

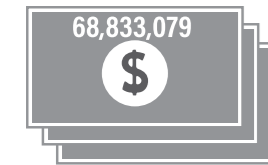
## Consequences

How much does violence against women cost Ecuadorian universities?

### Costs

68,833,079

million USD  
lost annually ...



... which is **3.13%**  
of the national  
university  
budget ...



... and represents a  
monetary value of  
**3,664,409**  
**productive days** ...



... of **252,429 affected**  
**students and professors**  
lost due to violence against  
women.



### Academic productivity

This would be equivalent to the productivity of as many people disappearing from Ecuadorian universities during one year, full time as ...



... **17,460**  
female  
and male  
**students.**



... **427**  
female  
and male  
**professors.**



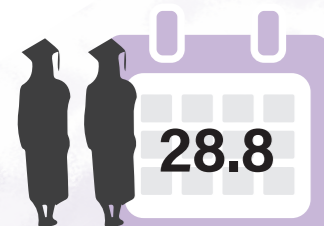
### Academic days lost

**Female**  
**students**  
lose

**Female professors**  
**and administrative**  
**staff** lose

**Male student**  
**aggressors**  
lose

**Male professors and**  
**administrative staff**  
**aggressors** lose



days a year



days a year



academic days  
a year



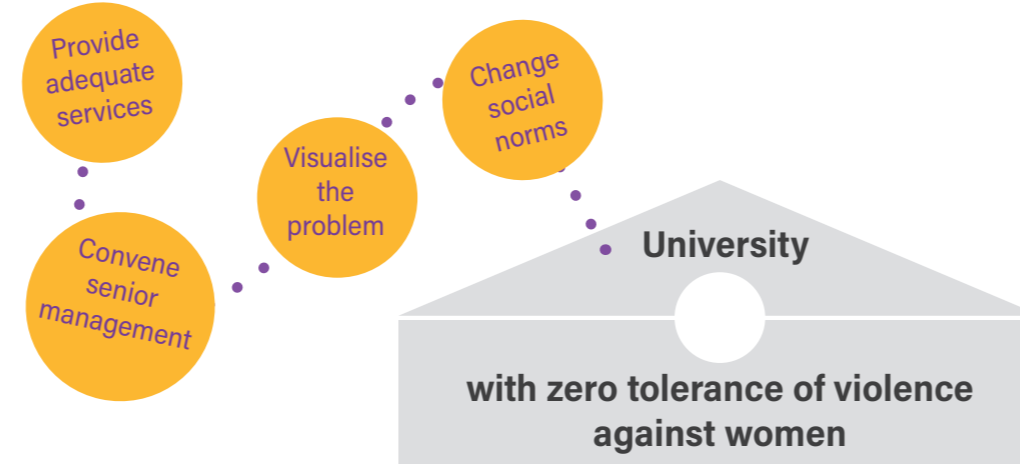
working days  
a year

considering both types of violence at the  
same time (between intimate partners and  
members of the university community).

## Solution

University model to prevent  
violence against women

First steps to prevent that reality



To achieve this, administrative and academic management  
should consider the following aspects and areas:



# Eyes that do not **See**

» From evidence to prevention «

How to prevent violence against  
women in Ecuadorian universities

Introduction



Violence against women (VaW) is a serious violation of human rights that threatens not only the lives and integrity of women themselves, but also affects the holistic development of countries. In Ecuador, at least 6 out of 10 women have experienced violence during their lifetime (INEC, 2019).

Like most institutions, universities are not exempt from this violence. Studies in other countries demonstrate the high prevalence of violence against women in institutions of higher education.

In the case of Ecuador, a national study carried out by the *Universidad de San Martín de Porres* (USMP) in Peru, commissioned by the Preventing Violence against Women Programme (PreViMujer) and implemented by GIZ (2022), is available for the very first time and specifically presents a diagnostic of the current and lifetime prevalence of VaW perpetrated both by partners or ex-partners, as well as by members of the university. In addition, it analyses the degree of severity and the degree of damage caused.

The study also provides data that facilitates the understanding of the dynamics of VaW among students, administrative and academic personnel, as well as the effects on their academic productivity and the costs that are thus generated for universities. In addition, the research team conducted a systematic review that includes the analysis of the impact of prevention programmes in universities around the world, as well as scientific research related to the topic. Finally, an effective early prevention model against VaW in the university context is presented.

Sixteen Ecuadorian universities participated. The data was derived from surveys among 23,261 students (11,690 females and 11,571 males) and 4,064 academic and administrative staff (2,021 females and 2,043 males). The main objective is to propose a comprehensive prevention model that can be implemented as part of the administrative and academic procedures of higher education institutions.

'Eyes that do not see' refers to the importance of bringing the problem to light and not continuing to conceal or overlook this problem, which has a negative impact on the work and academic productivity of universities. Universities, by definition, are called upon to achieve effective prevention through their educational work. Thus contributing to the training of professionals with solid values, guaranteeing a safe environment free of violence against women.

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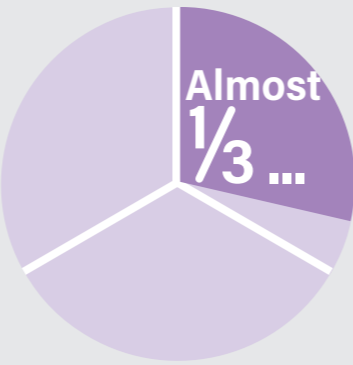
Current situation

Ecuadorian universities  
and violence against women

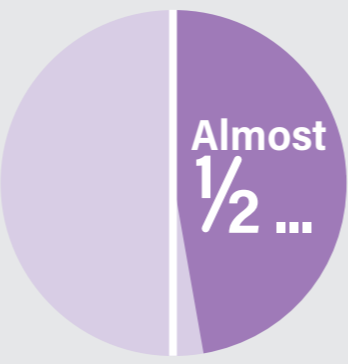
Prevalence



... of **female students** have experienced violence from their partners, ex-partners or other members of the university.



... of **female professors and administrative staff** have experienced violence by their partner or ex-partners and almost 20% by other members of the university.



... of **male students** admit to assaulting their partners or ex-partners.

... of **male professors and administrative staff** admit to assaulting their partners or ex-partners.

... of **LGBTQIA+ students** are assaulted by a member of the university. \*

\*LGBTQIA+ students (gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer and other identities) who responded to the men's questionnaire.



Current situation

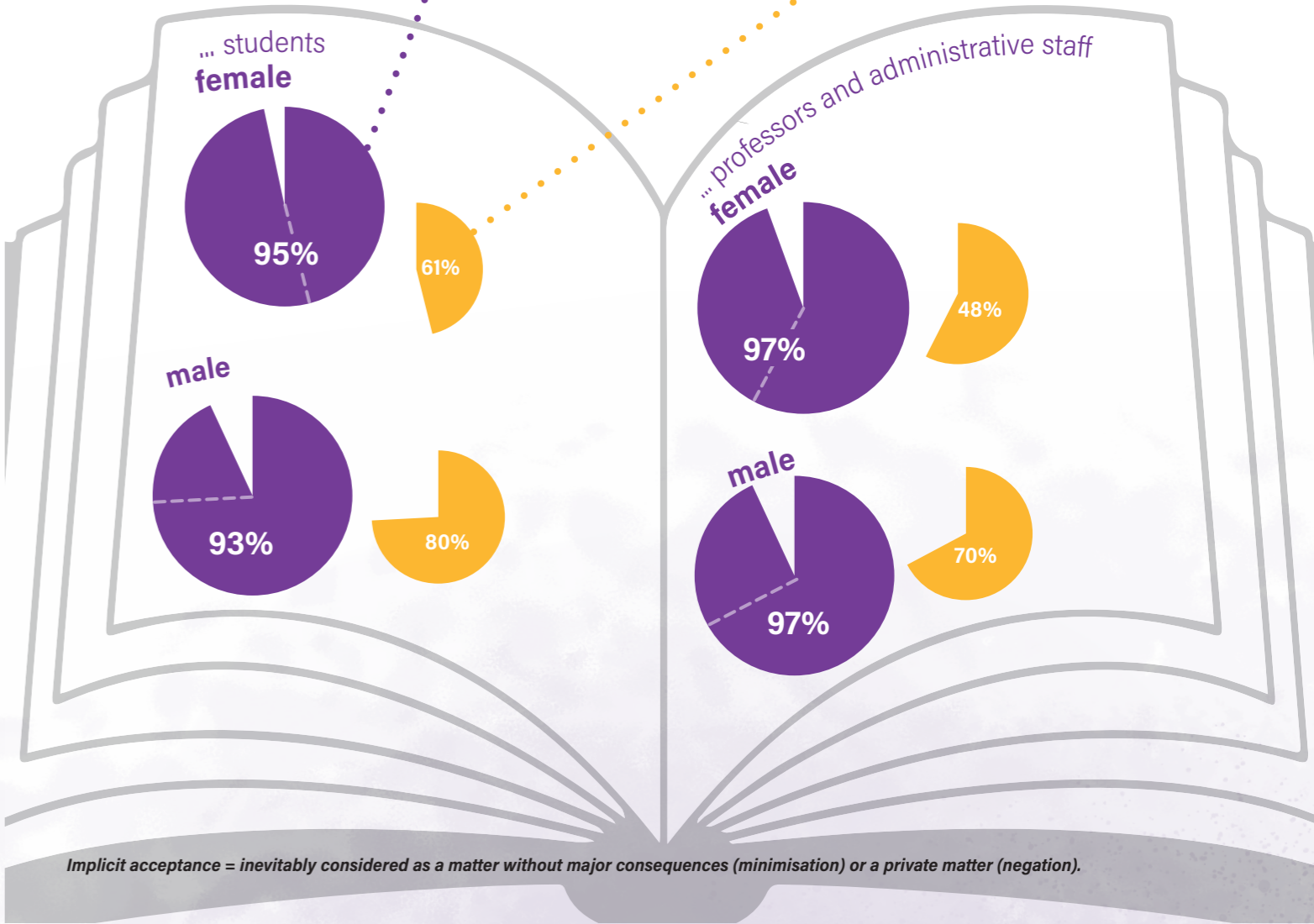
Acceptance and normalisation of violence against women: the problem is invisible and a taboo



Yes, but no

● Explicitly reject the subordination of gender and VaW ...

● ... however, implicitly accept them\*



They don't intervene

Approximately **6 out of 10 female and male students did not act or intervene** in situations of violence.



**Half of female professors or administrative staff** did not act nor intervene in situations of violence.



**Almost 6 out of 10 male professors or administrative staff** did not act or intervene in situations of violence.

