sur des programmes offerts dans des milieux correctionnels ou communautaires)	10		
Autre ( <i>PRÉCISEZ</i> )	96	O/F	
Je ne sais pas	98	F	

[ASK ALL]

[SINGLE MENTION]

[LIST ORDER: In order]

### Q# 3

Comment évalueriez-vous les efforts déployés par le gouvernement fédéral pour éliminer la violence fondée sur le sexe au Canada?

RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:(CHOISIR UN SEUL ÉNONCÉ)

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Suffisamment d'efforts	1		
Quelques efforts	2		
Aucun effort	3		
Je préfère ne pas répondre	99	F	

[ASK ALL]

[RANKING QUESTION]

[LIST ORDER: Randomized Randomized 1 to 10]

PROGRAMMER NOTE: Include link to Web site and include mouse over box with definition for harassment, stalking and Online violence. Definition at the end of questionnaire]

#### Q#4

Selon vous, quels sont les **trois principaux genres de violence fondée sur le sexe** qui devraient être prioritaires dans une stratégie fédérale?

Veuillez les classer par ordre de priorité, où 1 constitue la première priorité et 3, la dernière.

Pour plus d'explication sur certains types de violence, veuillez suivre ce lien.

RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:	(CLASSIFY FROM 1 TO 3)		
Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Violence entre partenaires intimes (y compris la violence physique, la violence émotionnelle ou psychologique, l'exploitation financière, et la violence dans le cadre des fréquentations intimes)	1		
Violence sexuelle	2		
Exploitation sexuelle des enfants	3		
Harcèlement sexuel ou de traque (y compris en milieu de travail)	4		
Harcèlement ou violence dans la rue ou dans les espaces publics	5		
Cyberviolence et violence facilitée par la technologie	6		
Autre (PRÉCISEZ)	96	O/F/X	

[ASK ALL]

[SINGEL MENTION]

[LIST ORDER: In order]

#### Q#5

La **prévention primaire** vise à éviter que se produisent des incidents de violence. Elle comprend des activités destinées à modifier les normes sociales, des interventions précoces permettant d'identifier les risques de violence et d'agression ainsi que des stratégies et des programmes pour aider les femmes à quitter des situations abusives.



Lorsque vous songez à la **prévention primaire**, jusqu'à quel point est-elle efficace à votre avis?

Très efficace	1
Efficace	2
Moyennement efficace	3
Peu efficace	4
Pas efficace du tout	5
Je préfère ne pas répondre	9

[ASK ALL]

[OPEN QUESTION]

[ON THE SAME PAGE AS Q5]

**Q#5A**

<i>Veillez préciser votre opinion</i>	96	O	
Pas de commentaire	97		
Je ne sais pas	98		

[ASK ALL]

[SINGEL MENTION]

[LIST ORDER: In order]

**Q#6**

**Les systèmes de soutien aux survivantes et survivants, et aux victimes peuvent comprendre les refuges, les soins de santé, les services sociaux, etc.** Lorsque vous songez au **soutien aux survivantes et survivants, et aux victimes** de violence fondée sur le sexe, jusqu'à quel point est-il efficace à votre avis?

Très efficace	1
Efficace	2
Moyennement efficace	3
Peu efficace	4
Pas efficace du tout	5
Je préfère ne pas répondre	9

[ASK ALL]  
 [OPEN QUESTION]  
 [ON THE SAME PAGE AS Q6]

**Q#6A**

<i>Veillez préciser votre opinion</i>	96	O	
Pas de commentaire	97		
Je ne sais pas	98		

[ASK ALL]  
 [SINGEL MENTION]  
 [LIST ORDER: In order]

**Q#7**

Lorsque vous songez **aux interventions du système de justice** (p. ex., police, travail juridique, soutien à la comparution, services correctionnels) liées à la violence fondée sur le sexe, jusqu'à quel point sont-elles efficaces à votre avis?

Très efficace	1
Efficace	2
Moyennement efficace	3
Peu efficace	4
Pas efficace du tout	5
Je préfère ne pas répondre	9

[ASK ALL]  
 [OPEN QUESTION]  
 [ON THE SAME PAGE AS Q7]

**Q#7A**

<i>Veillez préciser votre opinion</i>	96	O	
Pas de commentaire	97		
Je ne sais pas	98		

[ASK ALL]  
 [SINGEL MENTION]  
 [LIST ORDER: In order]

**Q#8**

Lorsque vous songez aux **programmes de réadaptation des auteurs de violence fondée sur le sexe et aux programmes de prévention d'autres actes de violence**, jusqu'à quel point sont-ils efficaces à votre avis?

Très efficace	1
Efficace	2
Moyennement efficace	3
Peu efficace	4
Pas efficace du tout	5
Je préfère ne pas répondre	9

[ASK ALL]  
 [OPEN QUESTION]  
 [ON THE SAME PAGE AS Q8]

**Q#8A**

<i>Veillez préciser votre opinion</i>	96	0	
Pas de commentaire	97		
Je ne sais pas	98		

[ASK ALL]  
 [OPEN-END]

**Q#9**

Lorsque vous songez à la violence fondée sur le sexe, existe-t-il des problèmes propres à votre région dont nous devrions tenir compte?

RESPONDENT/INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:			
<b>Label</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Termination</b>
<i>Veillez préciser les enjeux et les caractéristiques de votre région</i>	96	0	
Aucun enjeu regional spécifique	97		

Je ne sais pas	98		
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[ASK ALL]

[SINGLE MENTION]

[LIST ORDER: In order]

### Q#10

Avez-vous déjà été victime de violence fondée sur le sexe ou êtes-vous une survivante ou un survivant de violence fondée sur le sexe?

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Oui	1		
Non	2		
Je préfère ne pas répondre	99	F	

[ASK IF Q10 = 2 OR 99]

[SINGLE MENTION]

[LIST ORDER: In order]

### Q# 11

Parmi vos amis ou votre famille, y a-t-il des personnes qui ont déjà été victimes de violence fondée sur le sexe ou qui sont des survivantes ou survivants de violence fondée sur le sexe?

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
Oui	1		
Non	2		
Je préfère ne pas répondre	99	F	

[ASK IF Q10 =1 OR Q11=1]

[SINGLE MENTION]

### Q# 12

En pensant à la violence fondée sur le sexe dont vous, votre ami(e) ou membre de la famille a été victime ou est survivant(e), cela a-t-il été signalé aux autorités publiques (p. ex., à la police, à un médecin, à une superviseure ou un superviseur)?

Libellé	Valeur	Attribut	Terminaison
Oui	1		
Non	2		

**DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

[ASK GENDER TO ALL]

[MULTIPLE MENTION MIN=1 MAX=2]

**SEXE**

Comment vous définissez-vous? (Sélectionnez au plus deux options)

Libellé	Valeur	Attribut	Terminaison
... Femme	1		
...Homme	2		
... Sexuellement non conformiste (ne s'identifie pas comme femme, homme ou transgenre)	3		
Transgenre (veuillez sélectionner le genre ci-dessus qui vous décrit le mieux)	4		
Autre	5		
Je préfère ne pas répondre	99		

[ASK AGE TO ALL]

[SINGLE MENTION]

**AGE**

Quel âge avez-vous?

Libellé	Valeur	Attribut	Terminaison
Moins de 18 ans	0		TERMINER
18 à 24 ans	1		
25 à 34 ans	2		
35 à 44 ans	3		
45 à 54 ans	4		
55 à 64 ans	5		
65 à 74 ans	6		
75 ans ou plus	7		
Je préfère ne pas répondre	9		TERMINER

[MULTIPLE MENTIONS]

[MIN=1 MAX=4]

**GROUP POP**

Vous pouvez appartenir à un ou plusieurs groupes raciaux ou culturels sur la liste suivante. Auquel (auxquels) appartenez-vous...?

CONSIGNE À LA PERSONNE QUI POSE LA QUESTION	SÉLECTIONNEZ AU PLUS QUATRE RÉPONSES		
Libellé	Valeur	Attribut	Terminaison
Blanc	1		
Chinois	2		
Sud-Asiatique (p. ex., Indien d'Asie, Pakistanais, Sri-Lankais)	3		
Noir	4		
Philippin	5		
Latino-Américain	6		
Asiatique du Sud-Est (p. ex., Cambodgien, Indonésien, Laotien, Vietnamien)	7		
Arabe	8		
Asiatique occidental (p. ex., Iranien, Afghan)	9		
Japonais	10		
Coréen	11		
Autochtone / Première Nation, Métis ou Inuit	12		
Autre ( <i>veuillez préciser:</i> )	96	O	
Je préfère ne pas répondre	99		

**PROVINCE**

Dans quelle province ou quel territoire résidez-vous?

Libellé	Valeur	Attribut	Terminaison
Colombie-Britannique	BC		
Alberta	AB		
Saskatchewan	SK		
Manitoba	MB		
Ontario	ON		
Québec	QC		
Nouveau-Brunswick	NB		

Nouvelle-Écosse	NS		
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	PE		
Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador	NF		
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	NT		
Yukon	YK		
Nunavut	NU		

[Ask all]

[MENTION SIMPLE]

[ALÉATOIRE : Non]

### DISAB

Vous considérez-vous comme une personne handicapée?

Libellé	Valeur	Attribut	Terminaison
Oui	1		
Non	2		

[ASK TO ALL]

[SINGLE MENTION]

### URB/RURAL

Comment décririez-vous la collectivité où vous résidez? Est-ce...

Libellé	Valeur	Attribut	Terminaison
Une région urbaine/suburbaine	01		
Une région rurale	02		
Une région éloignée	03		

[ASK BORN CANADA TO ALL]

[SINGLE MENTION]

### BORN CANADA

Êtes-vous née ou né au Canada?

Libellé	Valeur	Attribut	Terminaison
Oui	1		
Non	2		

[ASK IF BORN CANADA =2]  
 [SINGLE MENTION]  
 [Drop down box year from 1900 to 2016]

### ARRIVAL CANADA

À quelle année remonte votre arrivée au Canada?

Libellé	Valeur Attribut	Terminaison
ANNÉE	Drop down box	
Je préfère ne pas répondre	9999	

[ASK TO ALL]  
 [OPEN-END]  
**Q#15**

Selon vous, quels autres éléments le gouvernement fédéral devrait-il prendre en considération lors de l'élaboration de la stratégie fédérale contre la violence fondée sur le sexe?

Label	Value	Attribute	Termination
<i>Veillez préciser</i>	96	0	
Je ne sais pas	98		

**Merci**



## Definitions pour Q4.

Le **harcèlement** est une forme de violence et de discrimination comprenant tout comportement physique ou verbal indésirable et persistant qui choque ou qui humilie. Certains incidents ponctuels peuvent être jugés assez graves pour qu'on les assimile à du harcèlement. Il y a harcèlement lorsqu'une personne :

- fait des remarques ou des blagues inopportunes sur votre race, votre religion, votre sexe, votre âge, votre handicap ou tout autre sujet parmi les 11 motifs de discrimination prévus par la loi;
- vous menace ou vous intimide;
- établit un contact physique inopportun avec vous (par exemple, vous toucher, vous tapoter, vous pincer ou vous frapper avec son poing), ce qui peut également être considéré comme une **agression**.

Le **harcèlement criminel** qu'on appelle aussi **traque** furtive, est le fait de se comporter de façon répétée d'une manière qui amène la personne visée à craindre pour sa sécurité ou celle d'un être cher. En voici des exemples :

- épier une personne ou la suivre dans ses déplacements;
- menacer une personne au point où elle craint pour sa sécurité;
- menacer les enfants, la famille ou les animaux de compagnie d'une personne, voire des gens avec qui elle entretient des liens d'amitié, dans le but de lui faire peur;
- téléphoner à répétition ou envoyer des cadeaux à une personne qui a déjà indiqué ne pas vouloir de contacts.

La **cyberviolence** consiste à utiliser les technologies de communication telles qu'Internet, les sites de réseautage social, les sites Web, le courriel, la messagerie texte et la messagerie instantanée pour intimider une personne à répétition ou la harceler. Exemples de cyberviolence :

- proférer des méchancetés ou des menaces par courriels, messages textes ou messages instantanés;
- afficher en ligne des photos gênantes d'une personne;
- créer un site Web pour se moquer d'autrui;
- se faire passer pour une autre personne en utilisant son nom;
- amener une personne à révéler des renseignements personnels ou des choses gênantes puis les transmettre à d'autres.

## Appendix C – Set of Tabulated Data

### Opinion on primary prevention

Q5A. Please specify your opinion.

	OPEN-LINK	LÉGER PANEL
n=	5887	1651
More focus on changing social norms / attitudes	8%	2%
Awareness / public awareness is a key aspect in prevention	5%	2%
Early education / prevention / intervention is important	5%	2%
Primary prevention can be effective / very effective	5%	2%
Prevention programs or strategies don't work / help / not effective / violence continues to rise	3%	3%
More needs to be done	3%	2%
Education / prevention needs to start in schools	3%	1%
Need support programs and strategies to help women leave abusive situations (affordable housing, legal fees, etc.)	3%	1%
Education / prevention strategies are key	3%	1%
Increase funding / Long term funding for primary prevention programs	3%	0%
Must include cultural sensitivity / awareness	2%	1%
Need to have an effective criminal justice system	2%	1%
Increase primary prevention programs and strategies	2%	0%
Need harsher penalties / sentences	1%	1%
Be proactive / Faster action	1%	1%
Change takes time	1%	1%
Need to work on safety of reporting / Many incidents go unreported	1%	1%
Need to address violence against boys / men also experience gender-based violence	1%	1%
Need better victim services	1%	1%
Programs need to be easily accessible	1%	1%
More research needed on effective strategies / what works	1%	0%
Need to stop victim shaming / victim blaming	1%	0%
Give women equality / economic equality	1%	0%
Need to have effective enforcement of the law (protective order, no-contact order, no one is above the law (clergy, doctors, teachers, etc.)	1%	0%
We need to break the cycle of violence	1%	0%
No one talks about it / No one speaks up	1%	0%
More training for social workers, counsellors, police, healthcare, justice, etc.)	1%	0%
Media is oversexualized/promulgates rape culture	1%	0%
Perpetrators need to be engaged in prevention	1%	0%
Need to address the root causes of violence	1%	0%
Difficult to measure success/effectiveness of prevention programs (in general)	1%	0%
Some people will not change no matter what strategy is taken	0%	2%
Others	2%	1%
No more comments	48%	61%
I don't know	11%	14%

### Opinion on primary prevention - by the perceived efficiency and by the sample source

Q5A. Please specify your opinion.

	OPEN-LINK			LÉGER WEB PANEL		
	NET EFFECTIVE	Moderately effective	NET NOT EFFECTIVE	NET EFFECTIVE	Moderately effective	NET NOT EFFECTIVE
<b>Weighted Totals:</b>				627	608	367
<b>Unweighted Totals:</b>	2788	1504	1322	622	613	367
More focus on changing social norms / attitudes	11%	5%	9%	2%	1%	5%
Primary prevention can be effective / very effective	8%	2%	1%	6%	0%	0%
Early education / prevention / intervention is important	7%	3%	4%	2%	1%	2%
Education / prevention strategies are key	5%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%
Prevention programs or strategies don't work / help / not effective / violence continues to rise	1%	2%	8%	1%	1%	9%
Need support programs and strategies to help women leave abusive situations (affordable housing, legal fees, etc.)	2%	3%	4%	1%	1%	3%
Need to have an effective criminal justice system	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Need to work on safety of reporting / Many incidents go unreported	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Need harsher penalties / sentences	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%
More training for social workers, counsellors, police, healthcare, justice, etc.)	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Need to stop victim shaming / victim blaming	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Give women equality / economic equality	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Need to address violence against boys / men also experience gender-based violence	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Need to have effective enforcement of the law (protective order, non-contact order, no one is above the law (clergy, doctors, teachers, etc.)	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%

### Opinion on support systems for victims/survivors

Q6A. Please specify your opinion.

	OPEN-LINK	LÉGER PANEL
n=	5887	1651
More support for victims/survivors (e.g. project funding for shelters and rape crisis centres, other victim/survivor services)	18%	7%
Need to ensure easy / timely accessibility to programs / services	5%	1%
Education / Prevention / Intervention programs are important	3%	1%
More attention to the needs of victims/survivors in the criminal justice system (harsher penalties, justice for victim, etc.)	3%	1%
More support programs to help women leave abusive situations (financial help, affordable housing, legal fees, etc.)	3%	1%
More training for those who work with victims / survivors (social workers, counsellors, police, healthcare, justice, etc.)	3%	1%
Need long-term support services	3%	1%
It's an essential service / necessary / first point of contact	3%	1%
Available resources appear effective	2%	3%
Many victims choose not to seek help (ashamed, stigma, discrimination, skepticism, fear of legal system, discouraged, loss of trust, fear of losing children, fear of losing citizenship status, etc.)	2%	2%
More / Better public awareness	2%	1%
Need good healthcare support for victims / survivors	2%	1%
Stop victim blaming / shaming in all areas (healthcare, justice system, police, etc.)	2%	1%
Better social services for victims / survivors	2%	1%
Ensure sufficient staff / funding for staff to support victim services	2%	0%
Need to have accessibility to programs / support in rural / remote areas	2%	0%
More culturally relevant approach (e.g. prevention programs, police services, victim services)	2%	0%
More support for the most vulnerable population / marginalized people (ex: sex-workers, LGBTQ+)	2%	0%
Not effective	1%	1%
We need to do more (unspecified)	1%	1%
Need support services for victims/survivors who are men	1%	1%
Need child support services	1%	0%
More focus on changing social norms / attitudes	1%	0%
Agencies need to work together / share information	1%	0%
Need to consider the socio-economic factors / influences	1%	0%
Need to address root causes	1%	0%
Need a good support system to break the cycle of abuse	1%	0%
Need more effort / programming directed at rehabilitation	1%	0%
Police need to do more (enforce protection orders, violating parole, keep victims safe, etc.)	1%	0%
Many women return to the abusive situation	1%	0%
Other	1%	1%
No more comments	47%	64%
I don't know	10%	14%

**Opinion on support systems for victims/survivors - by the perceived efficiency and by the sample source**  
 Q6A. Please specify your opinion.

	OPEN-LINK			LÉGER WEB PANEL		
	NET EFFECTIVE	Moderately effective	NET NOT EFFECTIVE	NET EFFECTIVE	Moderately effective	NET NOT EFFECTIVE
<b>Weighted Totals:</b>				676	612	311
<b>Unweighted Totals:</b>	2624	1790	1206	656	621	319
It's an essential service / necessary / first point of contact	5%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Available resources appear effective	4%	1%	0%	5%	1%	0%
More attention to the needs of victims/survivors in the criminal justice system (harsher penalties, justice for victim, etc.)	2%	2%	5%	0%	1%	2%
More training for those who work with victims / survivors (social workers, counsellors, police, healthcare, justice, etc.)	2%	3%	5%	0%	0%	2%
Stop victim blaming / shaming in all areas (healthcare, justice system, police, etc.)	1%	2%	4%	0%	0%	2%
Need good healthcare support for victims / survivors	2%	2%	3%	0%	1%	1%
Many victims choose not to seek help (ashamed, stigma, discrimination, skepticism, fear of legal system, discouraged, loss of trust, fear of losing children, fear of losing citizenship status, etc.)	2%	3%	3%	2%	1%	3%
Not effective	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Many women return to the abusive situation	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%

### Opinion on justice related response

Q7A. Please specify your opinion.

	OPEN-LINK	PANEL LEGER
n=	5887	1651
Court procedures/judicial system need to be improved (improve response time, don't re-victimize victims, more convictions, etc.)	12%	3%
Offenders don't receive sufficient jail time / offenders go free easily / offenders should face stricter sentences	7%	7%
Improve the support for victims/survivors (from psychologists, lawyers, support workers, restorative justice, etc.)	7%	2%
More education for service providers regarding the issue (better understanding of the issue, be more sensitive to victims' needs, etc.)	6%	2%
Victims are often blamed for what happens to them / a lot of judgement against victims	5%	2%
Lots of violence/sexual violence goes unreported	5%	1%
There is always room for improvement / It is not so effective	4%	3%
Sometimes it is hard to provide proof / complaints are not taken seriously	4%	2%
Victims feel unsafe / they are at risk of further violence / restraining orders are not respected	4%	1%
More education for police officers regarding the issue (better understanding of the issue, better assistance to victims, better intervention, etc.)	3%	1%
A lot of discrimination within the system (gender-based, stereotyped, misogynistic approach, etc.)	3%	1%
Judicial system needs to be reformed to reflect the diversity/needs of the victims / laws need to be upgraded / the system needs to respond adequately to gender-based violence	3%	1%
Improve access to the judicial system / easier access to legal funding / better understanding of the laws	3%	0%
Improve counselling and follow-up of offenders / money should be invested in rehabilitation	2%	1%
More public awareness concerning the issue / focus on prevention to stop violence	2%	1%
A lot of work has to be done to build trust in the justice system / low confidence in the judicial system	2%	1%
Offenders must be held accountable / abusers should be treated as criminals	2%	1%
Domestic violence should be better addressed	2%	1%
The justice system is under resourced (lack of funding, understaffed)	2%	1%
Women are often blamed for what happens to them / a lot of judgement against women	2%	0%
It has little effect on persons determined to perpetrate violence / offenders rarely change / abuse hasn't stopped	1%	1%
Police officers are not able to act early / police only act when violent act occurs	1%	1%
The system is effective / It is improving / I received good service	1%	1%
A lot of racism within the system (among immigrants, First Nations women, etc.)	1%	0%
Collaboration between all justice related parties is essential to the well-being of victims of gender-based violence	1%	0%
Police/the system/power is often perpetrator of violence	1%	0%
The system does not work in favour of victims / the legal system supports the perpetrators more	1%	0%
Men could also be victims / men are victims of false accusations / courts support women over men	0%	1%
Other	3%	2%
No more comments	45%	61%
I don't know	7%	13%

### Opinion on justice related response - by the perceived efficiency and by the sample source

Q7A. Please specify your opinion.

	OPEN-LINK			LÉGER WEB PANEL		
	NET EFFECTIVE	Moderately effective	NET NOT EFFECTIVE	NET EFFECTIVE	Moderately effective	NET NOT EFFECTIVE
<b>Weighted Totals:</b>				449	531	620
<b>Unweighted Totals:</b>	818	1329	3529	443	535	619
The system is effective / It is improving / I received good service	2%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Court procedures/judicial system need to be improved (improve the response time, don't re-victimize victims, more convictions, etc.)	5%	9%	16%	1%	2%	6%
Offenders don't receive sufficient jail time / offenders go free easily / offenders should face stricter sentences	4%	5%	9%	4%	5%	12%
Victims are often blamed for what happens to them / a lot of judgement against victims	1%	3%	7%	0%	1%	4%
Sometimes it is hard to provide proof / complaints are not taken seriously	2%	3%	6%	0%	1%	3%
Lots of violence/sexual violence goes unreported	2%	3%	6%	1%	1%	2%
Victims feel unsafe / they are at risk of further violence / restraining orders are not respected	2%	3%	5%	0%	1%	2%
A lot of discrimination within the system (gender-based, stereotyped, misogynistic approach, etc.)	1%	2%	5%	0%	1%	2%
More education for police officers regarding the issue (better understanding of the issue, better assistance to victims, better intervention, etc.)	2%	2%	3%	0%	1%	1%
Women are often blamed for what happens to them / a lot of judgement against women	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%
A lot of work has to be done to build trust in the justice system / low confidence in the judicial system	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Police/the system/power is often perpetrator of violence	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
The system does not work in favour of victims / the legal system supports the perpetrators more	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Police are not able to act early / police only act when violent act occurs	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%

### Opinion on programs to rehabilitate perpetrators

Q8A. Please specify your opinion.

	OPEN-LINK	LÉGER PANEL
n=	5887	1651
No evidence that program is effective	4%	2%
It's impossible to rehabilitate some/many perpetrators	3%	4%
There are too many repeat offenders	3%	3%
Perpetrators must examine own attitudes/behaviours	3%	2%
These programs aren't well funded/resourced	3%	1%
Limited program availability/space/services	3%	1%
More prevention and public education is needed	3%	1%
These programs demonstrate effective change	3%	1%
Criminal acts need to result in convictions/court orders	2%	2%
Program requires a multi-disciplinary approach	2%	1%
Perpetrators avoid facing the consequences of their actions	2%	1%
Broader social change/awareness is needed	2%	0%
Further studies/research of program is required	2%	0%
Post-program follow-ups should be implemented	1%	1%
Many perpetrators released are at high-risk to reoffend	1%	1%
More needs to be done/improved (in general)	1%	1%
Anger management is ineffective	1%	0%
Program is too short to be effective	1%	0%
Some regions/communities/provinces are underserved	1%	0%
Program requires highly-trained intervention	1%	0%
Program voluntary/mandatory requirements need review	1%	0%
Better to rehabilitate than to focus on punishment	1%	0%
Lack of accountability towards perpetrators	1%	0%
Criminal justice system is ineffective/needs reform on issue	1%	0%
The cycle of violence needs to be addressed	1%	0%
Community support is needed for perpetrators	1%	0%
Need to focus on victims as much as perpetrators	1%	0%
Restorative Justice programs are effective	1%	0%
Funding to PAR programs have been cut	0%	0%
Mental health/Addiction needs to be considered	0%	0%
Government needs to get more involved	0%	0%
Abuse isn't recognized unless it's physical/violent/caught	0%	0%
Social inequality is root cause of problem	0%	0%
Other	1%	1%
No more comments	46%	61%
I don't know	21%	17%



**Opinion on programs to rehabilitate perpetrators - by the perceived efficiency and by the sample source**  
Q8A. Please specify your opinion.

	OPEN-LINK			LÉGER WEB PANEL		
	NET EFFECTIVE	Moderately effective	NET NOT EFFECTIVE	NET EFFECTIVE	Moderately effective	NET NOT EFFECTIVE
<b>Weighted Totals:</b>						
<b>Unweighted Totals:</b>	763	1230	2876	259	455	819
These programs demonstrate effective change	13%	4%	1%	4%	2%	0%
These programs aren't well funded/resourced	5%	4%	3%	0%	1%	1%
Limited program availability/space/services	5%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%
More prevention and public education is needed	5%	4%	3%	0%	2%	2%
Perpetrators must examine own attitudes/behaviours	5%	4%	3%	1%	3%	1%
Program requires a multi-disciplinary approach	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	0%
Community support is needed for perpetrators	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Restorative Justice programs are effective	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No evidence that program is effective	1%	2%	7%	0%	1%	4%
There are too many repeat offenders	1%	2%	4%	0%	2%	6%
Perpetrators avoid facing the consequences of their actions	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	2%
Criminal acts need to result in convictions/court orders	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	3%
It's impossible to rehabilitate some/many perpetrators	1%	3%	3%	0%	2%	7%
Many perpetrators released are at high-risk to reoffend	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%	2%

## Regional Issues Regarding Gender-Based Violence

Q9. When thinking about gender-based violence, are there issues unique to your region that we should be aware of?

Regional Issues	OPEN-LINK	LÉGER WEB PANEL
	n= 5887	1651
Poor socio-economic conditions (poverty, unemployment, housing prices, etc.)	6%	2%
Violence/discrimination towards/among Aboriginals / Issues in the Aboriginal community / Colonialism / intergenerational trauma	5%	2%
Cultural differences/diversity / Multiculturalism (unspecified)	4%	2%
Aboriginal women and children as vulnerable populations (violence, discrimination, etc.)	4%	1%
Domestic/spousal abuse/violence	4%	1%
Sexual exploitation (prostitution, exploitation of young girls, pornography, trafficking, etc.)	4%	1%
Lack of services/resources/funding in rural areas	4%	0%
Lack of education / Poor education in schools/communities	3%	1%
Violence/discrimination towards/among LGBTQ/transgender/non-binary persons	3%	1%
Violence/discrimination towards/among immigrants/new immigrants/refugees	3%	0%
Lack of resources/funding for public services (government funding, police, etc.)	3%	0%
Substance abuse (alcohol, drugs)	2%	1%
Men using violence/manipulation against women / Dominant culture / Patriarchy/hypersexualization / Sexism	2%	1%
Violence/discrimination towards women/children/teens	2%	1%
Violence/abuse from police / Police brutality / Police/court attitudes to violence / Police reports	2%	1%
Higher number of incidents in more densely-populated areas / violence in downtown cities/streets/public transit	2%	1%
Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) / "Highway Of Tears"	2%	0%
Attitudes/incidents on college/university campuses (misogyny, "rape culture", etc.)	2%	0%
Lack of services/resources/funding for women/children (shelters, government funding, etc.)	2%	0%
Systemic racism towards/among communities / White people racist towards minorities	2%	0%
Violence from more traditional men/communities/ More traditional/conservative values	1%	1%
Violence/discrimination towards/among the homeless (shelters, on the street, etc.)	1%	0%
Living in rural areas (unspecified)	1%	0%
Lack of services/resources/funding for women and girls in rural areas	1%	0%
Mental health issues / Mental health support	1%	0%
Language barriers/divisions between populations / Lack of bilingual services	1%	0%
Violence/discrimination towards/among minority groups (black, Hispanic, Muslim (Islamophobia), etc.)	1%	0%
Lack of services/resources/funding for Aboriginals/Aboriginal communities	1%	0%
Online harassment / cyber-bullying / Bullying in schools	1%	0%
Discrimination/sexual harassment in the workplace	1%	0%
Economic inequality / Gap between the rich and poor / Classism	1%	0%
Violence/discrimination towards/among rural areas/communities	1%	0%
Religious intolerance/differences/violence	1%	0%
Criminals do not receive enough punishment	1%	0%
Violence/discrimination towards men as well / Men get abused as well	1%	0%
Other	2%	1%
No regional specific issues	29%	59%
I don't know	30%	27%

### Regional Issues Regarding Gender-Based Violence – by Type of Region of Residence and by Respondents Source

Q9. When thinking about gender-based violence, are there issues unique to your region that we should be aware of?

Regional Issues	OPEN-LINK			LÉGER WEB PANEL		
	Urban Suburban Areas	Rural Area	Remote Area	Urban Suburban Areas	Rural Area	Remote Area
<b>Weighted Totals:</b>				1257	362	32
<b>Unweighted Totals:</b>	4720	991	176	1257	361	33
Lack of services/resources/funding in rural areas	2%	13%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Poor socio-economic conditions (poverty, unemployment, housing prices, etc.)	5%	7%	15%	2%	1%	7%
Violence/discrimination towards/among Aboriginals / Issues in the Aboriginal community / Colonialism / intergenerational trauma	5%	5%	15%	2%	2%	10%
Domestic/spousal abuse/violence	4%	5%	14%	1%	2%	0%
Lack of services/resources/funding for Aboriginals/Aboriginal communities	1%	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Cultural differences/diversity / Multiculturalism (unspecified)	5%	2%	6%	2%	1%	4%
Lack of resources/funding for public services (government funding, police, etc.)	3%	4%	6%	1%	0%	0%
Substance abuse (alcohol, drugs)	2%	3%	6%	1%	2%	8%
Lack of education / Poor education in schools/communities	2%	4%	6%	1%	1%	4%
Aboriginal women and children as vulnerable populations (violence, discrimination, etc.)	5%	3%	5%	1%	2%	2%
Sexual exploitation (prostitution, exploitation of young girls, pornography, trafficking, etc.)	4%	4%	5%	1%	1%	10%
Violence/abuse from police / Police brutality / Police/court attitudes to violence / Police reports	2%	3%	5%	1%	0%	0%
Men using violence/manipulation against women / Dominant culture / Patriarchy/hypersexualization / Sexism	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%
Lack of services/resources/funding for women/children (shelters, government funding, etc.)	2%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Violence/discrimination towards/among rural areas/communities	1%	2%	3%	0%	1%	5%
Violence/discrimination towards/among LGBTQ/transgender/non-binary persons	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	8%
Violence/discrimination towards women/children/teens	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	4%
Systemic racism towards/among communities / White people racist towards minorities	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%
Living in rural areas (unspecified)	1%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Violence from more traditional men/communities/ More traditional/conservative values	1%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Language barriers/divisions between populations / Lack of bilingual services	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Economic inequality / Gap between the rich and poor / Classism	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%

Criminals do not receive enough punishment	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%
Mental health issues / Mental health support	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Violence/discrimination towards/among minority groups (black, Hispanic, Muslim (Islamophobia), etc.)	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Online harassment / cyber-bullying / Bullying in schools	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Violence/discrimination towards men as well / Men get abused as well	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Lack of services/resources/funding for women and girls in rural areas	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Violence/discrimination towards/among immigrants/new immigrants/refugees	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Higher number of incidents in more densely-populated areas / violence in downtown cities/streets/public transit	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Attitudes/incidents on college/university campuses (misogyny, "rape culture", etc.)	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (MMIWG) / "Highway Of Tears"	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Violence/discrimination towards/among the homeless (shelters, on the street, etc.)	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Discrimination/sexual harassment in the workplace	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Religious intolerance/differences/violence	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Other regional issues	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%
No regional specific issues	31%	26%	13%	60%	56%	41%
I don't know	31%	26%	22%	27%	31%	22%

### Other Suggestions for the Development of a Federal Strategy Against Gender-Based Violence

Q15. Is there anything else the federal government should consider when developing the federal strategy against gender-based violence?

Other Suggestions	OPEN-LINK	LÉGER WEB PANEL
n=	5887	1651
More focus on changing social norms / attitudes (including in the media)	5%	2%
Early education / Prevention (children / teens) / raise boys to respect women / to teach tolerance (no mention of school)	4%	1%
Public awareness campaign / prevention / better communication and information (reports on TV, social media, etc.)	4%	2%
Consider the fact that women are usually the victims (specifically sexual harassment and rape)	3%	1%
Be inclusive / Making sure each community is working on the strategy	3%	1%
Ensure consultation with experts / professionals / support groups (sexual assault centres, shelters, etc.)	3%	0%
A more appropriate justice system (consider victims before the perpetrators)	3%	2%
Fund and support Indigenous, Aboriginal women and girls (missing and murdered indigenous women)	3%	1%
Increase funding for the issue (other suggestions and unspecified): for research, investigative process	3%	1%
A strategy based on facts, studies, research and statistics / more data collection before taking action	3%	1%
Stricter laws / harsher court penalties / longer sentences (specifically for sexual abuses)	2%	5%
More education and prevention in schools to respect each other / to teach tolerance about all genders (write it into the school curriculums)	2%	2%
A long-term sustained effort / action is required (instead of studies and focus groups)	2%	2%
The importance of education / More education for everyone (unspecified)	2%	1%
Evaluate the quality of existing services then provide the appropriate training to workers, the right tools (ex: police, teachers, social workers)	2%	1%
Provide emotional support to victims (help, listen, believe, compassion) / psychological counselling	2%	1%
Ensure consultation with the victims themselves (stop listening only to the academics)	2%	1%
Set up a good and safe communication network / services to report violence	2%	1%
More / Better funding of services to assist victims	2%	1%
Consider the poverty / the socio-economic factors / influences (specifically for women)	2%	1%
Focus on the most vulnerable population / marginalized people (specifically on transgender people)	2%	0%
More education for different cultures / Immigrants (including to teach them Canadian laws and norms)	1%	1%
Take into account the cultural, religious factors / influences	1%	1%
We don't need special designation (GBV), violence is violence / there is no set type or gender for a victim or perpetrator	1%	1%
Men / boys can also be victims of gender-based violence	1%	1%
Consider the impact on the whole family (including child victims or witnesses of domestic violence)	1%	1%
Develop more services to protect victims	1%	1%
Stop blaming the victim / a victim should never be re-victimized by the system	1%	1%
Take into account the perpetrators (listen to them, avoid false accusations, programs to rehabilitate, prevent future offences, etc.)	1%	1%
Set up a program to educate men on misogyny, patriarchy, etc. / encourage them to change / include them to work on a strategy	1%	0%
Pay attention to workplace issues (discrimination, sexist comments, harassment, etc.)	1%	0%

Sexual education (on consent, behavior, rape, assault)	1%	0%
Bill C-36 / protect sex workers (including to decriminalize sex work)	1%	0%
Take into account intersectionality	1%	0%
Ensure consultation specifically with women / women groups / feminist groups / empowerment groups	1%	0%
Increase funding for shelters / provide more and better shelters for victims	1%	0%
Better access to resources for everyone (Internet access, transport, social services, etc.)	1%	0%
Fund and support minorities (others): people of colour, linguistic minorities	1%	0%
Consider the health factors: balanced nutrition, alcohol, drugs, better health services (including mental health services)	1%	0%
Work with the provinces / take the regions into account	1%	0%
Specific needs for people living in rural / remote areas	1%	0%
More focus on online harassment / cyber-bullying	1%	0%
More focus on domestic/spousal abuse/violence	1%	0%
Other	2%	1%
None / Nothing (I don't think it's the government's responsibility)	0%	1%
I don't know	54%	72%