

Quiz – With 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 – 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

Reference: Family Court of Australia (2004) *Family Violence Strategy, 2004-2005*.

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**

Reference: Robyn Edwards (2004) 'Staying Home / Leaving Violence: Promoting choices for women leaving abusive partners' Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse
<http://www.austdvclearinghouse.unsw.edu.au/PDF%20files/SHLV.pdf>

6. Alcohol abuse is most often the cause of family violence
- True
 - False**

Reference: AVERT Paper - *Dimensions, Dynamics and Impacts of Family Violence*, "Myths and Facts"
Chan, C. (2005) 'Alcohol Issues in Domestic Violence' Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse, Topic Paper

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

Reference: Flood, M. and Pease, B. (2006) *The factors influencing community attitudes in relation to violence against women: a critical review of the literature*, Victorian Health Promotion Foundation, Melbourne.



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**

Reference: Flood, M. and Pease, B. (2006) *The factors influencing community attitudes in relation to violence against women: a critical review of the literature*, Victorian Health Promotion Foundation, Melbourne.

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

Reference: Bagshaw, D & Chung, D (2000) "Gender politics and research: male and female violence in intimate relationships" *Women Against Violence: An Australian Feminist Journal* Issue 8, pp 4-23

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%

Reference: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2006) *Personal Safety Survey 2005*

12. More death and disability among women globally is caused by:
- a) Cancer
 - b) **Family violence**
 - c) Traffic accidents
 - d) War
 - e) Malaria

Reference: <http://www.who.int/gender/violence/en/>
http://www.unifem.org/attachments/gender_issues/violence_against_women/FactsFigures.pdf
World Health Organisation (2002) *World Report on Violence and Health*
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%

Reference: Dearden, J and Jones, W (2008) 'Homicide in Australia: 2006–07', *National Homicide Monitoring Program annual report*, Australian Institute of Criminology. (p.2)

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%)**

Reference: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013) *Personal Safety Survey 2012*.

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."

Berry, J. Harrison, J. & Ryan, P (2009) 'Hospital admissions of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians due to interpersonal violence' *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* pp 215 - 222

17. Women who live with disabilities are at greater risk of violence and assault than other women
- True**
 - False

Reference: Judith Cockram, (2003) 'Silent Voices: Women With Disabilities and Family and Domestic Violence' *Women with Disabilities Australia*



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**

Reference: McIntosh, J. Burke, S. Dour, N. & Gridley, H. (2009) *Parenting After Separation A Position Statement* prepared for The Australian Psychological Society, pp 3-4.
Laing, L. (2010) *No Way to Live* The Benevolent Society

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**

Reference: Golding J.M. (1999) 'Intimate Partner Violence as a Risk Factor For Mental Disorders: A Meta-analysis' *Journal of Family Violence* Vol 14 No 2 pp. 99-132.
AVERT Paper - *Dimensions, Dynamics, and Impacts of Family Violence*

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."
AVERT Paper - *Dimensions, Dynamics, and Impacts of Family Violence*



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

Reference: "Without the Plan of Action interventions, the cost of pain, suffering and premature mortality is estimated at \$3.9 billion in 2021-22. ...[There is an expectation of] \$388 million in reduced costs if levels of violence could be reduced by just 10 per cent by 2021-22." *Economic cost of violence against women and their children*
http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/sa/women/pubs/violence/np_time_for_action/economic_costs/Pages/introduction.aspx

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

Reference: VicHealth (2009) National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey

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

Reference: VicHealth (2009) National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey



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
<http://www.aifs.gov.au/acssa/pubs/pubsmenu.html>

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*

Pease B (2008) 'Engaging men in men's violence prevention: Exploring the tensions, dilemmas and possibilities' *Clearinghouse Issues Paper 17*