Dimensions and Dynamics of Family Violence
Dimensions and Dynamics of Family Violence Quiz – With 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.

**Materials required:**
- Dimensions and Dynamics of Family Violence Quiz Sheet for each participant
- Dimensions and Dynamics of Family Violence Answer Sheet for facilitator.

**Process:**
It may be useful for participants to undertake the quiz in groups of 2 or 3, which would encourage discussion of the various answers.

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

Facilitators may wish to select particular sections of the quiz that they feel are most relevant for their purposes, or only a few questions from each section if they are time-limited but would prefer breadth of questions.
Definitions

1. An abusive relationship involves the misuse of power and the use of behaviours to control and intimidate another.
   - True
   - False

Reference: AVERT Fact Sheet - *Duluth Wheel of Violence*
          AVERT Paper – *Dimensions, Dynamics and Impact of Family Violence*

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

Reference: AVERT Paper – *Dimensions, Dynamics and Impact of Family Violence* – Section on “Naming and defining family violence”
          AVERT PowerPoint - *Definitions of Family Violence*

3. Family violence necessarily involves physical assault.
   - True
   - False


4. Family violence is easily defined.
   - True
   - False

Reference: AVERT Paper – *Dimensions, Dynamics and Impact of Family Violence* – Section on “Naming and defining family violence”.
            Particularly note the validity of both the legal and social science definitions that are required for different interventions.
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

Reference: ABS 1301.0 - Yearbook Chapter, 2008

10. The most common victims of family violence are:

   a) Women
   b) Men
   c) Children


**Note:** Data is not recorded on children as ‘victims’ of family violence although it is now very clear that they are significantly harmed by the experience of living with family violence where one parent/carer is abusive towards another.
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

Vic Health (2004), *The health costs of violence: Measuring the burden of disease caused by intimate partner violence.*

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

Reference: Flood 2008 *Violence against women: facts and figures* White Ribbon Campaign
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 - The correct answer is approximately one in five (19%)  


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  

“While accounting for 3.8% of the population in the chosen jurisdictions, Indigenous people accounted for 40% of persons hospitalised for interpersonal violence.”


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


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20. A victim’s own family will always support them and protect them from the abuser.
   ☐ True
   ☐ False

Reference: See Lucy’s Testimonial – AVERT package DVD5 - and also note the influence of gender, community and cultural positions on levels of support offered.

“For some people, the family shame that disclosure would bring weighs more heavily than the need to support the victim.”

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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

Reference: Issues No. 1 March 2004, Just "keeping the peace": A reluctance to respond to male partner sexual violence, ACSSA

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**

Reference: AVERT Paper Prevention Strategies

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

Reference: AVERT Paper Prevention Strategies