

health services from a treatment
ered in the field of violence
otes that a public health framework
ce prevention. This has been
rian Health Promotion Foundation
at violence against women is
blem best addressed within a

iences in Victoria through the
s in the Loddon Campaspe sub
lises that funding through this
to responding to violence
7 planning day). By applying the
d cost effectiveness analysis to
or investment in violence
g to violence.

Department of Human Services
ater Bendigo, Mt Alexander, Macedon

...ner 11% were unsure,
...relation to sex 'women often say
...e unsure
...oe results from men not being able

...omestic violence can be excused if
...ve done afterward or if the
...ol.

...services since the mid 1980s and
...ng has generally been insufficient
...the Victorian government has made
...espond to sexual assault and
...n Government, 2005) includes \$34
...family violence. The 2006-07 state
...ustice to sexual assault victims.
...ion focus.

...l through the Office for Women, a
,
*family violence and sexual assault
...ements of the Australian*

case of violence prevention,
ence occurring in the first place,
e such as providing a response to
resses the long-term effects of
nt programs.

l and across sectors (WHO2002,
ng 2004). Strategies for change
rganisational and societal (VicHealth
ogical model presented by the
interpersonal violence as the
vels: the individual, the relationship,
nce have been documented for
the presentation are a way of
ss.

on initiatives is available from the
nst women conducted by VicHealth
art working with and the attitudes
opulations to target for future work
ularly CALD men; and Indigenous
violence and sexual assault sectors
lence and sexual assault as it is

where decisions are based on the net benefit. Economic efficiency is defined as the ability to generate the maximum net benefit by voluntary exchange. The methods of economic analysis are taken from microeconomics and cost effectiveness analysis and cost-benefit analysis (see WHO 2001, WHO 2004).

developed to overcome the difficulty in valuing public goods, and quantifying the benefits to allow decision makers to compare

the flow of real costs and benefits by using two categories of costs: direct, measurable and indirect or intangible costs. By assigning an agreed or acceptable value to the benefits achieved, the strength of a CBA can be measured in terms of monetary value,

02-03 is estimated to be \$0.1
g and premature mortality, at \$3.5

d with the same level of analysis in
ahan, 2001) estimated that total
i on child sexual abuse was \$41.4
an underestimate as costing did
ons and criminal proceedings, cost
rvices for children affected by

ng from the Commonwealth
e same methodology used in the
f sexual assault in Victoria. Sexual
ne work undertaken by the Illinios
e list) who use the categories of:
productivity; pain and suffering;
xual assault.

r economic evaluation to a sexual
1) used the cost estimates for child
aedophile treatment programs. The
rying reductions in recidivism. It

effectiveness means that the
most to deal with the resulting
prevention programs” (Browne-
This imperative is supported by the
Dimensions of Interpersonal Violence
that,

and extremely costly
and cost effective
on the direct costs of treating the

as well as lobbying that a CBA
has been limited. Researchers
there has been a reluctance to place
and suffering or life and there is a
comparison.

In the past 6 years are starting to
domestic violence prevention. “It is the
partners to contribute to the evolution
of domestic violence prevention. It
partners to express the relationship

between community
wards preventing violence against
the end of the project are:

violence against women are in

sure progress and impact of policies
and lessons are being shared

on PCP is documented in the
e following:

*from violence with the goal to raise
alence and impact of sexual assault
ency violence prevention policies*

*in Bendigo Loddon PCP agencies
and children.*

*don Council and City of Greater
ms and policies.*

strategy for Bendigo Loddon PCP

uld need to ensure that we build in capacity to measure impacts as program is delivered and follow up with other measurements.

mpaspe, with an initial focus on
identify an existing program and
l referred to above. Current
e development and measurement of
P health promotion budget to

on) *The Economics of Health and*
iver, New Jersey.

Costs of Sexual Assault Fact

Programs" *The Australian*

ing of sexual assault: An
Criminology.

media in facilitating community
and Abuse Prevention Issues Number
s.

the Economic benefit of Paedophile
541-555.

[e.org/](#) accessed 20.04.07

eneva.

Violence, Department of Injuries