

AT A GLANCE:

Respondents' experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic



PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

EMOTIONALLY ABUSIVE, HARASSING AND CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS

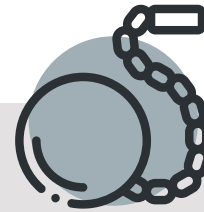
Overall prevalence of IPV among survey respondents	Experienced by 1 in 10 respondents (9.6%)	Experienced by nearly 1 in 12 respondents (7.6%)	Experienced by 1 in 3 respondents (31.6%)
Most common forms of IPV among survey respondents	Most common forms were pushing, grabbing or shoving, followed by having things thrown at them, slapping, biting, kicking or hitting	Most often involved partner forcing them or attempting to force them to take part in sexual activity against their will	Financially abusive behaviour was most common, followed by verbally abusive and threatening and socially restrictive behaviours
First-time IPV among survey respondents	3.4% of respondents who had been in a relationship longer than 12 months and who hadn't experienced physical violence by their current or most recent partner prior to the pandemic said they experienced physical violence for the first time	3.2% of respondents who had been in a relationship longer than 12 months and who hadn't experienced sexual violence by their current or most recent partner prior to the pandemic said they experienced sexual violence for the first time	17.6% of respondents who had been in a relationship longer than 12 months and hadn't experienced non-physical abuse by their current or most recent partner prior to the pandemic said they experienced non-physical abuse for the first time
Escalation of IPV among survey respondents who experienced IPV prior to the pandemic	41.7% of respondents who experienced physical violence and had a history of physical violence by their current or most recent partner prior to February 2020 said it had increased in frequency or severity	42.8% of respondents who experienced sexual violence and had a history of sexual violence by their current or most recent partner prior to February 2020 said it had increased in frequency or severity	40.4% of respondents who experienced emotionally abusive, harassing and controlling behaviours and had a history of non-physical abuse by their current or most recent partner prior to February 2020 said it had increased in frequency or severity
Overall estimate of first-time and/or escalation of IPV among survey respondents who experienced IPV in the last 12 months	57.1% of respondents who had been in a relationship longer than 12 months and who experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey said it was the first time or had increased in frequency or severity	61.1% of respondents who had been in a relationship longer than 12 months and who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey said it was the first time or had increased in frequency or severity	66.2% of respondents who had been in a relationship longer than 12 months and who experienced non-physical abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey said it was the first time or had increased in frequency or severity

Other key findings



1 in 10

One in 10 respondents (11.6%) had experienced some form of technology-facilitated IPV by their current or most recent partner in the 12 months prior to the survey



58.5%

More than half of respondents (58.5%) who experienced non-physical forms of abuse reported that they had experienced multiple types of abuse (e.g. the co-occurrence of financial abuse and socially restrictive behaviour)



86.2%

The majority of respondents (86.2%) who experienced physical or sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey had also experienced at least one form of emotionally abusive, harassing and controlling behaviour



1 in 5

One in five (21.3%) women who had experienced physical or sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey said they had sought advice or support from police, while one in four (24.7%) had sought advice or support from non-government or government services



1 in 4

One in four respondents (25.8%) who had experienced physical or sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey said they had been unable to seek assistance on at least one occasion when they wanted to due to safety concerns. Among these women, one in three had not sought advice or support from police or government or non-government services

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to Reduce Violence against Women & their Children

Source

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