

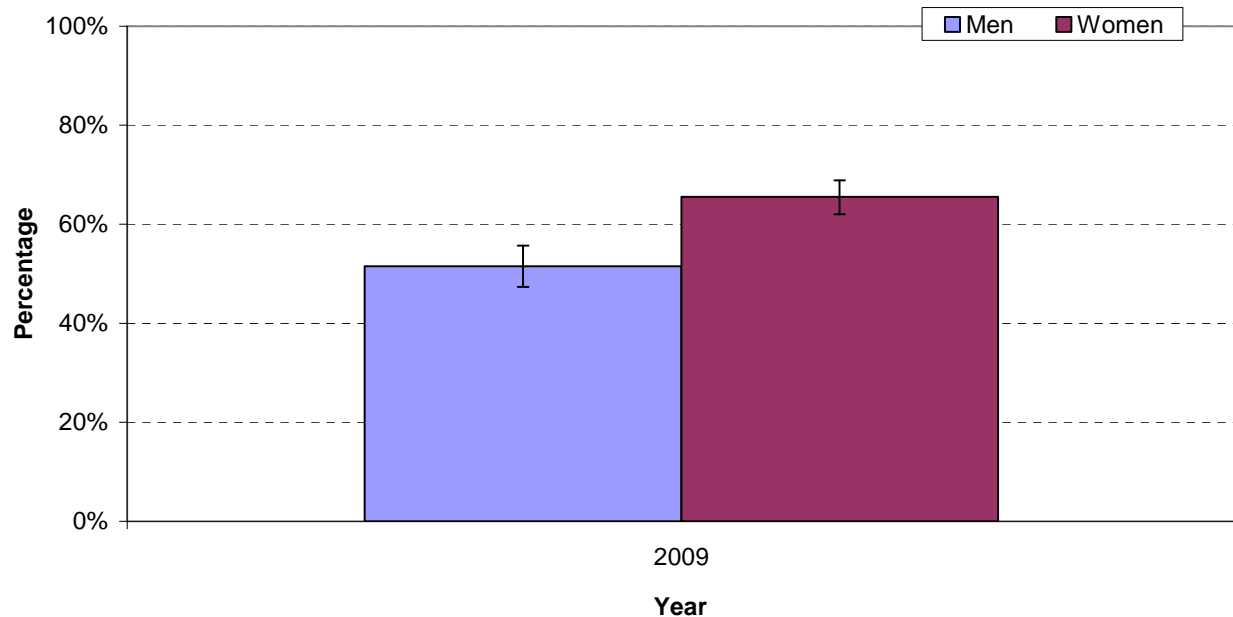
Family Violence

This summary focuses on:

- the perceived occurrence and seriousness of family violence as an issue;
- public awareness about the effects of family violence on children; and
- awareness of woman abuse during pregnancy.

Ontario Public Health Standards, Family Health Program Standards, Assessment and Surveillance – Req 1.

Percentage of Adults (18+) in York Region Who Think There is Some or A Lot of Family Violence, 2009

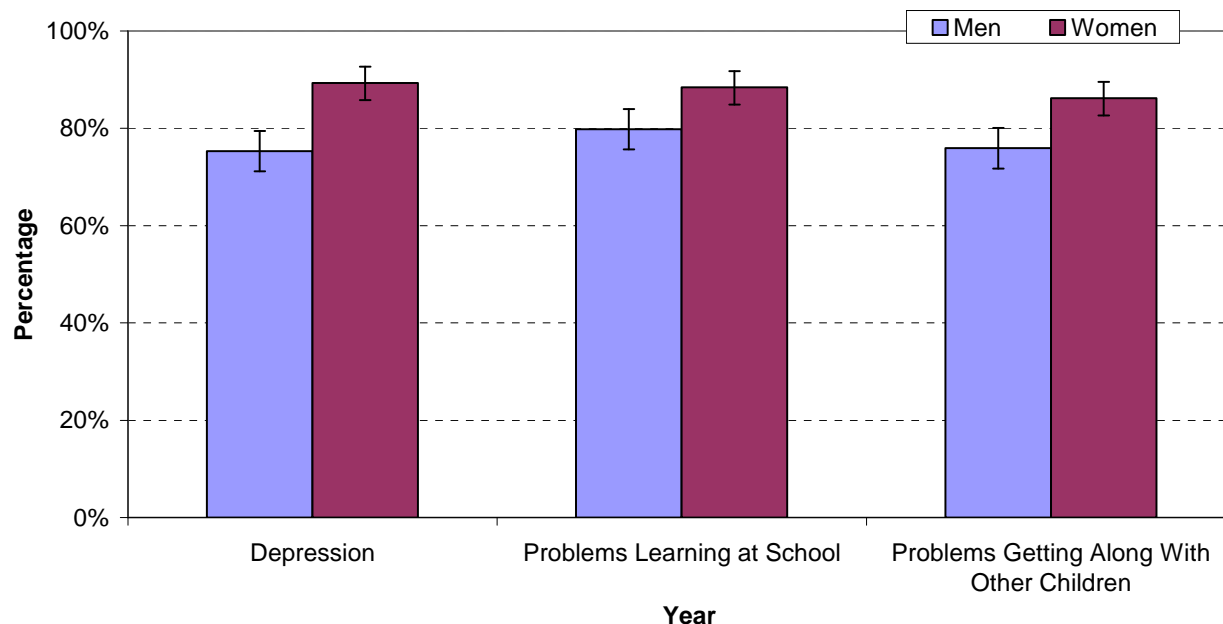


Data Source: Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System, January 2009 – December 2009

Interpretation:

- In 2009, 66% (± 3) of women living in York Region, compared to 52% (± 4) of men, thought that there is “some” or “a lot” of family violence in York Region.
- 45% (± 4) of women living in York Region, compared to 35% (± 5) of men, thought that the amount of family violence has gone up compared to five years ago (data not shown).
- 60% (± 4) of women living in York Region, compared to 47% (± 4) of men, thought that family violence is now seen as a more serious problem compared to five years ago (data not shown).
- Between 16% and 26% of respondents answered either “Don’t Know” or “Refused” to the above family violence indicators.
- 11% (± 2) of all York Region residents believed that by becoming pregnant, a woman is more likely to be abused by her partner; ~50% of respondents answered “Don’t Know” (data not shown)

Adults (18+) in York Region Who Believe that Children Who See or Hear Violence in their Family are “More Likely” to Experience Certain Effects Compared to Other Children, 2009



Data Source: Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System, January 2009 – December 2009

Interpretation:

Belief that children who see or hear violence in their family are “more likely” to experience depression

- In 2009, 89% (± 3) of women living in York Region, compared to 75% (± 4) of men, thought that children who see or hear violence in their own family are “more likely” to experience depression compared to other children.
- Individuals aged 65 years and older were less likely to think that depression would occur to these children compared to their counterparts aged 25 to 64 years (data not shown).
- Individuals with less than a high school education were less likely to think that depression would occur to these children compared to those who had completed high school (data not shown).

Belief that children who see or hear violence in their family are “more likely” to experience problems learning at school

- 88% (± 3) of women living in York Region, compared to 80% (± 4) of men, thought that children who see or hear violence in their own family are “more likely” to experience problems learning at school compared to other children.
- Individuals aged 65 years and older were less likely to think that problems learning at school would occur to these children compared to their counterparts aged 25 to 64 years (data not shown).

Belief that children who see or hear violence in their family are “more likely” to experience problems getting along with other children

- 86% (± 3) of women living in York Region, compared to 76% (± 4) of men, thought that children who see or hear violence in their own family are “more likely” to experience problems getting along with other children.
- Individuals aged 65 years and older were less likely to think that problems getting along with other children would occur to these children compared to their counterparts aged 25 to 64 years (data not shown).
- Individuals with less than a high school education were less likely to think that problems getting along with other children would occur to these children compared to those who had completed high school (data not shown).

Data Source: Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System (RRFSS), [January 2009 – December 2009 (variables FAMV_1 to FAMV_6). For more information on RRFSS, visit <http://www.rfss.ca/>

Adults represent individuals aged 18 years or older. This telephone survey was only administered in English, using a random digit dialling methodology and data are weighted for probability of selection in households of different size. Survey indicators based on self-reported information and may be subject to biases, such as recall bias or social desirability bias, or result in high non-response.

\pm and \pm represents the 95% confidence interval, meaning 19 times out of 20 the results will fall within this range. Confidence intervals are reported as equal, though this is not always the case as the estimate approaches zero or 100%.

'Don't know' and 'refused' responses were not excluded from this analysis as they made up more than 5% of survey respondents.