



Answers to questions on notice
for the *Joint Select Committee
on Coercive Control*



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INTRODUCTION

One in Three would like to thank the Committee for the opportunity to answer questions on notice from the Hearing on Monday 29th March 2021.

Question #1 from Ms Abigail Boyd

During the hearing Ms Boyd asked us to provide detailed source data and any calculations used to derive the statistics cited in our submission. **Appendix A** (pages 7 to 21) provides the information requested.

Question #2 from Ms Abigail Boyd

During the hearing Ms Boyd asked the following questions about the preliminary data cited in our submission from UK researchers Powney and Graham-Kevan from the University of Central Lancashire:

- “It talks about male victims of coercive control and it says that findings from the Australian participants include the following results. Then the last bullet point says that 60 per cent had sex withheld as punishment. Can you explain to us how having sex withheld is a form of coercive control in your view?”
- “Would you view that as coercive control? Is that something that instils fear in a person in a way that would result in them having no choice but to do something? Does it take away their liberty and autonomy?”

We would like to try and dispel some confusion here, as Ms Boyd’s line of questioning altered the phrase “sex withheld as *punishment*,” into simply “sex withheld”. It is the “as punishment” part of this behaviour that is a form of coercive control.

Withholding sex *as punishment* is accepted by both male and female victim advocacy groups as a form of coercive control.

For example, No To Violence, who appeared at the same hearing as the One in Three Campaign, produces a document titled “Men’s Behaviour Change Group Work: Resources for Quality Practice”¹ The resource includes a “Violent and controlling behaviour checklist for men”, which states on page 30, that “Refused to have sex with her as ‘punishment’” is identified as a form of sexual abuse: one of the recognised forms of coercive control:

Sexual Abuse					
Made her watch sex movies/pornography	1	2	3	4	5
Demanded sexual activity	1	2	3	4	5
Refused to have sex with her as 'punishment'	1	2	3	4	5
Physically forced her to have sex	1	2	3	4	5
Forced her to have sex in a way she didn't want	1	2	3	4	5
Tried to make her feel guilty about not wanting sex	1	2	3	4	5
Had sex with her while she was asleep	1	2	3	4	5
Pressured or manipulated her into sex by making threats					
Attacked her sexual parts or touched her when she didn't want you to	1	2	3	4	5
Other (specify)	1	2	3	4	5

¹ No To Violence. [Men’s Behaviour Change Group Work: Resources for Quality Practice](#). Melbourne: No To Violence.

Additional material

During the hearing, Mr Andresen had commenced citing some additional State Protection Order statistics but was asked to provide the material on Notice instead because of time constraints.

Ms Boyd appears to hold some concerns about the evidence cited in our submission demonstrating that a substantial proportion of victims of domestic and family violence are male.

We have provided detailed references for all our previously cited data in *Appendix A*, and as further evidence supporting this point we provide here the most recent publicly available protection order statistics for the three largest states of Australia – NSW, Victoria and Queensland.

NSW²

Number of persons protected by Domestic Apprehended Violence Orders issued Jan 2020 - Dec 2020

Male 14,577 (32%)
Female 30,808 (68%)

Victoria³

Affected family members on original FVIO applications 2019-20

Male 20,085 (36%)
Female 34,942 (63%)

Queensland⁴

Orders made: DVOs, by gender of the aggrieved, 2019-20 YTD (to 31 May 2020)

Male 4,436 (23%)
Female 14,746 (77%)

We believe the fact that between 23% and 36% of persons protected by State Protection Orders in the three most populous states of Australia are male should lay to rest any uncertainty about the fact that male victims of domestic and family violence exist in considerable numbers.

Federal inquiry recommendations

After Mr Andresen and Mr Bennett appeared before this Inquiry, a landmark bipartisan report⁵ was released by the Federal House of Representatives Standing Committee on Social Policy and Legal Affairs. The report of the [Inquiry into Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence](#) recognised the significant level of family violence suffered by men and boys, primarily at the hands of female perpetrators, and made the following key recommendations as a result:

- "...that the next National Plan be inclusive of the diversity of victim-survivors. In particular, the next plan should recognise the rights and needs of women; children in their own right; **men**; older Australians; LGBTQI people; and people living with a disability." [Recommendation 3]

² NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2020). [Apprehended Violence Orders Excel Table](#). Sydney: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

³ Crime Statistics Agency (2020). [Magistrates' Court data dashboard](#). Melbourne: Crime Statistics Agency. (Crime Statistics Agency Victoria)

⁴ Queensland Courts (2020). [Queensland Courts' domestic and family violence \(DFV\) statistics](#). Brisbane: The State of Queensland (Queensland Courts). (Queensland Courts' domestic and family violence statistics)

⁵ House of Representatives Standing Committee on Social Policy and Legal Affairs (2021). [Inquiry into family, domestic and sexual violence](#). Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.



- "...that the next National Plan be named the National Plan to reduce family, domestic and sexual violence" [Recommendation 5]
- "...that the Australian Government commission research into the prevalence of family, domestic and sexual violence against men, and its impact on male victim-survivors...." [Recommendation 54]
- "...that the Department of Social Services review the adequacy of advice and referral services for men as victim-survivors of family, domestic and sexual violence." [Recommendation 54].

It is important that these landmark bipartisan recommendations are recognised for what they are, and it is our hope that the Federal Government implements them as soon as possible. We want to stamp out all domestic violence, but that can only happen when we stamp out violence against men and boys, as well as violence against women and girls. The rights of all victims should be treated equally.

We ask the Committee to give serious consideration to these recommendations when preparing their report into this Inquiry. We believe New South Wales would be out of step with the rest of Australia, and become a curious backwater for domestic violence, were the Committee not to do so.

The use of children to coercively control

Ms Elisabeth Shaw, CEO of Relationships Australia NSW, made the following points when asked by Ms Boyd at the 29th March hearing to provide examples of how coercive control behaviour is perpetrated through systems, particularly through the family law system:

"I think probably the starkest example is through the use of children's contact centres. Withholding access to children or interrupting the possibility of effective handover or access time is a key point for abusive interaction. We know that using the children in a variety of ways is a very common lever in terms of abusive behaviour. So where there are family law orders obviously related to children or property, then it is a prime opportunity to get back at your partner through either saying you are not available or not doing what you are supposed to do. Of course, children are always the sufferers in that because they might actually be looking forward to seeing their parents and they become invisible in this sort of war that can happen around Family Court orders. It is very important to understand how children and property and money are all the key levers through which ongoing abuse can be enacted and to make sure that children in particular do not become invisible, and the least understood and the great sufferers in those sorts of interactions."

We agree with Relationships Australia NSW that controlling access to children is a damaging form of coercive control. Coercive control which seeks to limit or prevent contact and communications between children and their parents, grandparents or other family members, including lying to or misleading children about contact arrangements, is the one of the most harmful forms of coercion because more than one person is harmed, and the consequences are so long-lasting.

It is our recommendation that coercive control, and especially the use of children as a means of coercive control, should be dealt with at the first instance as a civil matter under NSW DVO legislation and that breaches of any such order should be dealt with accordingly under existing mechanisms to deal with people who persistently breach orders of the court.



CONCLUSION

We reiterate our previous recommendation, in line with the recent findings of the Federal Inquiry into Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence, to consider the needs of ALL victims of family violence and abuse equally, no matter their gender, geography, socio-economic status, age, ability, sexual preference, culture, race or religion.

Any recommendations made by this inquiry must be applicable equally to victims and perpetrators of all genders, and not be affected by gender bias in any respect.

Furthermore, it is our recommendation that coercive control, and especially the use of children as a means of coercive control, should be dealt with at the first instance as a civil matter under NSW DVO legislation and that breaches of any such order should be dealt with accordingly under existing mechanisms to deal with people who persistently breach orders of the court.

On behalf of all male victims of family violence and abuse, we hope that you will give serious consideration to this supplementary submission.

Thank you once again for the opportunity to provide input into this Inquiry.

Greg Andresen
Senior Researcher

21st April 2021

APPENDIX A - Detailed references and calculations for statistics cited in our submission

1. ABS Data

The following data taken from the most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics *Personal Safety Survey* (2016)⁶ provides an overview of the experience of violence by males and females in Australia over the 12 months prior to the survey.

	Males	Females
<p>Violence by an intimate partner</p> <p>Source: Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 113,900 males and 211,700 females in 2016 experienced violence from an intimate partner in the last 12 months</p>	113,900 (35%)	211,700 (65%)
<p>Violence by a cohabiting partner</p> <p>Source: Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 75,500 males and 155,900 females in 2016 experienced violence from a cohabiting partner in the last 12 months</p>	75,500 (33%)	155,900 (67%)
<p>Violence by a current partner</p> <p>Source: Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 56,000* males (between 41,720 and 70,280) and 88,700 females (between 76,814 and 100,586) in 2016 experienced violence from a current partner in the last 12 months</p>	56,000* (39%)	88,700 (61%)
<p>Violence by a previous partner</p> <p>Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 16,400** males (between 12,021 and 20,779) and 69,100 females (between 59,841 and 78,359) in 2016 experienced violence from a previous partner in the last 12 months</p>	16,400** (19%)	69,100 (81%)

⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017). [Personal Safety Survey, Australia, 2016](#) (Cat. No. 4906.0). Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.



	Males	Females
<p>Violence by a boyfriend/girlfriend or date</p> <p>Source: Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 27,800*** males (between 16,652 and 38,948) and 51,700 females (between 41,257 and 62,143) in 2016 experienced violence from a boyfriend/girlfriend or date in the last 12 months</p>	27,800*** (35%)	51,700 (65%)
<p>Emotional abuse by a partner</p> <p>Source: Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 381,200 males and 451,500 females in 2016 experienced emotional abuse by a partner in the last 12 months</p>	381,200 (46%)	451,500 (54%)
<p>Emotional abuse by a current partner</p> <p>Source: Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 265,800 males and 298,700 females in 2016 experienced emotional abuse by a current partner in the last 12 months</p>	265,800 (47%)	298,700 (53%)
<p>Emotional abuse by a previous partner</p> <p>Source: Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 125,400 males and 161,200 females in 2016 experienced emotional abuse by a previous partner in the last 12 months</p>	125,400 (44%)	161,200 (56%)

* Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 25.5% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS (35% of persons who experienced violence by a current partner since the age of 15 were male with no RSE warning). Source: Table 3.1 VIOLENCE SINCE THE AGE OF 15, Type of violence by relationship to and sex of perpetrator, Estimate. 150,300 males and 275,000 females in 2016 experienced violence by a current partner since the age of 15.

** Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 26.7% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS (22% of persons who experienced violence by a previous partner since the age of 15 were male with no RSE warning). Source: Table 3.1 VIOLENCE SINCE THE AGE OF 15, Type of violence by relationship to and sex of perpetrator, Estimate. 397,300 males and 1,372,900 females in 2016 experienced violence by a previous partner since the age of 15.

*** Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 40.1% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS (20% of persons who experienced violence by a boyfriend/girlfriend or date since the age of 15 were male with no RSE warning). Source: Table 3.1 VIOLENCE SINCE THE AGE OF 15, Type of violence by relationship to and sex of perpetrator, Estimate. 174,000 males and 694,200 females in 2016 experienced violence by a boyfriend/girlfriend or date since the age of 15.



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	 <h1 style="text-align: center;">Australian Bureau of Statistics</h1>					
2	49060DO0001_2016 Personal Safety, Australia, 2016					
3	Released at 11.30am (Canberra time) 8 November 2017					
4	Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate					
5						
6		FEMALES	MALES	PERSONS		
7		ESTIMATE ('000)				
8	Experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months					
9	Sexual assault	148.1	57.2	201.3		
10	Sexual threat	37.2	**15.1	46.9		
11	<i>Total (a)</i>	171.6	*62.7	235.1		
12						
13	Experienced physical violence in the last 12 months					
14	Physical assault	253.6	309.4	565.4		
15	Physical threat	131.4	256.6	388.2		
16	<i>Total (a)</i>	329.5	485.4	819.5		
17						
18	Experienced any violence in the last 12 months					
19	Assault(b)	350.9	364.5	715.3		
20	Threat(c)	162.5	266.1	421.6		
21	<i>Total (d)</i>	444.7	543.9	989.5		
22						
23	Experienced violence by a partner in the last 12 months					
24	Intimate partner(e)	211.7	113.9	323.1		
25	Cohabiting partner(f)	155.9	75.5	230.9		
26	Current partner(g)	88.7	*56.0	140.2		
27	Previous partner(h)	69.1	*16.4	87.3		
28	Boyfriend/girlfriend or date(i)	51.7	*27.8	81.0		
29						
30	Experienced emotional abuse by a partner in the last 12 months					
31	Current partner(g)	298.7	265.8	556.7		
32	Previous partner(h)	161.2	125.4	289.0		
33	<i>Total (j)</i>	451.5	381.2	832.7		
34						
35	Experienced sexual harassment in the last 12 months					
36	By a male	1,513.7	403.0	1,910.1		
37	By a female	385.9	603.7	992.6		
38	<i>Total (k)</i>	1,622.1	836.7	2,463.9		
39						
40	Experienced stalking in the last 12 months					
41	By a male	254.1	105.9	358.4		
42	By a female	42.0	55.8	101.0		
43	<i>Total (l)</i>	288.2	153.6	439.3		
44						
45	Total persons	9,373.5	9,027.6	18,402.4		



46							
47	* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution						
48	** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use						
49	Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.						
50							
51	(a) Components are not able to be added together to produce a total. Where a person has experienced both assault and threat, they are counted separately for each type of violence they experienced but are counted only once in the aggregated total.						
52	(b) Components are not able to be added together to produce a total. Where a person has experienced both sexual and physical assault, they are counted separately for each type of assault they experienced but are counted only once in the aggregated total.						
53	(c) Components are not able to be added together to produce a total. Where a person has experienced both sexual and physical threat, they are counted separately for each type of threat they experienced but are counted only once in the aggregated total.						
54	(d) Components are not able to be added together to produce a total. Where a person has experienced both sexual and physical violence, they are counted separately for each type of violence they experienced but are counted only once in the aggregated total.						
55	(e) Includes ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend.						
56	(f) Includes current partner and previous partner. Components are not able to be added together to produce a total. Where a person has experienced both current partner and previous partner violence, they are counted separately for each type of violence they experienced but are counted only once in the aggregated total.						
57	(g) A partner the person currently lives with in a married or de facto relationship.						
58	(h) A person that the respondent lived with at some point in a married or de facto relationship from whom the respondent is now separated, divorced or widowed from.						
59	(i) This relationship may have different levels of commitment and involvement that does not involve living together. For example, this will include persons who have had one date only, regular dating with no sexual involvement, or a serious sexual or emotional relationship. It excludes de facto relationships.						
60	(j) Components are not able to be added together to produce a total. Where a person has experienced both current partner and previous partner emotional abuse, they are counted separately for each type of emotional abuse experienced but are counted only once in the aggregated total.						
61	(k) Components are not able to be added together to produce a total. Where a person has experienced sexual harassment by both a male and a female, they are counted separately for each type of sexual harassment experienced but are counted only once in the aggregated total.						
62	(l) Components are not able to be added together to produce a total. Where a person has experienced stalking by both a male and a female, they are counted separately for each type of stalking experienced but are counted only once in the aggregated total.						
63							
64	© Commonwealth of Australia 2017						

2. AIFS Data

The Australian Institute of Family Studies' *Experiences of Separated Parents Study (Evaluation of the 2012 Family Violence Amendments)*⁷ is based upon interviews with a nationally representative sample of 6,079 parents who had separated between 1 July 2012 and 31 December 2013.

It found that fathers made up 57.3% of parents who reported often feeling controlled after physical violence since separation, and 59.5% after emotional abuse alone. Fathers made up 57.4% of parents who reported often feeling coerced after physical violence since separation, and 60.5% after emotional abuse alone.

Source: Table 3.12 Frequency of focus parent's behaviour making participant feel fearful, controlled or coerced, by experience of family violence since separation and parent gender, 2014. 47.0% of fathers and 35.0% of mothers reported often feeling controlled after physical violence since separation. 29.8% of fathers and 20.3% of mothers reported often feeling controlled after emotional abuse alone since separation. 40.4% of fathers and 30.0% of mothers reported often feeling coerced after physical violence since separation. 24.2% of fathers and 15.8% of mothers reported often feeling coerced after emotional abuse alone since separation.

⁷ Kaspiew, R., Carson, R., Dunstan, J., De Maio, J., Moore, S., Moloney, L. et al. (2015). [Experiences of Separated Parents Study \(Evaluation of the 2012 Family Violence Amendments\)](#). Melbourne: Australian Institute of Family Studies.



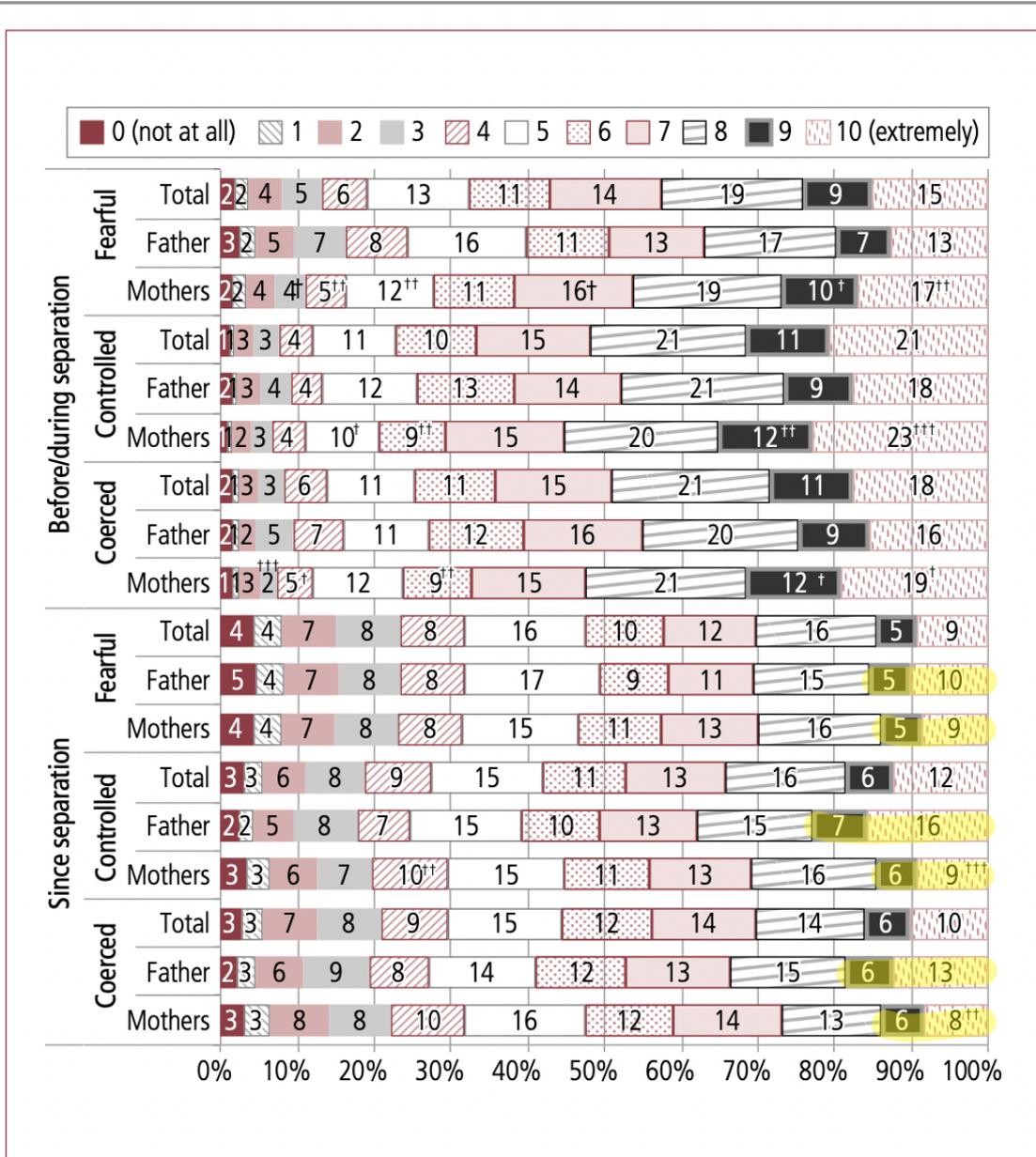
Table 3.12 Frequency of focus parent’s behavior making participant feel fearful, controlled or coerced, by experience of family violence *since* separation and parent gender, 2014

	Physical violence (%)			Emotional abuse alone (%)		
	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Total	Fathers	Mothers
Fearful	(n = 469)	(n = 184)	(n = 285)	(n = 3,202)	(n = 1,418)	(n = 1,784)
Often	25.1	23.1	26.6	12.1 ***	11.6 ***	12.5 ***
Sometimes	29.6	22.4	34.9 ††	18.3 ***	14.8 *	21.5 ****†††
Rarely	25.6	24.6	26.4	22.8	18.6	26.5 †††
Never	19.7	30.0	12.2 †††	46.8 ***	55.0 ***	39.4 ****†††
Controlled	(n = 469)	(n = 187)	(n = 282)	(n = 3,195)	(n = 1,414)	(n = 1,781)
Often	40.2	47.0	35.0 †	24.8 ***	29.8 ***	20.3 ****†††
Sometimes	27.8	22.4	31.8 †	24.5	23.1	25.8 *
Rarely	13.7	11.9	15.1	16.6	14.9	18.2 †
Never	18.4	18.7	18.1	34.1 ***	32.2 ***	35.8 ***
Coerced	(n = 471)	(n = 187)	(n = 284)	(n = 3,192)	(n = 1,412)	(n = 1,780)
Often	34.5	40.4	30.0 †	19.8 ***	24.2 ***	15.8 ****†††
Sometimes	28.2	25.0	30.6	24.3	24.5	24.1 *
Rarely	20.3	17.7	22.3	18.8	16.7	20.7 ††
Never	17.0	16.9	17.1	37.1 ***	34.6 ***	39.4 ****†

Notes: Data have been weighted. Parents who reported experiencing family violence since separation were asked: “How often did <focus parent>’s behaviour since separation make you feel: fearful; controlled; coerced?” Percentages may not total 100.0% due to rounding. Statistically significant differences between fathers and mothers within a given population (physical violence, emotional abuse) are noted: † $p < .05$; †† $p < .01$; ††† $p < .001$. For example, significantly greater fathers than mothers who reported experiencing physical violence since separation also reported that they “never” felt fearful. Statistically significant differences between the experience of physical violence and emotional abuse within a given population (mothers, fathers and total) are noted: * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$. For example, significantly fewer parents who reported experiencing physical violence since separation also reported that they “never” felt fearful when compared with parents who reported experiencing emotional abuse since separation and also reported that they “never” felt fearful.

Fathers made up 51.7% of parents who reported experiencing the highest levels of severity of fear (9 or 10 on a 10-point scale) since separation, 60.5% of parents who reported experiencing the most severe control, and 57.6% of parents who reported experiencing the most severe coercion.

Source: Figure 3.16: Ratings of feeling fearful, controlled or coerced because of focus parent’s behaviour before/during and since separation, by parent gender, 2014. 15% of fathers and 14% of mothers gave “fearful” severity ratings of 9 or 10 out of 10 since separation. 23% of fathers and 15% of mothers gave “controlled” severity ratings of 9 or 10 out of 10 since separation. 19% of fathers and 14% of mothers gave “coerced” severity ratings of 9 or 10 out of 10 since separation.



Notes: Data have been weighted. Parents who reported feeling fearful, controlled or coerced due to focus parent’s behaviour before or during separation were asked: “On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all and 10 is extremely, how fearful (controlled; coerced) has <focus parent>’s behaviour before or during separation made you feel?” Percentages may not total 100.0% due to rounding. Statistically significant differences between mothers and fathers within a given population (fearful, controlled, coerced) are noted: * $p < .05$; ^{††} $p < .01$; ^{†††} $p < .001$.

Figure 3.16: Ratings of feeling fearful, controlled or coerced because of focus parent’s behavior before/during and since separation, by parent gender, 2014

Fathers were statistically significantly more likely than mothers to report having often felt controlled or coerced after experiencing physical violence or emotional abuse since separation.

Source: Table 3.12 Frequency of focus parent’s behaviour making participant feel fearful, controlled or coerced, by experience of family violence since separation and parent gender, 2014.

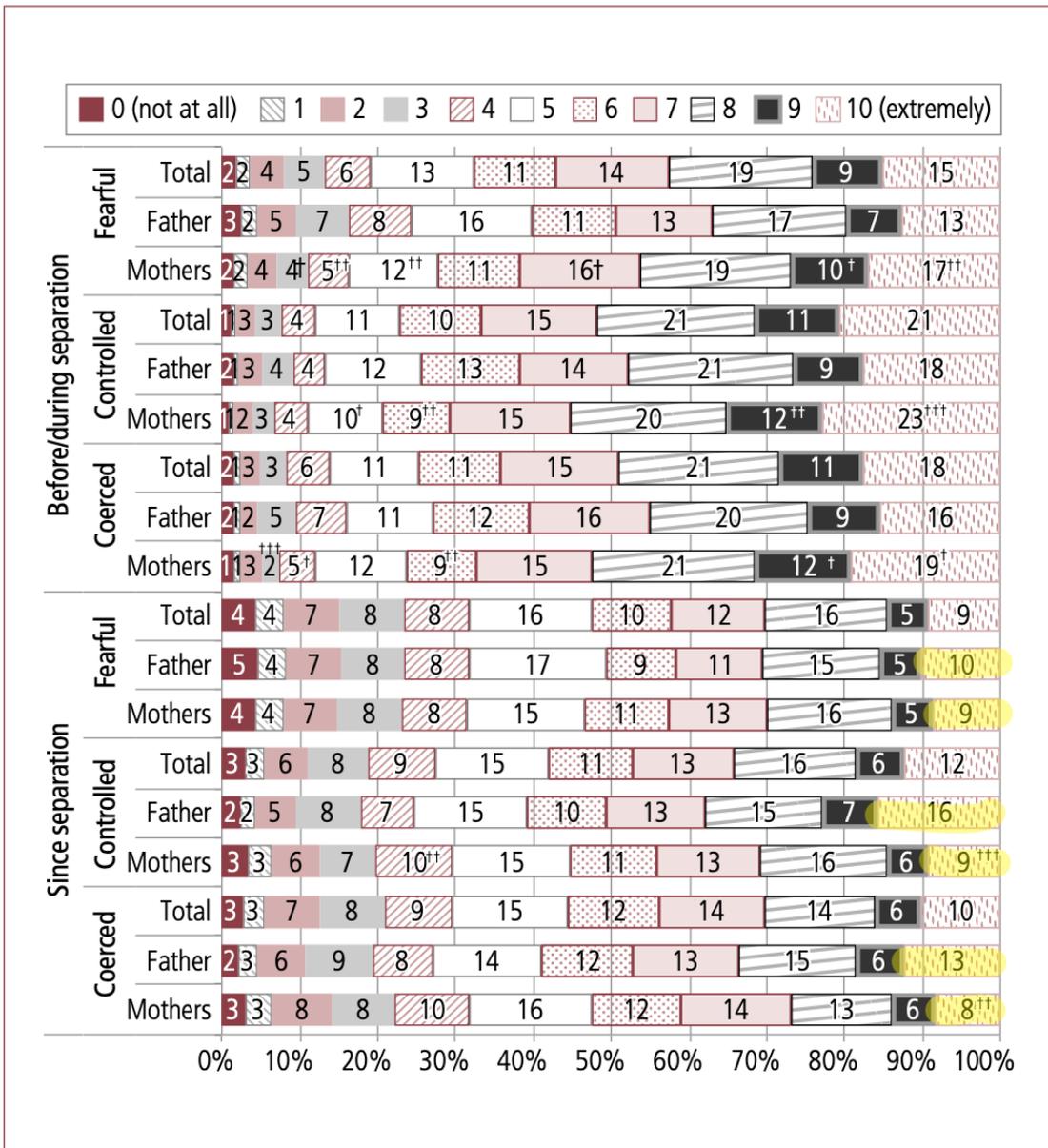
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When it came to severity, fathers were also more likely than mothers to report experiencing the highest level of fear, control and coercion (10 on a 10-point scale) that they felt arising from the focus parent’s behaviour since separation.

Source: Figure 3.16: Ratings of feeling fearful, controlled or coerced because of focus parent’s behaviour before/during and since separation, by parent gender, 2014. 10% of fathers and 9% of mothers gave “fearful” severity ratings of 10 out of 10 since separation. 16% of fathers and 9% of mothers gave “controlled” severity ratings of 10 out of 10 since separation. 13% of fathers and 8% of mothers gave “coerced” severity ratings of 10 out of 10 since separation.

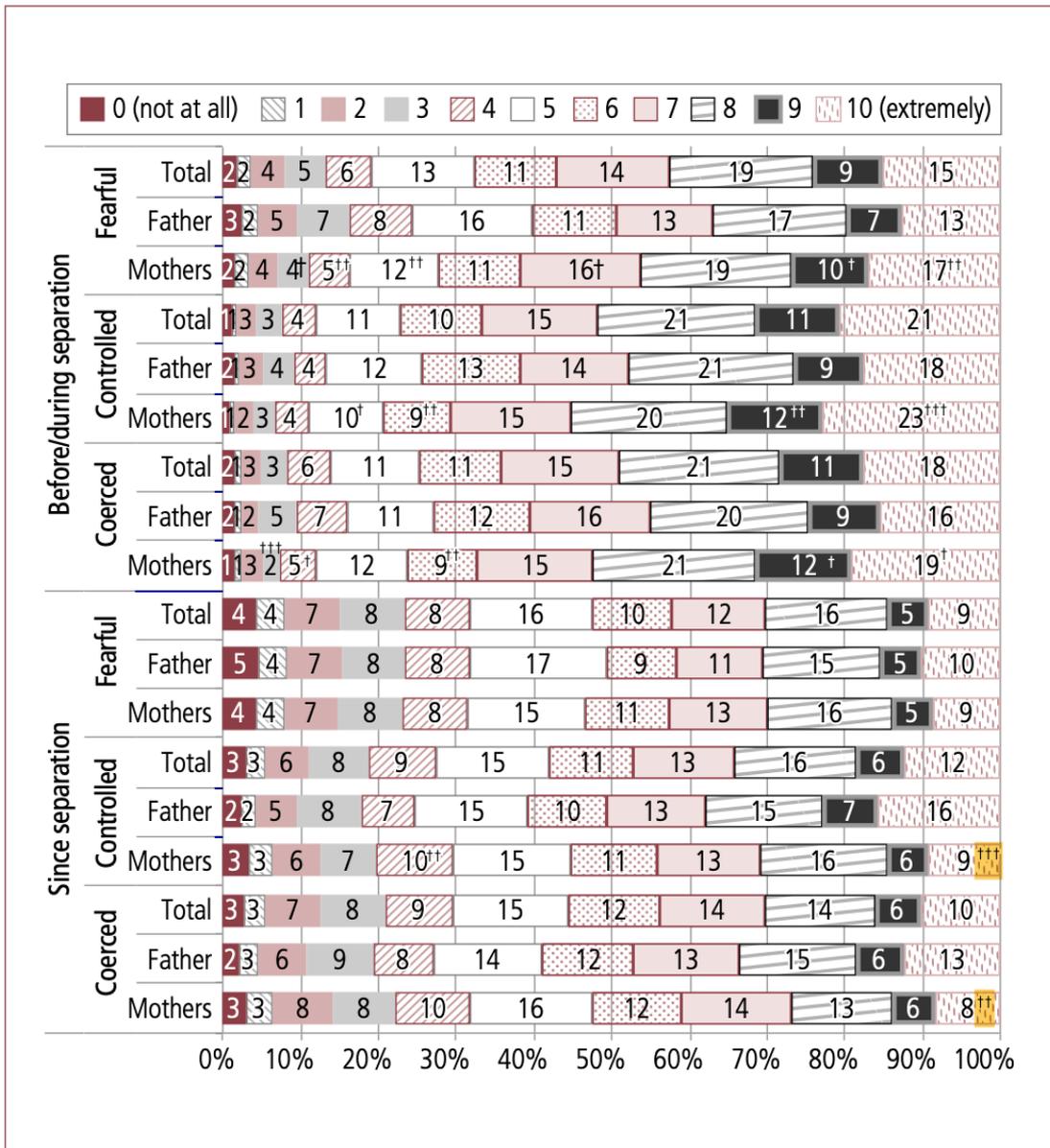


Notes: Data have been weighted. Parents who reported feeling fearful, controlled or coerced due to focus parent's behaviour before or during separation were asked: "On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all and 10 is extremely, how fearful (controlled; coerced) has <focus parent>'s behaviour before or during separation made you feel?" Percentages may not total 100.0% due to rounding. Statistically significant differences between mothers and fathers within a given population (fearful, controlled, coerced) are noted: [†] $p < .05$; ^{††} $p < .01$; ^{†††} $p < .001$.

Figure 3.16: Ratings of feeling fearful, controlled or coerced because of focus parent's behavior before/during and since separation, by parent gender, 2014

Experiences of control and coercion were statistically significantly higher for fathers than mothers.

Source: Figure 3.16: Ratings of feeling fearful, controlled or coerced because of focus parent's behaviour before/during and since separation, by parent gender, 2014.

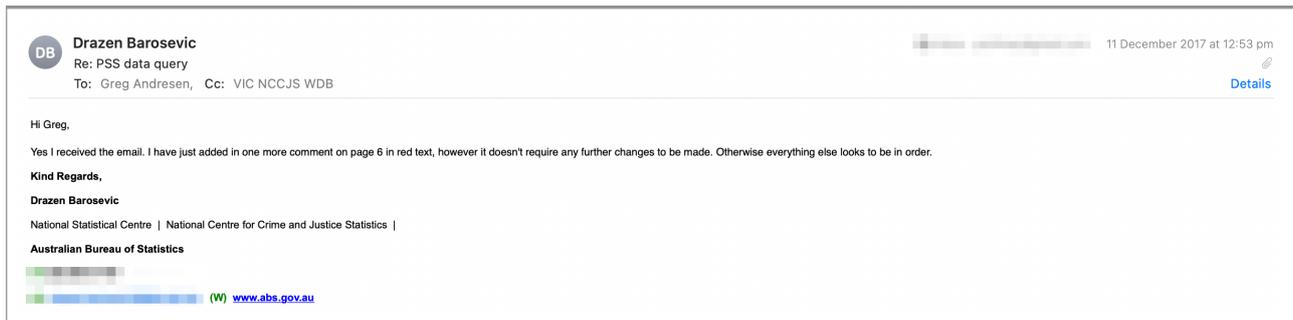


Notes: Data have been weighted. Parents who reported feeling fearful, controlled or coerced due to focus parent's behaviour before or during separation were asked: "On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is not at all and 10 is extremely, how fearful (controlled; coerced) has <focus parent>'s behaviour before or during separation made you feel?" Percentages may not total 100.0% due to rounding. Statistically significant differences between mothers and fathers within a given population (fearful, controlled, coerced) are noted: [†] $p < .05$; ^{††} $p < .01$; ^{†††} $p < .001$.

Figure 3.16: Ratings of feeling fearful, controlled or coerced because of focus parent's behavior before/during and since separation, by parent gender, 2014

3. ABS and AIC Data

The references for all the statistics contained in the more in-depth, externally verified analysis of the data from the latest ABS *Personal Safety Survey* and the Australian Institute of Criminology's *National Homicide Monitoring Program* as **Appendix A** to our original submission are as follows. The data was verified by staff at the AIC and ABS (see screenshots of email correspondence below).



REFERENCES

Four data sources were used for our Infographic. They reference the same data sources used to produce the ANROWS fact sheet about violence against women, but have been updated to show the most recent data available.

- 1 Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017). Personal Safety Survey, Australia, 2016 (Cat. No. 4906.0). Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- 2 Bryant W & Bricknell S (2017). Homicide in Australia 2012-13 to 2013-14: National Homicide Monitoring Program report. Statistical report 02. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology.
- 3 Australian Bureau of Statistics (2006). Personal Safety, Australia, 2005 (Reissue) (Cat. No. 4906.0). Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- 4 Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011). Customised Report, Data for: Greg Andresen. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

REFERENCED STATISTICS

75 males were killed in domestic homicide incidents between 2012-2014. This equates to one death every 10 days. Source: Bryant W & Bricknell S (2017), page 20.

The proportion of men experiencing current partner violence in the last 12 months between the 2005 and 2016 ABS Personal Safety Surveys rose more than five-fold (a 552% increase), while the proportion of men experiencing emotional abuse from a current partner in the last 12 months more than doubled (a 223% increase). Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2006), Table 1 EXPERIENCE OF HARASSMENT, STALKING OR VIOLENCE, During the last 12 months. 0.11% of males (n=8,400) in 2005 experienced violence by a current partner during the last 12 months. Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 2.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent - Changes over time, Proportion of persons. 0.4% of males (n=33,100) in 2012 experienced violence by a current partner during the last 12 months, while 0.6% of males (n=56,000) in 2016 experienced violence by a current partner during the last 12 months. Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 2.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent - Changes over time, Proportion of persons. 1.3% of males in 2005, 1.5% of males in 2012, and 2.9% of males in 2016 experienced emotional abuse by a current partner during the last 12 months. The difference in the prevalence rate between 2016 and 2012 is statistically significant.

The majority of men that experienced intimate partner violence experienced it by a female perpetrator (93.6%). The remainder were in same-sex relationships with male perpetrators¹. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 5.1 VIOLENCE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of violence by relationship to and sex of perpetrator, Estimate. 106,600 males in 2016 experienced violence from a female intimate partner during the last 12 months and 113,900 males experienced violence from all intimate partners during the last 12 months.

DURING THE PERIOD 2012-2014:

More than 1 in 3 victims of domestic homicide were male (35.2%). Source: Bryant W & Bricknell S (2017), page 20. There were 75 male and 138 female victims.

More than 1 in 5 victims of intimate partner homicide were male (21.4%). Source: Bryant W & Bricknell S (2017), page 17. There were 27 male and 99 female victims.

DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS:

Over 1 in 3 persons who experienced violence from an intimate partner were male (35.3%). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 113,900 males in 2016 experienced violence from an intimate partner in the last 12 months and 323,100 persons experienced violence from an intimate partner in the last 12 months.

Almost 1 in 3 persons who experienced violence from a cohabiting partner were male (32.7%). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 75,500 males in 2016 experienced violence from a cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and 230,900 persons experienced violence from a cohabiting partner in the last 12 months.

Almost 2 in 5 persons who experienced violence from a current partner were male (39.9%²). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 56,000* males (between 41,720 and 70,280) in 2016 experienced violence from a current partner in the last 12 months and 140,200 persons experienced violence from a current partner in the last 12 months.

Over 1 in 3 persons who experienced violence from a boyfriend/girlfriend or date were male (34.3%³). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of



respondent, Estimate. 27,800³ males (between 16,652 and 38,948) in 2016 experienced violence from a boyfriend/girlfriend or date in the last 12 months and 81,000 persons experienced violence from a boyfriend/girlfriend or date in the last 12 months.

Almost 1 in 5 persons who experienced violence from a previous partner were male (18.8%⁴). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 16,400⁴ males (between 12,021 and 20,779) in 2016 experienced violence from a previous partner in the last 12 months and 87,300 persons experienced violence from a previous partner in the last 12 months.

Almost half the persons who experienced violence from a known person were male (45.5%). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 5.1 VIOLENCE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of violence by relationship to and sex of perpetrator, Estimate. 312,100 males in 2016 experienced violence from a known person in the last 12 months and 686,000 persons experienced violence from a known person in the last 12 months.

Almost 1 in 2 persons who experienced emotional abuse by a partner were male (45.8%) (47.7% of persons who experienced it by a current partner and 43.4% by a previous partner). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 381,200 males in 2016 experienced emotional abuse by a partner in the last 12 months and 832,700 persons experienced emotional abuse by a partner in the last 12 months. 265,800 males in 2016 experienced emotional abuse by a current partner in the last 12 months and 556,700 persons experienced emotional abuse by a current partner in the last 12 months. 125,400 males in 2016 experienced emotional abuse by a previous partner in the last 12 months and 289,00 persons experienced emotional abuse by a previous partner in the last 12 months.

Almost half of these males experienced anxiety or fear due to the emotional abuse (41.4% of males who experienced current partner abuse and 43.1% of males who experienced previous partner abuse). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 29.1 EXPERIENCED ANXIETY OR FEAR DUE TO EMOTIONAL ABUSE, By sex of respondent and partner type, Estimate. 196,300 males in 2016 experienced anxiety or fear due to emotional abuse by a current partner in the last 12 months and 473,600 males experienced emotional abuse by a current partner in the last 12 months. 452,200 males in 2016 experienced anxiety or fear due to emotional abuse by a previous partner in the last 12 months and 1,048,000 males experienced emotional abuse by a previous partner in the last 12 months.

13.8% of men that experienced emotional abuse by a current partner had their partner deprive them of basic needs such as food, shelter, sleep, or assistive aids, compared to 6.4% of women. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 28.1 TYPES OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE BEHAVIOURS EXPERIENCED BY PARTNER, By sex of respondent and partner type, Estimate. 65,500⁵ males (between 47,946 and 83,054) in 2016 had a current partner who deprived them of basic needs such as food, shelter, sleep or assistive aids out of a total population of 473,600 males who experienced emotional abuse from a current partner. 36,800 females in 2016 had a current partner who deprived them of basic needs such as food, shelter, sleep or assistive aids out of a total population of 575,400 females who experienced emotional abuse from a current partner.

8.9% of men that experienced emotional abuse by a current partner had their partner threaten to take their child/ren away from them, compared to 4.6% of women. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 28.1 TYPES OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE BEHAVIOURS EXPERIENCED BY PARTNER, By sex of respondent and partner type, Estimate. 42,000⁶ males (between 27,594 and 56,406) in 2016 had a current partner who deprived them of basic needs such as food, shelter, sleep or assistive aids out of a total population of 473,600 males who experienced emotional abuse from a current partner. 26,400 females in 2016 had a current partner who deprived them of basic needs such as food, shelter, sleep or assistive aids out of a total population of 575,400 females who experienced emotional abuse from a current partner.

38.5% of men that experienced emotional abuse by a previous partner had their partner lie to their child/ren with the intent of turning them against them, compared to 25.1% of women. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 28.1 TYPES OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE BEHAVIOURS EXPERIENCED BY PARTNER, By sex of respondent and partner type, Estimate. 403,100 males in 2016 had a previous partner who lied to their child/ren with the intent of turning them against them out of a total population of 1,048,000 males who experienced emotional abuse from a previous partner. 425,000 females in 2016 had a previous partner lied to their child/ren with the intent of turning them against them out of a total population of 1,690,300 females who experienced emotional abuse from a previous partner.

7.3% of men that experienced emotional abuse by a current partner had their partner lie to other family members of friends with the intent of turning them against them, compared to 6.6% of women. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 28.1 TYPES OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE BEHAVIOURS EXPERIENCED BY PARTNER, By sex of respondent and partner type, Estimate. 34,800⁷ males (between 22,272 and 47,328) in 2016 had a current partner who lied to other family members or friends with the intent of turning them against them out of a total population of 473,600 males who experienced emotional abuse from a current partner. 38,100 females in 2016 had a current partner who lied to other family members or friends with the intent of turning them against them out of a total population of 575,400 females who experienced emotional abuse from a current partner.

10.1% of men that experienced current partner emotional abuse had their current partner keep track of where they were and who they were with, compared to 9.9% of women. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 28.1 TYPES OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE BEHAVIOURS EXPERIENCED BY PARTNER, By sex of respondent and partner type, Estimate. 47,900⁸ males (between 33,865 and 61,935) in 2016 had a current partner who kept track of where they were and who they were with (e.g. constant phone calls, GPS tracking, monitoring through social media) out of a total population of 473,600 males who experienced emotional abuse from a current partner. 56,700 females in 2016 had a current partner who kept track of where they were and who they were with (e.g. constant phone calls, GPS tracking, monitoring through social media) out of a total population of 575,400 females who experienced emotional abuse from a current partner.

Over 1 in 3 persons who experienced sexual harassment were male (34.0%). Most males who experienced sexual harassment were harassed by a female perpetrator (72.2% were harassed by a female while 48.2% were harassed by a male⁹). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 836,700 males in 2016 experienced sexual harassment in the last 12 months and 2,463,900 persons experienced sexual harassment in the last 12 months. 603,700 males in 2016 experienced sexual harassment by a female in the last 12 months and 403,000 males experienced sexual harassment by a male in the last 12 months.

The largest category of increase in sexual harassment between 2012 and 2016 was in males harassed by a female perpetrator, which rose by a massive 67.5%. Females harassed by a male perpetrator rose by 15% during the same period. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 2.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent - Changes over time, Proportion of persons. In 2012, 4.0% of males were sexually harassed by a female perpetrator, while in 2016, 6.7% of males were. In 2012, 14.0% of females were sexually harassed by a male perpetrator, while in 2016, 16.1% of females were.

Over 1 in 3 persons who experienced stalking were male (35.0%). Most males who experienced stalking were stalked by a male perpetrator (68.9% were stalked by a male while 36.3% were stalked by a female¹⁰). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. 153,600 males in 2016 experienced stalking in the last 12 months and 439,300 persons experienced stalking in the last 12 months. 105,900 males in 2016 experienced stalking by a male in the last 12 months and 55,800 males experienced stalking by a female in the last 12 months.



Almost 1 in 3 persons who experienced sexual assault were male (28.4%). Most males who experienced sexual violence were assaulted or threatened by a female perpetrator (82.9%). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 5.1 VIOLENCE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of violence by relationship to and sex of perpetrator, Estimate. 57,200 males in 2016 experienced sexual assault in the last 12 months and 201,300 persons experienced sexual assault in the last 12 months. 52,000 males experienced sexual violence by a female in the last 12 months, and 62,700¹¹ males experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months.

6 per cent of all males experienced violence compared to 4.7% of all females. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 1.1 EXPERIENCES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, Type of experience by sex of respondent, Estimate. In 2016, 543,900 males experienced violence out of a total population of 9,027,600 while 444,700 females experienced violence out of a total population of 9,373,500.

MEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PARTNER VIOLENCE ARE:

2 to 3 times more likely than women to have never told anybody about experiencing current and/or previous partner violence. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013), Table 23 EXPERIENCE OF PARTNER VIOLENCE(a) SINCE THE AGE OF 15, Whether ever told anyone about partner violence. 54.1% of males and 25.6% of females have never told anyone about violence by their current partner since the age of 15. 20.9% of males and 6.7% of females have never told anyone about violence by their previous partner since the age of 15.

Around 50% more likely than women to have never sought advice or support about experiencing current and/or previous partner violence. Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 17.1 EXPERIENCE OF CURRENT PARTNER(a) VIOLENCE SINCE AGE 15, By sex of respondent, Estimate. 102,400 males in 2016 did not seek advice or support after incident of violence by a current partner, while 150,300 males had experienced violence by a current partner since the age of 15. 126,900 females in 2016 did not seek advice or support after incident of violence by a current partner, while 275,000 females had experienced violence by a current partner since the age of 15. Table 18.1 EXPERIENCE OF PREVIOUS PARTNER(a) VIOLENCE SINCE AGE 15, By sex of respondent, Estimate. 235,300 males in 2016 did not seek advice or support after incident of violence by a previous partner, while 397,300 males had experienced violence by a previous partner since the age of 15. 506,800 females in 2016 did not seek advice or support after incident of violence by a previous partner, while 1,372,900 females had experienced violence by a previous partner since the age of 15.

Almost 20% more likely than women to have not contacted police about experiencing current and/or previous partner violence. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 19.1 POLICE INVOLVEMENT AFTER PARTNER VIOLENCE, By sex of respondent and partner type, Estimate. For 146,100 males in 2016, police were not contacted about violence by a current partner, while 150,300 males had experienced violence by a current partner since the age of 15. For 225,700 females in 2016 police were not contacted about violence by a current partner, while 275,000 females had experienced violence by a current partner since the age of 15. For 299,900 males in 2016, police were not contacted about violence by a previous partner, while 397,300 males had experienced violence by a previous partner since the age of 15. For 888,100 females in 2016 police were not contacted about violence by a previous partner, while 1,372,900 females had experienced violence by a previous partner since the age of 15.

Less than half as likely as women to have had a restraining order issued against the perpetrator of previous partner violence. Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 26.1 MALE EXPERIENCE OF PREVIOUS PARTNER(a) VIOLENCE AFTER RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED, Estimate. 41,100¹² males in 2016 had a restraining order issued against a previous partner since the age of 15, while 397,300 males experienced violence by a previous partner since the age of 15. Table 25.1 FEMALE EXPERIENCE OF PARTNER VIOLENCE AFTER RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED, By partner type, Estimate. 329,500 females in 2016 had a restraining order issued against a previous partner since the age of 15, while 1,372,900 females experienced violence by a previous partner since the age of 15.



BEFORE THE AGE OF 15:

2 in 5 persons who experienced physical and/or sexual abuse were male (40.1%). Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 31.1 EXPERIENCE OF ABUSE BEFORE THE AGE OF 15, Characteristics of abuse by sex of respondent, Estimate. 991,600 males experienced physical and/or sexual abuse before the age of 15, while 2,471,600 persons experienced physical and/or sexual abuse before the age of 15.

Around 1 in 20 persons (4.5%) witnessed violence towards their father by a partner and more than 1 in 10 persons (11.3%) witnessed violence towards their mother by a partner. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 30.1 EXPERIENCE OF ABUSE AND WITNESSING VIOLENCE BEFORE THE AGE OF 15, Whether experienced partner violence since the age of 15 by sex of respondent, Estimate. 819,800 persons in 2016 had witnessed violence towards their father by a partner before age 15, while 2,073,000 persons had witnessed violence towards their mother by a partner before age 15, out of a total population of 18,402,400 persons.

While a greater percentage of males experienced violence from an intimate partner or family member of the same sex than did females, the majority of males experienced family violence perpetrated by a female. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017), Table 3.1 VIOLENCE SINCE THE AGE OF 15, Type of violence by relationship to and sex of perpetrator, Estimate. 372,800 males in 2016 had experienced violence from a female previous partner, 258,000 males had experienced violence from their father, 164,900 males had experienced violence from their female current partner, 151,700 males had experienced violence from their girlfriend or female date, 145,600 males had experienced violence from another relative or in-law (male), 94,400 males had experienced violence from their brother, 76,800 males had experienced violence from their mother, 60,500 males had experienced violence from their male intimate partner, and 37,200 males had experienced violence from another relative or in-law (female) since the age of 15.

* Estimate has an RSE of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS.

1. Some men may have experienced violence by both a male and female intimate partner.
2. Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 25.5% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS (34.8% of persons since the age of 15 were male with no RSE warning).
3. Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 40.1% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS (20.0% of persons since the age of 15 were male with no RSE warning).
4. Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 26.7% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS (22.5% of persons since the age of 15 were male with no RSE warning).
5. Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 26.8% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS.
6. Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 34.3% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS.
7. Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 36.0% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS.
8. Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 29.3% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS.
9. Proportions don't add up to 100% because some respondents may have been sexually harassed by both a male and a female perpetrator.
10. Proportions don't add up to 100% because some respondents may have been stalked by both a male and a female perpetrator.
11. Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 25.0% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS (55.2% of males experienced sexual violence from a female since the age of 15 with no RSE warning)
12. Estimate has a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 25.2% and should be used with caution due to the relatively small number of males surveyed by the ABS