

One step on the way

A survey of the preventive work
of municipalities against men's
violence against women.

This report has been developed within the framework for MÄN's project The Life Cycle, funded by the EU, where Unizon is a partnership organization. The Life Cycle is a project within violence prevention which has been active since 2018. Within this project, MÄN work with strategies for impact evaluation, focusing on a system-encompassing effort to prevent men's violence against women. This project has meant that violence prevention efforts which MÄN have carried out earlier, such as efforts within primary education as well as equal opportunity parenting, can now be applied at a greater scale. The project's purpose is to scale up and systematize work within violence prevention with a gender transformative approach in Sweden, with the goal of creating a support structure and implementation cycle for sustainable and robust implementation of violence prevention efforts throughout life; thus the title The Life Cycle. The project further aims to strengthen local, national and European collaboration around the prevention of men's violence against women. This survey is one of several thematic reports produced within the framework of this project.

MÄN is a non-profit organization working for equal rights and against men's violence. We are based in a feminist world view and the idea that we need to change toxic masculinity and its norms in order to stop violence. We want more men and boys to get engaged in equal rights and that more men and boys assume greater responsibility for care. Our vision is an equal world without violence.

Unizon represents over 130 Swedish women's shelters, young women's empowerment centres and other support services which work together for a gender equal society free from violence. Our member organisations offer support and protection and work with prevention and advocacy, using their knowledge of violence, gender and power and the relationship between them. In 2019 our shelters had 121 600 support contacts, primarily with women and girls who were victims of men's violence.



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Foreword

Living your life free from violence is a basic human right. In every municipality, from Kiruna in the north to Trelleborg in the south, there are people, primarily men and boys, who threaten, assault, rape and violate women and girls as well as other men and boys. The municipalities are in a unique position to be a decisive force in violence prevention. To systematically and in a knowledge-driven way prevent violence is a public responsibility shared between the municipality, region and state.

In 2014 Unizon surveyed the work of municipalities in violence prevention. Sweden's national strategy for combating men's violence against women, honor-related violence and oppression was put into place on the 1st of January 2017. In this report MÄN and Unizon investigate how that preventive work is carried out by the country's municipalities today.

This survey shows progress, but at a slow rate, with a larger proportion of municipalities engaged in violence prevention in 2020 compared to the survey carried out in 2014. Just 13 percent of the municipalities report no engagement within violence prevention in 2020. In the survey of 2014 this number was nearly 20 percent. However, despite more municipalities engaging in violence prevention today, more than one out of ten municipalities still do not live up to the ambition outlined in the government's strategy, which is to reach all young people with efforts to prevent men's violence against women carried out with a gender perspective.

63 percent of the responding municipalities carry out efforts which in some way aim to change stereotypical beliefs about gender and gender roles as well as to promote equal relationships between women and men, but only just over one in ten municipalities have stated that all preventive efforts aim to change the stereotypical view of gender which is one of the causes behind men and boys using violence.

The government's national strategy describes how knowledge-driven work within violence prevention requires surveys, concrete problem descriptions and analyzes to be developed as basis for any efforts and that the results of any efforts must be followed up. This shows clearly room for improvement within many municipalities. In order to address a problem we need to be aware of what the problem is, know how to coordinate our efforts and track the development and adjust our efforts over time. Only just over half of the municipalities state that they have such a strategy for their work within violence prevention. In this regard, nothing has changed since the survey of 2014. Three out of ten also reply that they do not evaluate their preventive efforts at all.

Working effectively with prevention of men's violence against women requires, beyond working in a systematic way, both knowledge as well as economic and human capital. It is clear that the municipalities need to commit more and cooperate further with civilian organizations in order to meet the national goals. The national goals are there, guidelines and directives are in place, but it is in everyday life most of the actual work is carried out, maintained and has its ripple effect. Politicians, managers

and leaders within Sweden's municipalities need to show that the work on preventing men's violence against women is prioritized, not least for the sake of all children!

The spring of 2020 will forever be remembered due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Social services, the police and civilian society all report an alarming increase in men's violence against women and violence against children caused by the pandemic. Despite this many report that they, within the framework of the municipality's operations, cannot see an increase of violence, but their assessment is that more individuals will require support in the future and social issues such as unemployment also cause great concern. The municipalities report that preventive efforts have so far, despite disease control efforts having a major impact on society, not been greatly affected by the pandemic. More municipalities report that these efforts have improved than those who report that they have worsened. Unizon and MÄN, however, take a different view and are greatly worried about our commitments and collaborations being cancelled or postponed indefinitely when violence prevention in for example schools has been paused. Right now when preventive work is at its most important, when the entire world awaits the next step of the pandemic with dread and when consequences are becoming apparent, there is no time to waste. The municipalities need to maintain preventive work in collaboration with civil society and everyone who is vulnerable needs to receive help and support.

Violence against adults and children cause great suffering, especially for women and children. In addition, men's violence lead to annual costs of 43 billion Swedish crowns according to calculations made by the European Institute for Gender Equality. Many of us need to work hard together and it will take time as well as require dedication and resources, but it is worth it! We hope that this report will provide help and inspiration towards improving municipalities' work to meet the national goal within gender equality politics, which is to end men's violence against women.

Stockholm September 2020

Olga Persson, *chairman Unizon*

Alán Ali, *chairman MÄN*



Method

MÄN and Unizon, through Agenda PR, sent a survey to all 290 municipalities in the country. The survey was sent by e-mail to each municipality's official e-mail address with an instruction to forward the message to the person responsible within the administration.

The survey was sent out on the 17th of June. On the 25th and 29th of June, reminders were sent to all respondents who had not yet replied. The survey was closed on the 3rd of August.

191 municipalities have responded, which yields a response rate of 66 percent. No specific common denominators have been identified among municipalities who have not responded. The overall conclusion is that these results paint a relevant picture of the municipalities' ambitions and efforts within their work in prevention of men's violence towards women and domestic violence. Several of the questions were asked in a corresponding survey carried out in 2014. Comparisons should be made with great discretion due to differences in the response rate and participating municipalities. Thus, the 2020 review makes comparisons to earlier results only in the form of general trends.

The results in brief

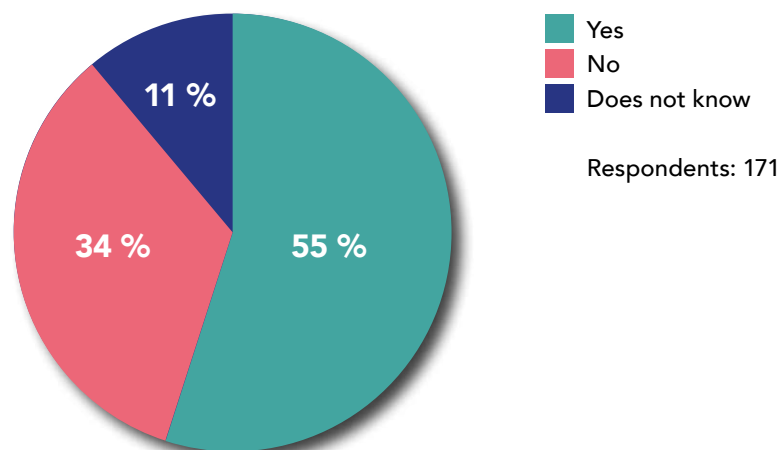
- **The proportion of municipalities carrying out prevention efforts is higher in 2020 as compared to the survey in 2014.** Only 13% of the municipalities respond that they carry out no prevention efforts, as opposed to nearly 20% of the municipalities in 2014.
- **One in ten municipalities respond that they do not carry out any prevention efforts.**
- **63% of the municipalities carry out efforts which in some way aim to changed the established conceptions about gender and to create more equal relationships between women and men.** However, only about one municipality in ten respond that all their prevention efforts aim to change the views on gender. Just over every tenth municipality respond that none of the efforts have a gender-transformative approach.
- **Only slightly more than half of the municipalities respond that they have a written strategy for their prevention efforts.** These results have not changed since the survey of 2014. Three out of ten respond that they do not have a strategy at all, while the remaining 20% are unsure or give no response.
- **Three out of ten municipalities respond that they do not evaluate their prevention efforts at all.**
- **The municipalities turn to several different partners and information sources in their work.** The County Administrative Board plays an important role in both these regards. Other important actors are women's shelters, young women's and youth empowerment centres around the country, other municipalities, SKR and the Swedish Gender Equality Agency. 87 municipalities rate women's shelters, young women's and youth empowerment centres among the three most important partners.
- **More staff and increased economic resources are the factors municipalities state would help them improve their prevention efforts.**
- **A majority of the municipalities respond that domestic violence has increased due to the Covid-19 pandemic.** Several municipalities respond that they, despite not seeing an increase in violence within the framework of their operations, still estimate that their needs will increase when restrictions placed on society and government are relaxed.

1.1 A little over half of the municipalities have a strategy for their prevention efforts

Among the municipalities carrying out prevention efforts a little over half respond that they have a written strategy. A little more than every third municipality respond that they do not have a strategy, while one out of ten municipalities respond that they are unaware if there is a strategy.

These results align with those in the 2014 survey. The share who respond that they are unaware of the answer, however, has increased from 4 to 11 percent in 2020. In 2014, there were also a slightly larger proportion of municipalities which responded that there is a strategy, while there was also a slightly larger proportion which responded that they had no strategy.

Har kommunen en skriftlig strategi för det förebyggande arbetet mot mäns våld mot kvinnor/våld i nära relationer?



"All children and youths need to be reached with violence prevention efforts."

The government's 10-year strategy for preventing and combating men's violence against women

1.2 Which prevention efforts does the municipality carry out in order to reduce men's violence against women / domestic abuse?

There is a wide range of efforts and resources in the municipalities. Some municipalities carry out these efforts themselves, while other municipalities support non-profit organizations or collaborate closely with government agencies or other actors. Some examples of efforts are training of the municipality's employees, gender equality efforts in schools, efforts aimed at parents and information presented to newcomer refugees.

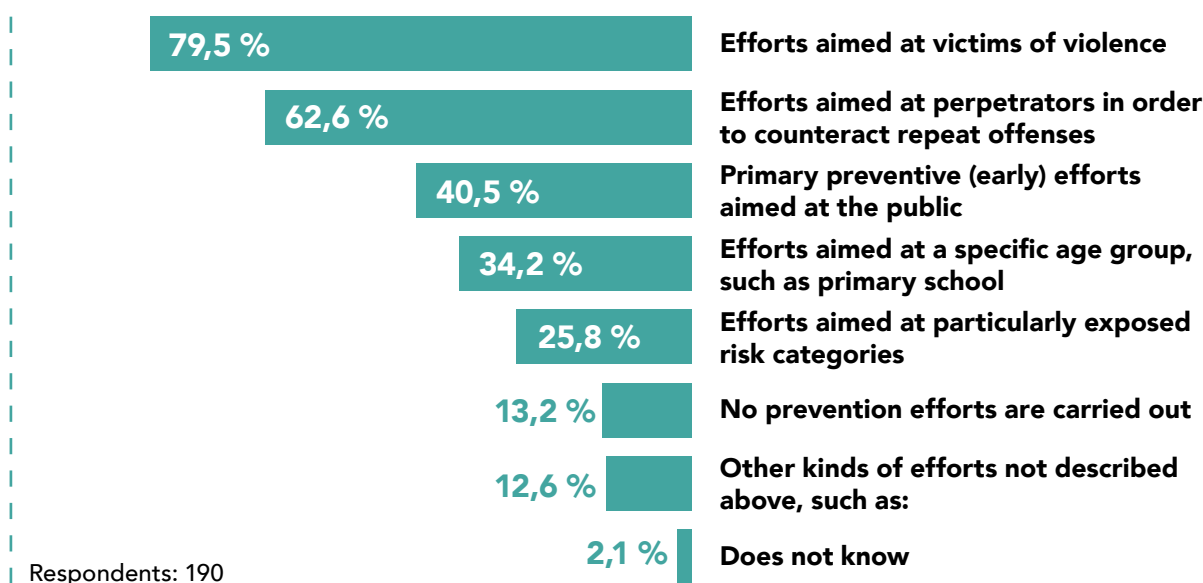
"We will soon have trained the municipality's home care staff in questions concerning domestic violence among the elderly."

The municipality of Sölvesborg

Many municipalities focus on individuals already exposed to violence or those who have already exposed others to violence. Nearly 8 out of 10 municipalities carry out efforts targeting those exposed to violence, and just over 6 out of 10 carry out efforts targeting perpetrators. This kind of prevention efforts were also the most common when the same question was asked in 2014. Efforts targeting the wider public, so called primary preventive efforts, are the kind of efforts most common next to efforts aimed at victims and perpetrators. It is a positive sign that there is a larger awareness of the importance of primary preventive efforts.

Just over every tenth respondent states that they do not carry out any prevention efforts at all. The corresponding number in 2014 was two out of ten, which means more municipalities carry out prevention efforts today.

Which of the following preventive efforts does the municipality carry out in order to reduce men's violence against women / domestic abuse?



"We carry out house calls to new parents, parent support groups, Mentors in Violence Prevention, MVP and two schools from fall of 2020. Earlier, the Macho Factory and Honor at several schools. Idea-driven public partnership, IPP, with the women's shelter where victims can receive support but also the domestic violence team which provides aid and support for victims and perpetrators of violence." The municipality of Sigtuna

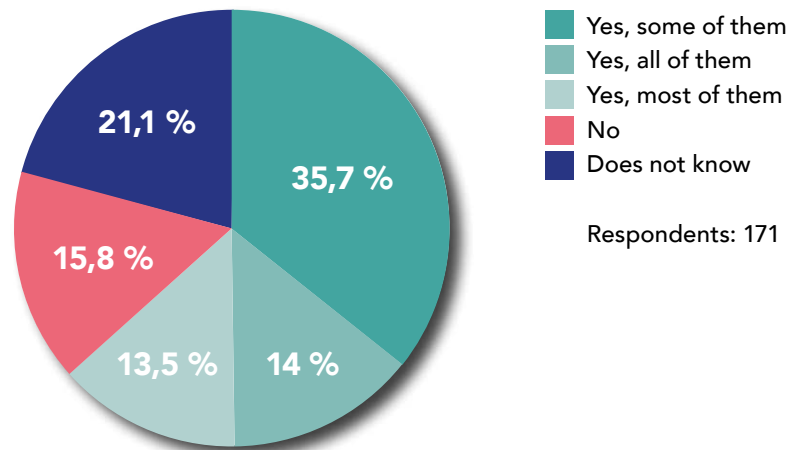
1.3 Many efforts have a gender transformative approach

A large proportion (63%) of the municipalities carry out efforts which in some way aim to transform established perceptions of gender and to make relationships between women and men more equal. However, only just over one in ten municipalities respond that all preventive efforts have a gender transformative approach. About as many municipalities respond that none of their efforts have a gender transformative approach, and just over one in five respond that they do not know the answer. The latter could be due to the fact that part of this work is carried out within separate administrations.

"The primary school use different methods depending on which specific school is in question. The Macho Factory for youths."

The municipality of Kalix

Do the preventive efforts have a gender transformative approach?



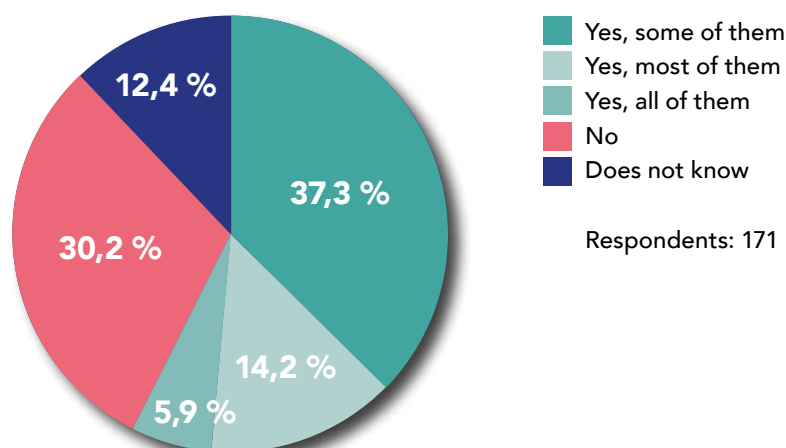
"On a basic level the purpose is to challenge ideas about power and masculinity which justify violence, and norms which limit women's and girls' self determination in areas such as sexuality, childbearing, economy, education and relationships. Examples of arenas and activities for preventive efforts are preschools, schools, universities, academies, adult education, student health, different activities within health care, sports, faiths and other associations, family law practiced by the municipalities, parent support including family counseling, some parts of social services and social orientation for newcomer refugees."

The government's 10-year strategy for preventing and combating men's violence against women

1.4 Many efforts are not evaluated

Three out of ten municipalities respond that they do not evaluate their preventive efforts. Fewer than one in every ten municipalities evaluate all efforts, and just over a third of municipalities evaluate some efforts. From this it is evident that many of the efforts carried out in the municipalities are not evaluated. Thus, no guidance is provided as to whether they were effective or not.

Does the municipality evaluate the violence prevention efforts which are carried out?



"Conducting knowledge-based violence prevention efforts entails, among other things, problem descriptions and analyses developed as a basis for efforts and that the results from efforts carried out are followed up."

The government's 10-year strategy for preventing and combating men's violence against women

1.5 Collaboration

Other administrations within the municipality, the County Administrative Board, SKR and women's, girls' and youth shelters are the most important partners for the municipalities

From responses to which actors the municipalities primarily collaborate with in their preventive efforts it is apparent that several other actors play an important part. Other administrations within the municipality, the County Administrative Board, SKR (Swedish Municipalities and Regions) as well as women's shelters, young women's and youth empowerment centres play an important role in the municipalities' work. If any one actor is to be singled out it is the County Administrative Board, which many municipalities have listed as their primary or secondary collaborative partner.

Several municipalities also respond that they collaborate with other actors than those provided beforehand in the survey. Mentioned here are most often other municipalities, followed by different non-profit organizations or groups of actors who work with these issues.

"All employees are required to take the online course on domestic violence provided by the National Centre for Women's Safety, and all administrations within the municipality needs to have routines for detecting and preventing domestic violence. The County Administrative Boards' two campaigns "jealousy is not romantic" and "missing" are run in schools." The municipality of Blekinge

Which actors are the municipality's primary collaborative partners in efforts to prevent men's violence against women / domestic violence?

The three actors named by the most municipalities overall are:

1. The County Administrative Board – 146 municipalities
2. The police – 130 municipalities
3. Women's shelters, young women's and youth empowerment centres – 118 municipalities

Contact, in order of importance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Respondents
Another administration within the municipality	30,4%	12,5%	12,5%	15,2%	17%	8%	3,6%	0,9%	112
The County Administrative Board	29,5%	28,8%	19,2%	13%	7,5%	2,1%	0%	0%	146
Swedish Municipalities and Regions	29,3%	10,1%	13,1%	14,1%	11,1%	15,2%	6,1%	1%	99
Women's shelters, young women's and youth empowerment centres	28,8%	24,6%	20,3%	7,6%	8,5%	5,9%	3,4%	0,8%	118
The police	10%	27,7%	25,4%	20%	10,8%	5,4%	0,8%	0%	130
Another municipality	8%	21%	22%	18%	14%	9%	6%	2%	100
The Gender Equality Agency	5,3%	3,5%	1,8%	5,3%	7%	22,8%	33,3%	21,1%	57
The national organization MÄN	1,9%	5,8%	7,7%	5,8%	5,8%	3,8%	17,3%	51,9%	52

"A joint communication effort from non-profit organizations and municipal administrations working with victims of violence in the form of news in social media, contact cards placed in restaurants where high school students pick up food, chatfunctions etcetera." The municipality of Linköping

"Collaboration through a deal with the local women's shelter which carries out preventive efforts in several ways."

The municipality of Skövde

"Kids Club reaches children with experiences of violence, with one of the purposes being to prevent that these children themselves perpetrate violence or are become victims of violence when they begin forming intimate relationships. The sexual education course "Know yourself" developed by the municipality of Karlstad raises issues such as pornography, domestic violence between couples, payment for sex, prostitution, genital mutilation, honor-related violence and oppression and also outlines what constitutes a healthy relationship. The crisis clinic for men markets itself in social media regularly." The municipality of Karlstad

1.6 Knowledge gathering – The County Administrative Board is the most important source of knowledge for the municipalities

More than half of the municipalities name the County Administrative Board as their most important source for knowledge. The County Administrative Board has been entrusted by the government to ensure that the national strategy for preventing and combating men's violence against women has an impact on a regional level. This mission constitutes, first and foremost, to further the development of violence prevention efforts, develop regional strategies and action plans, further cooperation and contribute with competence support for social services, health care, schools, the judicial system and civil organizations.

The County Administrative Board is followed by SKR, the Gender Equality Agency and the women's shelters, young women's and youth empowerment centres. Among other knowledge sources pointed out by the municipalities are the National Board of Health and Welfare and the National Centre for Women's Safety (NCK).

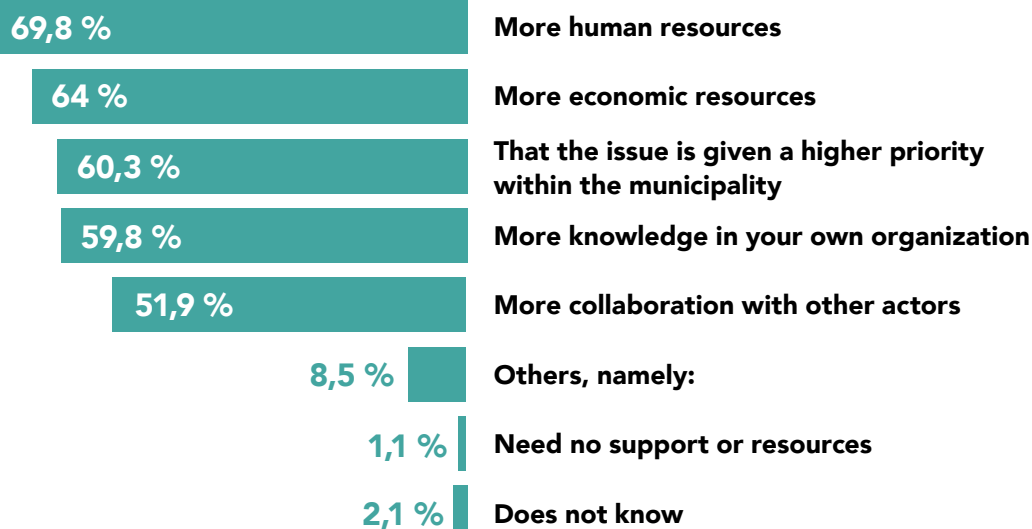
Which actors are the most important sources of knowledge in the municipality's preventive efforts?

Contact, in order of importance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Respondents
The County Administrative Board	51,6%	19,7%	20,4%	5,1%	2,5%	0,6%	0%	0%	157
Swedish Municipalities and Regions (SKR)	24,8%	39,8%	14,3%	10,5%	3,8%	5,3%	1,5%	0%	133
The Gender Equality Agency	21,7%	18,5%	20,7%	6,5%	7,6%	4,3%	10,9%	9,8%	92
Women's shelters, young women's and youth empowerment centres	17%	24,5%	13,8%	20,2%	10,6%	8,5%	5,3%	0%	94
Another administration within the municipality	9%	6%	4,5%	7,5%	14,9%	25,4%	14,9%	17,9%	67
The Police	7%	10,5%	18,6%	19,8%	20,9%	12,8%	8,1%	2,3%	86
Another municipality	2,7%	13,3%	17,3%	14,7%	18,7%	9,3%	10,7%	13,3%	75
The national organization MÄN	1,6%	9,5%	7,9%	12,7%	4,8%	11,1%	19,0%	33,3%	63

1.7 More resources and a higher priority are crucial for developing preventive efforts

When responding to the question regarding which resources or factors would help develop preventive efforts, most respondents name more human resources followed by economic resources. More knowledge and the issue being given a higher priority in the municipality share a third place. In total, six out of ten municipalities point to these factors. Closer collaboration is seen as a slightly lower priority for developing their efforts by the municipalities. That collaboration isn't given a higher priority is surprising, since collaboration is emphasized as a determining factor of success in research into violence prevention. The change apparent in comparison with the results from 2014 is that the municipalities now feel that knowledge is a more important factor for developing their efforts.

Which support or resources would help you develop preventive efforts or increase the effectiveness of existing efforts?



Respondents: 189

1.8 Men's violence during Covid-19

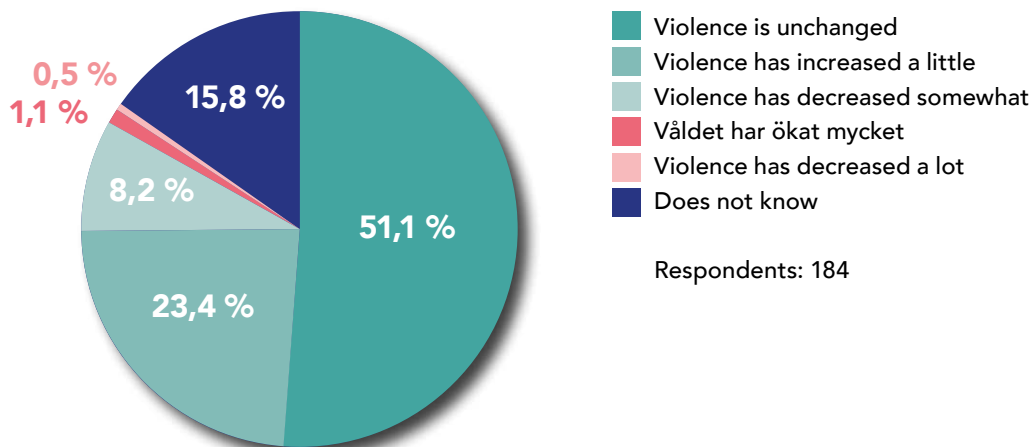
"The violence has increased slightly but we see a steady increase going forward. The violence may have become that much more serious due to living in isolation, leading to escalation and not being able to seek help in time." The city of Trollhättan

Several municipalities state that they, within the framework of the municipality's operations, have not seen an increase in men's violence against women, but they their judgement is that more people will seek help going forward. International reports have shown that men's violence increases during the pandemic, and the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres made a statement based on the UN's experience regarding how a crisis affects men's violence against women that member countries need to make protecting women a central part of their national action plans to combat the Covid-19 pandemic. Guterres named a number of possible actions, among others support for organizations, prosecution of perpetrators and the possibility for women to seek help without their partners being informed. Women's shelters, young women's and youth empowerment centres also scaled up operations, preparing for an increase.

"Within social services I believe we will see an increase, but it may be delayed." The municipality of Robertsfors

Roughly half of the municipalities report that covid-19 has not affected the prevalence of men's violence against women / domestic violence in their region. However, more municipalities report an increase in violence than those who report a decrease. Close to every fourth municipality report an increase in violence, fewer than one in ten reports a decrease. 15 percent also respond that they do not know.

Has Covid-19 changed the prevalence of men's violence against women / domestic violence in your municipality?

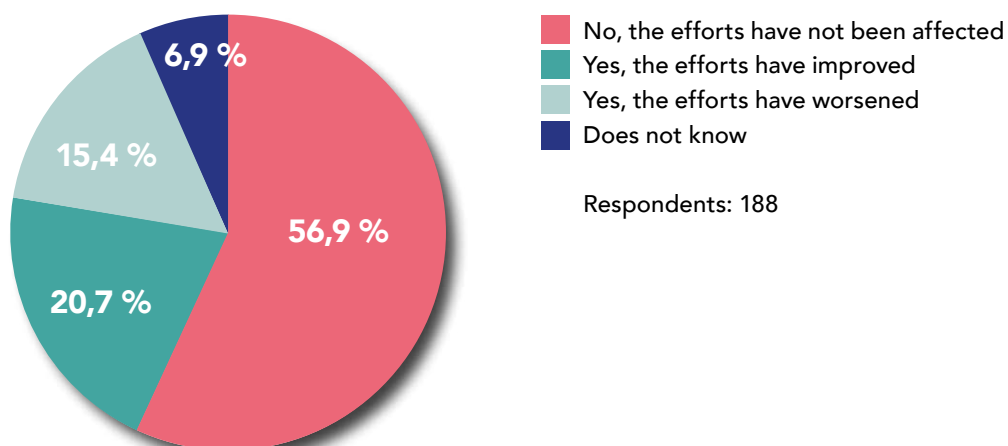


1.9 Pandemins påverkan på det våldspreventiva arbetet

Most municipalities respond that Covid-19 has not had an effect on violence prevention efforts. Among those who report an effect, a slight majority see an improvement. That preventive efforts have not been affected is not the impression of Unizon or MÄN since many women's shelters, young women's and youth empowerment centres report cancelled commitments, or commitments postponed indefinitely, and also that violence prevention efforts in schools and municipalities around the country has been paused.

Municipalities which report improvements in their preventive efforts state, among other things, that there is a greater focus on the issue in society and within the municipality. Municipalities which state that their efforts have worsened state, among other things, that work has been paused, that lectures, meetings and networking meets have been postponed and that development has stopped.

Overall, has Covid-19 influenced violence prevention efforts in your municipality?



The demands of MÄN and Unizon

- **Efforts against men's violence against women needs to be budgeted and provided with resources – but this money cannot be taken from support for women and girls who are victims of men's and boys' violence.**

Support for victims and preventive efforts need separate financing, in order to not create competition between these two fields.

- **Violence prevention efforts need to reach all young people in school**

The government's strategy for preventing and combating men's violence against women emphasizes that all young people need to be reached with violence prevention efforts. In this regard the municipalities need to work in a more systematic way in order to reach the national goal.

- **Pornography free environments for children**

If we want to prevent men's violence against women, we need to work against the pornography industry and its sexualized violence against women. Violence prevention efforts thus at the same time need to address pornography, which is just a couple of clicks away in every child's cellphone, computer and tablet. Municipalities need to ensure that schools, after-school centers and other environments where children spend their time are free from pornography.

- **Systematic violence prevention efforts – follow up and evaluate**

A significant portion of efforts carried out in the municipalities are not evaluated and thus, nothing can be said about their efficacy. In the research overview "Violence prevention in Sweden", the lack of evaluation of violence prevention efforts and methods is raised as a problem and the importance of evaluation to being able to determine these efforts' effect on attitudes, values and behavior is emphasized. In this publication several methods are highlighted, such as Mentors in Violence Prevention which MÄN have adapted and implemented in a Swedish context and the Macho Factory which was developed jointly by Unizon and MÄN. MÄN and Unizon see a great need for investing more resources into and improving the knowledge of evaluation of existing methods and efforts.

- **Efforts targeting perpetrators need to be safe for women and children**

A significant portion of violence prevention efforts is making the perpetrator accept responsibility for what has happened and dealing with the violence as the crime it is. Communication with the perpetrator must primarily be founded in the safety of the victim and efforts need to include a gender and power perspective.

Begin with existing methods

- From the results in the report, it can be determined that the municipalities work mostly with victims and perpetrators. This is positive, but not enough. The municipalities also need to do proactive work, before the violence occurs. One way would be to base this on the manual "Nothing to wait for", published by the Gender Equality Agency in collaboration with Unizon and MÄN. MÄN and Unizon are involved in a wide range of efforts within universal violence prevention and provide methods and procedures for reaching large groups with early stage efforts.

- **Violence prevention efforts need to have a gender transformative approach**

Unizon and MÄN see a great need for the Gender Equality Agency in collaboration with SKR and civil society to be better able to reach the municipalities with the awareness that a gender transformative approach is a crucial component in carrying out violence prevention efforts and that it is not optional. Unizon and MÄN also see the need for increased resources in the form of knowledge-improving efforts about why power and gender are key parameters for violence prevention efforts.

"Preventive efforts against men's violence against women includes efforts to identify and challenge presentations of women and men which reproduce notions about the subordination of women, for example in pornography."

The government's 10-year strategy for preventing and combating men's violence against women

Definition of terms

Gender transformative approach: Having a gender transformative approach means challenging stereotypical notions and attitudes about gender and gender roles which either limit a persons living space and choices (primarily women and girls) or which support or excuse the use of violence (primarily men and boys).

Preventive work which considers gender from a critical perspective is more effective at establishing behavioral changes, according to WHO. The gender transformative approach is important when it comes to violence in general and in particular when it comes to preventing men's and boys' violence against women and girls (WHO 2007, Berker et al 2010.)

Violence prevention: Violence prevention means preventing violence and committing resources before the violence has occurred, before anyone is either a victim or a perpetrator. This could entail talking about violence, boundaries and consent with young people in conjunction with sexual education, questioning existing norms tied to gender or to train and applying a spectator focused approach where surrounding witnesses are encouraged to intervene directly or indirectly. Prevention can be carried out in three ways:

Universal prevention: Efforts aimed at everyone, for example everyone in a school, a class, a football team or a municipality. Broad spectrum efforts at an early stage. Examples of such efforts are the Macho Factory and Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP).

Selective prevention: Efforts aimed at groups with a particular risk of either being exposed to, or exposing others to, violence. Examples include efforts such as boys' groups, girls' groups or support for parents.

Indicated prevention: Efforts aimed to people who have already been the victim of, or have perpetrated, acts of violence. Examples include the support actions of women's shelters, young women's and youth empowerment centres.

Feminist violence prevention: For Unizon and MÄN violence prevention efforts entail different structured ways of working to prevent all types of violence, primarily before these acts of violence have taken place. The goal is a gender equal society free from violence and we believe this can be attained by working from a feminist outset.

Since men constitute most of the perpetrators in statistics on violent crimes and wield the most both economical and political power in society, we feel the need for a power analysis which draws attention to this imbalance in order to accomplish real change. To carry out violence prevention effectively we mean that it is crucial to challenge stereotypical gender roles such as the connection between masculinity and violence.

Men's violence against women: Every gender-related act of violence which results in physical, sexual or mental injury or suffering for women, and the threat of such actions, coercion or arbitrary imprisonment, whether this takes place in public or in private.

Domestic violence: All forms of violence, such as above, between members in both heterosexual and same sex relationships as well as other family relationships.

Women's shelters, young women's and youth empowerment centres: Operations working to provide shelter and support primarily to women, children and in some cases, men exposed to violence, from an approach based on the perspective of power, violence, sex and gender.

The national strategy: The government has established goals for equality, that women and men should have the same power to change society and their own lives. The six gender equality goals are: 1. An equal distribution of power and influence, 2. Economic equality, 3. Equality in education, 4. Equal distribution of unpaid household and childcare labor, 5. Equality in health, 6. Men's violence against women must cease. Women and men, girls and boys, should have the same right and opportunity for bodily integrity.

Based on the sixth sub-goal the government, supported by the parliament, has developed a national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women: a goal in the government's action program based on the strategy that "all children and youths must be reached by violence prevention efforts".

Links: regeringen.se/regeringens-politik/jamstalldhet/ regeringen.se/informationsmaterial/

Glossary of translated names of organizations

English

Municipality
Women's shelters, young women's
and youth empowerment centres
Social services
Country Administrative Board
SKR (Swedish Municipalities and Regions)
Swedish Gender Equality Agency
National Centre for Women's Safety
National Board of Health and Welfare

Swedish

Kommun
Kvinno-, tjej- och ungdomsjourer

Socialtjänsten
Länsstyrelsen
Sveriges Kommuner och Regioner (SKR)
Jämställdhetsmyndigheten
Nationellt Centrum för Kvinnofrid (NCK)
Socialstyrelsen

In every municipality, from Kiruna in the north to Trelleborg in the south, there are men and boys who threaten, beat, rape and violate women and girls.

In 2014 Unizon surveyed violence prevention efforts within the municipalities. Since then violence prevention efforts have evolved and Sweden's national strategy for preventing and combatting men's violence against women has been adopted by the government. In this report, MÄN and Unizon examine how violence prevention efforts have developed in the municipalities. The report has been produced within the framework for MÄN's EU-financed project The Life Cycle, where Unizon is a partner organization.

We hope that this survey will help shine a light on areas of improvement and good examples to ensure that the municipalities will fulfil the national political goal that men's violence against women should must cease.



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