

MONSU Caulfield

White Ribbon



Exhibition + Art Prize

Aim

To increase awareness of the campaign to prevent men's violence against women and empower the Monash Caulfield Community to contribute towards positive change.

Introduction

Domestic Violence refers to interpersonal violence that takes place in domestic settings, family relationships, and intimate relationships.

Domestic Violence, including Intimate Family Violence, has a significant impact on women and young people. Statistics show that young women aged between 18–24 years are more likely to experience physical or sexual violence than women of older age groups, and the perpetrator is more often an intimate partner.¹

Tackling this issue requires a community approach and we as representatives of the students at Monash Caulfield have made a commitment to stop men's violence against women.

MONSU is holding an art exhibition in September to increase our conversation around Domestic and Family Violence and empower our community to engage in respectful relationships.

Art has the capacity to heal, empower, and increase awareness of a particular issue or campaign. By harnessing our collective creativity, we can promote our commitment to stop men's violence against women and let young women know that there is hope and help within the Monash Caulfield Community.

In order to achieve this, we need you!

Brief

We would like to invite Monash University students to submit a piece(s) to our exhibition.

We are looking for pieces that will promote the campaign to stop men's violence against women in a creative and expressive way.

Your creative representation can be in the form of an animation, poster/print campaign, short film, collage, painting, drawing, info graphic, photography, sculpture, or almost any other artistic form.

Please find statistics, stories and resources for inspiration on the following pages.

Requirements, Submissions + Prizes



Required

Your submission as well as a short 50-100 word rationale. Please provide some information about your submission such as, name, size and materials/mediums.

Submissions

Submissions are due: Monday 21st, August 2017

Electronic submissions* can be sent to:

mingen.koh@monsu.org

OR

Physical submissions** can be sent or delivered to:

The Workshop

MONSU Caulfield
Level 2, Building S
2 Princes Avenue
Caulfield East
VIC 3145

*If supplying electronic files for print, please provide a .pdf and specify sizes and if possible please provide crop and bleed marks (5mm)

**If supplying physical pieces, please attach your name and contact details

Prizes

We aim to exhibit all contributed pieces and will award cash prizes for first, second, and third place.

1st, 2nd and 3rd prize will be decided by a panel of students, teachers, and staff members from the Monash Caulfield Community who are all advocates for the White Ribbon campaign.

There will also be a "people's choice award" to be judged by the most likes on the MONSU Facebook page.

First Prize

\$600.00

Second Prize

\$250.00

Third Prize

\$100.00

People's Choice

\$300.00

*All prizes will be presented in the form of a VISA prepaid gift card.

Further Information

MONSU Caulfield may utilise submitted artworks as part of an awareness campaign about Domestic Violence. MONSU Caulfield will not profit from the use of the artwork and any modifications to the work will be discussed with the entrant.



True Stories

"Believe in yourself, don't give up and use the chance to change your destiny, although it may seem difficult. Everyone has the right to live in dignity in their own home, free from fear of violence or harm" - Jane's Story¹

"Abuse thrives only in silence. You have the power to end domestic violence simply by shining a light on it" - Leslie Morgan Steiner²

"Indeed, a cursory review of the 'student safety' pages on Australian University websites reveals many Universities are still teaching, 'don't get raped' rather than 'don't rape'" - Nina Funnell³

Examples of anti Domestic Violence campaign expressed through art

Graffiti artists | www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/graffiti-artists-take-streets-brazil-combat-violence-women

A long walk home | www.alongwalkhome.org

Other Resources

Drcv.org.au
Ourwatch.org.au
whiteribbon.org.au
respect.gov.au
dvvic.org.au

¹ www.dvrcv.org.au/stories/true-stories/stories-women/janes-story

² www.ted.com/talks/leslie_morgan_steiner_why_domestic_violence_victims_dont_leave

³ Funnell, Nina.(2017, February 24). What is your university doing to prevent rape? Retrieved June 09 2017, www.abc.net.au/news/2017-02-25/what-is-our-university-doing-to-prevent-sexual-assault/8295604



On average, at least one woman a week is killed by a partner or former partner in Australia.¹

One in three Australian women has experienced physical violence, since the age of 15.²

One in five Australian women has experienced sexual violence.²

One in four Australian women has experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner.²

One in four Australian women has experienced emotional abuse by a current or former partner.³

Women are at least three times more likely than men to experience violence from an intimate partner.⁴

Women are five times more likely than men to require medical attention or hospitalisation as a result of intimate partner violence, and five times more likely to report fearing for their lives.⁵

Of those women who experience violence, more than half have children in their care.⁶

Violence against women is not limited to the home or intimate relationships. Every year in Australia, over 300,000 women experience violence – often sexual violence – from someone other than a partner.⁷

Eight out of ten women aged 18 to 24 were harassed on the street in the past year.⁸

Young women (18 – 24 years) experience significantly higher rates of physical and sexual violence than women in older age groups.⁹

There is growing evidence that women with disabilities are more likely to experience violence.¹⁰

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women experience both far higher rates and more severe forms of violence compared to other women.¹¹

1. Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), 2015.
2. Cox, P. (2015) Violence against women: Additional analysis of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Personal Safety Survey 2012, Horizons Research Report, Issue 1, Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS), Sydney; and Woodlock, D., Healey, L., Howe, K., McGuire, M., Geddes, V. and Granek, S. (2014) Voices against violence paper one: Summary report and recommendations, Women with Disabilities Victoria, Office of the Public Advocate and Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria.
3. Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 2012.
4. In 2012, 17% of all women and 5% of men had experienced violence by a partner since the age of 15. Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013) Personal Safety, Australia 2012, Cat. No. 4906.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Canberra.
5. Mouzos, J. (1999) Femicide: An overview of major findings, No. 124, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, pp. 1-6; Statistics Canada (2003) Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile 2003, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Ministry of Justice, Canada.
6. National Crime Prevention (2001) Young people and domestic violence: National research on young people's attitudes and experiences of domestic violence, Crime Prevention Branch, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Canberra; and Cox (2015), see note 2.
7. ABS (2013), see note 4. Survey extrapolated to population figures on the basis of 3.8% of all women surveyed reporting having experienced physical or sexual violence from a non-partner in the past 12 months (and approximately 9 million women over the age of 18 in Australia).
8. Johnson, M. and Bennett, E. (2015) Everyday sexism: Australian women's experiences of street harassment, The Australia Institute, Canberra.
9. ABS (2013), see note 4. In the 2012 Personal Safety Survey, 13% of women in this age group reported having experienced violence by a man in the last 12 months. This was the highest proportion of any age group.
10. Cox, P. (2015), see note 2; and Woodlock, D., Healey, L., Howe, K., McGuire, M., Geddes, V. and Granek, S. (2014), see note 2.
11. For example, Indigenous women are 34 times more likely to be hospitalised due to family violence related assaults than non-Indigenous people. Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (2014).