

# Quiz – Without Answers

## Dimensions and Dynamics of Family Violence

**AVERT**  
FAMILY VIOLENCE



**Collaborative Responses in  
the Family Law System**



An Australian Government Initiative

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## Dimensions and Dynamics of Family Violence Quiz – Without Answers

### **Purpose:**

To provide an opportunity for participants to:

- Share perceptions and understandings of family violence
- Develop a basic understanding of definitions, dynamics, prevalence and impacts.

All statistics, unless stated otherwise, relate to Australia, and the Australian Family Law system.

The questions are grouped under key headings to include concrete information about:

- Definitions
- Dynamics
- Prevalence
- Impact
- Community attitudes
- Responses



## Definitions

1. An abusive relationship involves the misuse of power and the use of behaviours to control and intimidate another.  
 True  
 False
  
2. The term family violence is used because:
  - a) It relates to the definition in the Family Law Act
  - b) It relates to a broad range of controlling behaviours which involve fear, harm intimidation and emotional deprivation
  - c) It indicates that violence can occur in a range of relationships (eg. parent to child)
  - d) All of the above
  
3. Family violence necessarily involves physical assault.  
 True  
 False
  
4. Family violence is easily defined.  
 True  
 False

## Dynamics

5. Common reasons victims give for returning to a violent relationship are:
  - a) Financial reasons
  - b) Social isolation
  - c) Community backlash
  - d) For the sake of the kids
  - e) Love for the perpetrator
  - f) Lack of alternatives
  - g) All of the above



6. Alcohol abuse is most often the cause of family violence
  - True
  - False
  
7. The most consistent predictor of attitudes supporting the use of violence against women is a person's:
  - a) Age
  - b) Beliefs about gender roles
  - c) Cultural background
  - d) Socio-economic
  - e) Intergenerational violence
  - f) All the above
  
8. There are two particular documented times that increase the risk of intimate partner violence. What are these two times?
  - a) During pregnancy
  - b) At Christmas
  - c) Upon retrenchment
  - d) During separation from the relationship

### **Prevalence**

9. Physical violence is most commonly perpetrated by:
  - a) Men towards men
  - b) Men towards women
  - c) Women towards men
  - d) Women towards women
  - e) Women towards transgender people
  - f) Men towards transgender people
  - g) Transgender people towards transgender people
  
10. The most common victims of family violence are:
  - a) Women
  - b) Men
  - c) Children



11. Approximately what percentage of women who have been physically assaulted report the assault to the police?
- a) 36%
  - b) 45%
  - c) 72%
12. More death and disability among women globally is caused by:
- a) Cancer
  - b) Family violence
  - c) Traffic accidents
  - d) War
  - e) Malaria
13. Women are most at risk of violence generally, in:
- a) Dark streets
  - b) Hotels and pubs
  - c) Their home
  - d) Cities
  - e) Public transport
14. Approximately what percentage of intimate partner homicides had a family violence history involving the police, prior to the homicide?
- a) 26%
  - b) 43%
  - c) 82%
15. Of women aged 15 and over, one in ten (10%) have been stalked.
- True
  - False



16. Proportionally, the rate of hospitalisation as a result of interpersonal violence is greater for:
- a) People with a disability
  - b) Indigenous people
  - c) Immigrants/refugees
  - d) Younger women
17. Women who live with disabilities are at greater risk of violence and assault than other women
- True
  - False

### Impacts

18. Early and repeated exposure of children to parental conflict may result in:
- a) Chronic emotional and behavioural problems
  - b) familiarity with and acceptance of violence
  - c) Apparently calm and placid child
  - d) Withdrawn and isolated child
  - e) All of the above
19. Family violence and sexual assault are linked with increased rates of:
- a) Depression
  - b) Suicidality
  - c) Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
  - d) Self harm
  - e) All of the above
20. A victim's own family will always support them and protect them from the abuser.
- True
  - False



21. In 2021-2022 the estimated annual economic costs of family violence in Australia is:

- a) \$1.6 million
- b) \$3.4 million
- c) \$3.9 billion
- d) \$5.1 billion

### Community Attitudes

22. The number of people who believe that family violence/domestic violence can be excused if the perpetrator shows that they regret what they have done is:

- a) One in ten
- b) One in five
- c) One in three

23. The number of people who believe that victims would leave the relationship *if they really wanted to* was:

- a) One in ten
- b) Four in ten
- c) Eight in ten
- d) Ten in ten

24. Rape in marriage was not legislated against in all states of Australia until:

- a) 1968
- b) 1976
- c) 1981
- d) 1992
- e) 1996



## Responses

25. Perpetrator programs are most effective when:

- a) Accountability to the victim is an integral aspect of the program
- b) Couples want to stay together
- c) Courts ensure participation by the perpetrator
- d) Accountability to the Courts is maintained
- e) All of the above

26. Reduction in violence is aided by using men to educate other men.

- True
- False