



Tools to Build African Australian & CaLD Men as Leaders in the Prevention of Domestic Violence Project

STATISTICS: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN AUSTRALIA

Statistics surrounding domestic violence and non-physical abuse bring to light how prevalent violence against women in Australia is. Key findings show how violence against women impacts the home, workplace and wider community. Below are some important statistics shared by the White Ribbon Movement. There is another Fact Sheet detailing the ABS 2016 Personal Safety Findings in addition to these.



One in three women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence perpetrated by someone known to them.

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2013). *Personal Safety, Australia, 2012*, cat. no. 4906.0. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1kKSe0l> © White Ribbon Australia 2014



One in five women over 18 have been stalked during their lifetime.

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2013). *Personal Safety, Australia, 2012*, cat. no. 4906.0. Retrieved from: <https://bit.ly/1kKSe0l> © White Ribbon Australia 2014



One in five women experience harassment within the workplace.

Australian Human Rights Commission (2008). *Sexual Harassment Guide*. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1upByPH> © White Ribbon Australia 2014



Over 12 months, on average, one woman is killed every week by a current or former partner.

Chan, A. and Payne, J. (2013). Homicide in Australia: 2008-09 to 2009-10, *National Homicide Monitoring Program annual report*. Canberra, Australia: Australian Institute of Criminology. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1qVoTZF> © White Ribbon Australia 2014



Domestic and family violence is the principal cause of homelessness for women and their children.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2013). *Specialist homelessness services 2012-13*, cat no. HOU 273. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1ofyA7s> © White Ribbon Australia 2014

35x

Indigenous women and girls are 35 times more likely than the wider female population to be hospitalised due to family violence.

Council of Australian Governments. (2010). *National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and Their Children 2010 – 2022*. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1mowHQQu> © White Ribbon Australia 2014



In Australia, one in four children are exposed to domestic violence.

Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse. (2011). *The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children: A Literature Review*. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1o1yn2E> p.3-4 © White Ribbon Australia 2014



2 in 5 assaults reported to Police in 2016 were family or domestic violence-related¹

¹Data from NSW, SA, WA, Tas, NT and ACT. Assault data not published for VIC and QLD. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2016*, cat. No. 4510.0. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/2woZeSG> © White Ribbon Australia 2017



1 in 3 victims of sexual assault that reported to Police were assaulted by an intimate partner or family member in 2016¹

¹Data from NSW, SA, WA, Tas, NT and ACT. Assault data not published for VIC and QLD. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2016*, cat. No. 4510.0. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/2woZeSG> © White Ribbon Australia 2017



1 in 2 Australians with a disability report an experience of image-based abuse

Henry, N., Powell, A. & Flynn, A. (2017). *Not just 'revenge pornography': Australian's experiences of image-based abuse*. Melbourne, Australia: RMIT University. Retrieved from: https://www.rmit.edu.au/content/dam/rmit/documents/college-of-design-and-social-context/schools/global-urban-and-social-studies/revenge_porn_report_2017.pdf



Victims of image-based abuse experience high levels of psychological distress

Henry, N., Powell, A. & Flynn, A. (2017). *Not just 'revenge pornography': Australian's experiences of image-based abuse*. Melbourne, Australia: RMIT University. Retrieved from: https://www.rmit.edu.au/content/dam/rmit/documents/college-of-design-and-social-context/schools/global-urban-and-social-studies/revenge_porn_report_2017.pdf

16 |—————| 19



1 in 3 young people aged 16-19 years report an experience of image-based abuse

Henry, N., Powell, A. & Flynn, A. (2017). *Not just 'revenge pornography': Australian's experiences of image-based abuse*. Melbourne, Australia: RMIT University. Retrieved from: https://www.rmit.edu.au/content/dam/rmit/documents/college-of-design-and-social-context/schools/global-urban-and-social-studies/revenge_porn_report_2017.pdf



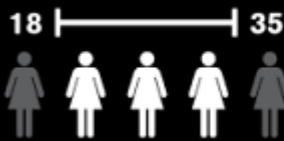
1 in 2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders report an experience of image-based abuse

Henry, N., Powell, A. & Flynn, A. (2017). Not just 'revenge pornography': Australian's experiences of image-based abuse. Melbourne, Australia: RMIT University. Retrieved from: https://www.rmit.edu.au/content/dam/rmit/documents/college-of-design-and-social-context/schools/global-urban-and-social-studies/revenge_porn_report_2017.pdf



1 in 5 Australians have experienced image-based abuse

Henry, N., Powell, A. & Flynn, A. (2017). Not just 'revenge pornography': Australian's experiences of image-based abuse. Melbourne, Australia: RMIT University. Retrieved from: https://www.rmit.edu.au/content/dam/rmit/documents/college-of-design-and-social-context/schools/global-urban-and-social-studies/revenge_porn_report_2017.pdf



Women between 18 and 35 are more likely to experience violence than women overall.

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2013). *Personal Safety, Australia, 2012*, cat. no. 4906.0. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1kK5e0l> © White Ribbon Australia 2014



A woman killed by her partner is most likely to be killed in her home.

Mitchell, L. (2011). *Domestic Violence in Australia – an overview of the issues*. Canberra, Australia: Department of Parliamentary Services. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1oksAFg> © White Ribbon Australia 2014



Women who have experienced intimate partner violence face higher health costs.

Fishman, P., Bonomi, A., Anderson, M. et al. (2010). Changes in health care costs over time following the cessation of intimate partner violence. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 25:9, 920 – 925. Retrieved from: <http://1.usa.gov/XGoTDZ> p.923 © White Ribbon Australia 2014



Intimate partner violence is the leading contributor to death, disability & ill-health in Australian women aged 15-44.

Victorian Health Promotion Foundation. (2004). *The Health Costs of Violence: Measuring the burden of disease caused by intimate partner violence*. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1y8fYWV> p.8 © White Ribbon Australia 2014



Statistics indicate the rate of domestic violence is higher in rural and regional areas.

Grech, K. and Burgess, M. (2011). Trends and patterns in domestic violence assaults: 2001 to 2010. *Bureau Brief, Crime and Justice Statistics, Issue Paper no. 61*. Sydney, Australia: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1ofyVHe> p.5 © White Ribbon Australia 2014



Violence against women in the workplace impacts on the organisational climate and employees' sense of wellbeing.

Chung, D., Zufferey, C., & Powell, A. (2012). *Preventing violence against women in the workplace (An evidence review: full report)*. Melbourne, Australia: Victorian Health Promotion Foundation. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1oFVPWW> p.22 © White Ribbon Australia 2014



Victorian data shows only 1 in 6 men surveyed would say or do something to show their disapproval if a man told a sexist joke about a woman at work.

Victorian Health Promotion Foundation. (2012). *More than ready: Bystander action to prevent violence against women in the Victorian community*. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/XGp7Lp> p.22 © White Ribbon Australia 2014



Less than half of employees surveyed by White Ribbon recognise financial abuse as a form of violence against women.

White Ribbon Australia. (2013). *Workplace Accreditation Pilot Project Baseline Survey*. © White Ribbon Australia 2014

94%

94% of employees agree employers should take a leadership role in educating their workforce about respectful relationships between men and women.

Pennay, D. & Powell, A. (2012). The role of bystander knowledge, attitudes and behaviours in preventing violence against women: A full technical report. *The Social Research Centre, Melbourne*. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1osZjYt> © White Ribbon Australia 2014



Exposure to domestic violence is a recognised form of child abuse.

Richards, K. (2011). Children's exposure to domestic violence. *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice, No 419*. Canberra, Australia: Australian Institute of Criminology. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1sJTzUj> © White Ribbon Australia 2014

↑ Risk

Childhood exposure to intimate partner violence increases a child's risk of developing mental health, behavioural and learning difficulties.

Richards, K. (2011). Children's exposure to domestic violence. *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice, No 419*. Canberra, Australia: Australian Institute of Criminology. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1sJTzUj> © White Ribbon Australia 2014



Domestic violence reduces an employee's ability to perform tasks in the workplace.

Murray, S. & Powell, A. (2008). *Working it out: Domestic violence issues and the workplace*. Sydney, Australia: Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1sfroKv> p.4 © White Ribbon Australia 2014

\$21.7b

Violence against women is estimated to cost the Australian economy \$21.7 billion a year.

PwC, Our Watch, Victorian Health Promotion Foundation. (2015). *A High Price to Pay: the economic case for preventing violence against women*. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1Lul9oS> ©White Ribbon Australia 2016



Perpetrators use communication technologies to control and abuse women.

Hand, T., Chung, D., & Peters, M. (2009). *The use of information and communication technologies to coerce and control in domestic violence and following separation (Stakeholder Paper No. 6)*. Sydney, Australia: Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse. Retrieved from: <http://bit.ly/1i7KPNZ> p.4-6 © White Ribbon Australia 2014