

Domestic Violence Statistics

Over 12 months, on average, **one woman is killed every week** as a result of intimate partner violence.

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

For
62%
of the women who had experienced **physical assault** by a male, the most recent incident was in their **home**.

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



Women from the age of 15



1 in 5
had experienced sexual violence



1 in 6
had experienced physical or sexual violence from a current or former partner



1 in 4
had experienced emotional abuse by a current or former partner



1 in 3
had experienced physical violence



1 in 5
women over 18 has been stalked during her lifetime



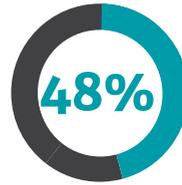
1 in 4

children are exposed to domestic violence, which is a recognised form of **child abuse**.





of women who have experienced violence from an ex-partner had **children in their care** when the violence occurred.



stated the children had seen and heard the violence.

Of women who had experienced violence from an ex-partner,

24%

had never sought advice or support.

58%

had never contacted the police.

25%

of women were pregnant when they experienced violence from an ex-partner.



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

Is it only women who are victims?

Violence against anyone is wrong, but the statistics presented here show that violence against women is one of the most pervasive and shameful human rights violations. As Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, said, "It knows no boundaries of geography, culture or wealth. As long as it continues, we cannot claim to be making real progress towards equality, development and peace."

Overwhelmingly, records from across the country tell us that women have been the victims of domestic violence at the hands of a partner three times more often than men.

There are many myths and misconceptions surrounding this issue, including why women stay, the role of alcohol, stress, or mental illness, and how far-reaching this epidemic is.

We'd encourage you to investigate further any questions you have; a good starting place is the White Ribbon website www.whiteribbon.org.au

This information is drawn largely from White Ribbon Australia and the 2012 Australian Bureau of Statistics Personal Safety Survey, and was summarised by Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety Limited (ANROWS), in collaboration with Our Watch (formerly the Foundation to Prevent Violence against Women and their Children).