

Children who have grown up in a family with domestic violence have a higher risk of anxiety, depression, learning difficulties, relationship problems, and alcohol and drug misuse¹. Researchers note that such effects also have a lasting impact on education and employment outcomes¹¹.

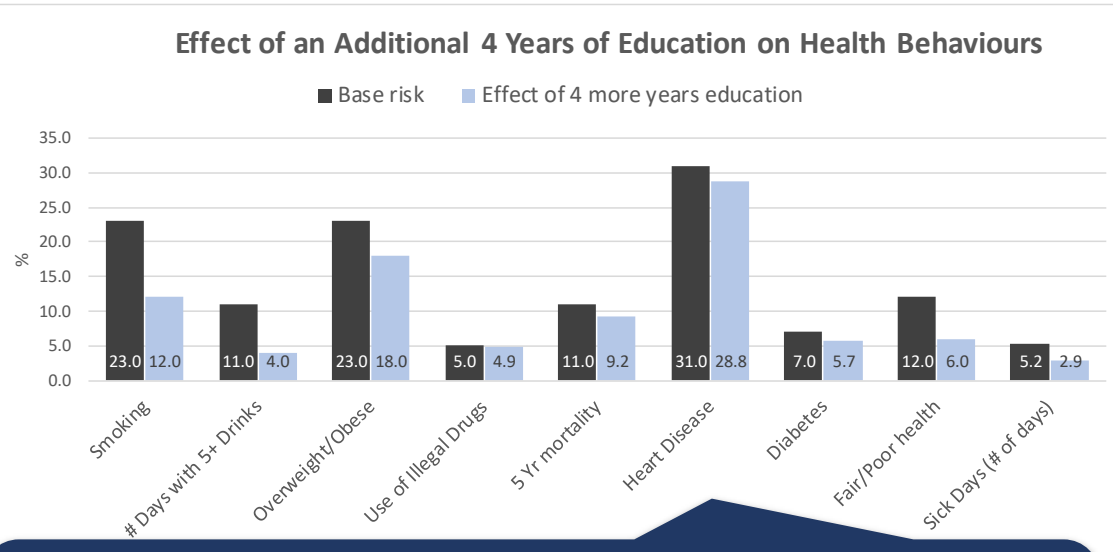
Women with less education experience domestic violence at higher rates than women who have achieved a higher level of education. Another common risk factor associated with domestic violence is income level, and it is easy to see how this goes hand in hand with the educational risk factor.¹⁰

The 2012 Personal Safety Survey found that **54 per cent of women who had experienced violence** by a current partner **had children in their care** at the time and 31 per cent said that children had witnessed the violence¹².



1 in 3

Australian women have experienced physical violence from a current or former partner.



Heavy binge drinking and use of illicit drugs doubles the risk of family or intimate partner violence¹⁵

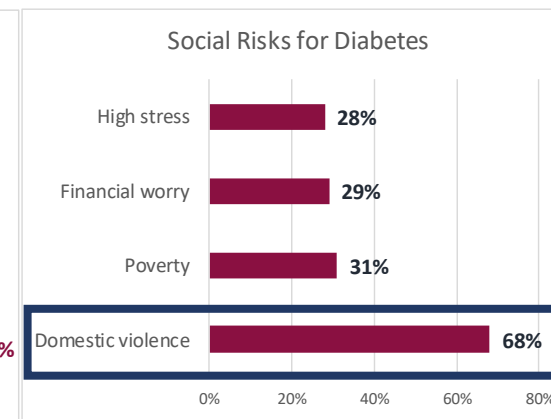
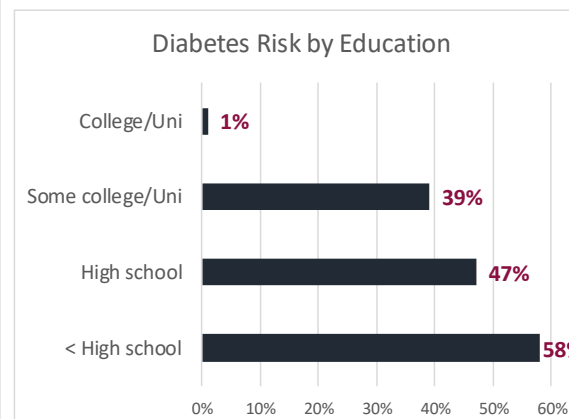
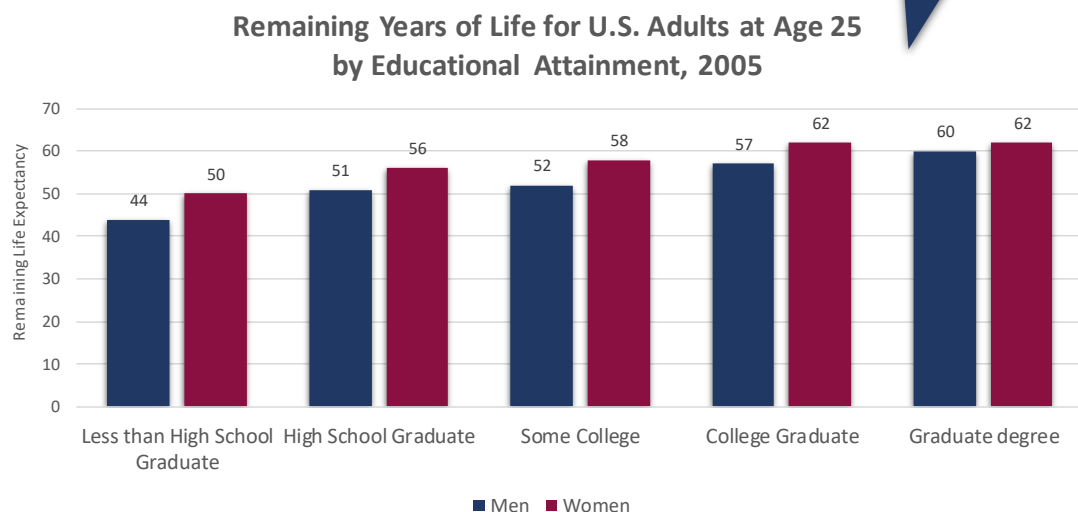


1 in 4

Australian women have experienced emotional abuse by a current or former partner.

People with tertiary level education live significantly longer and are in better health than those with the lowest level of education^{3,7,13}

Women who survive domestic abuse are more likely to develop heart disease and diabetes¹⁶



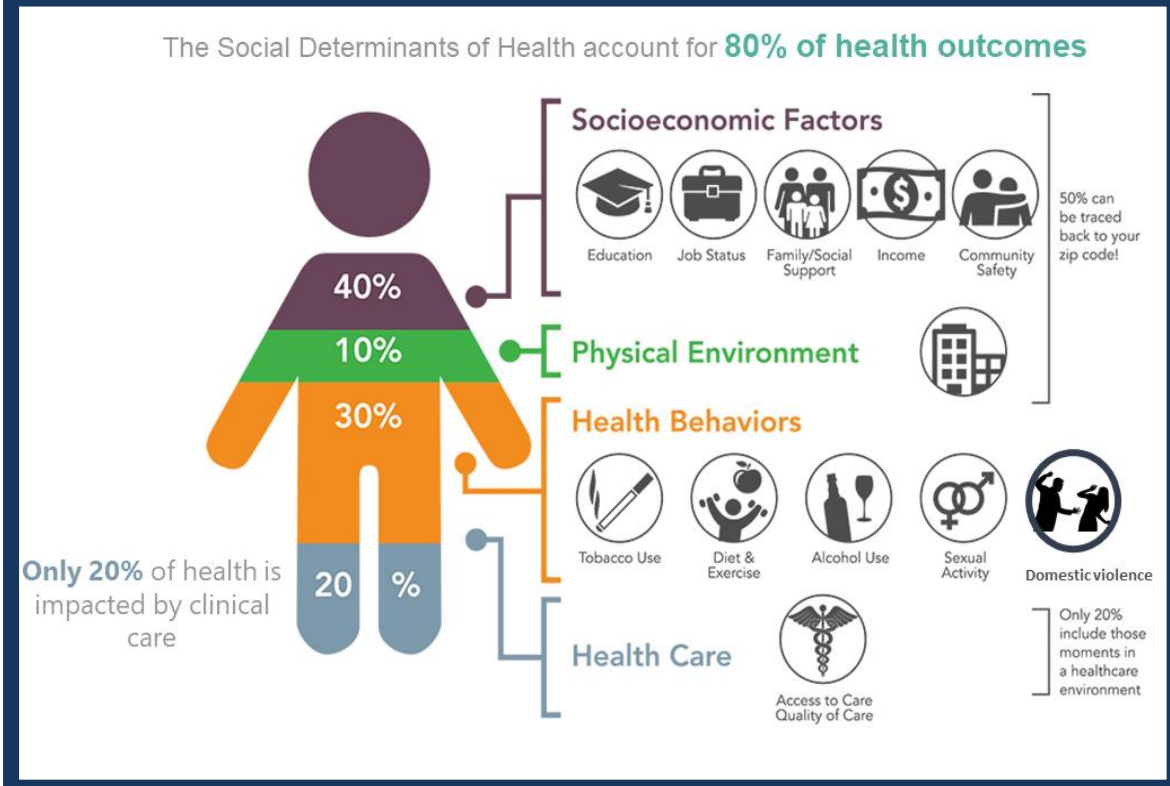
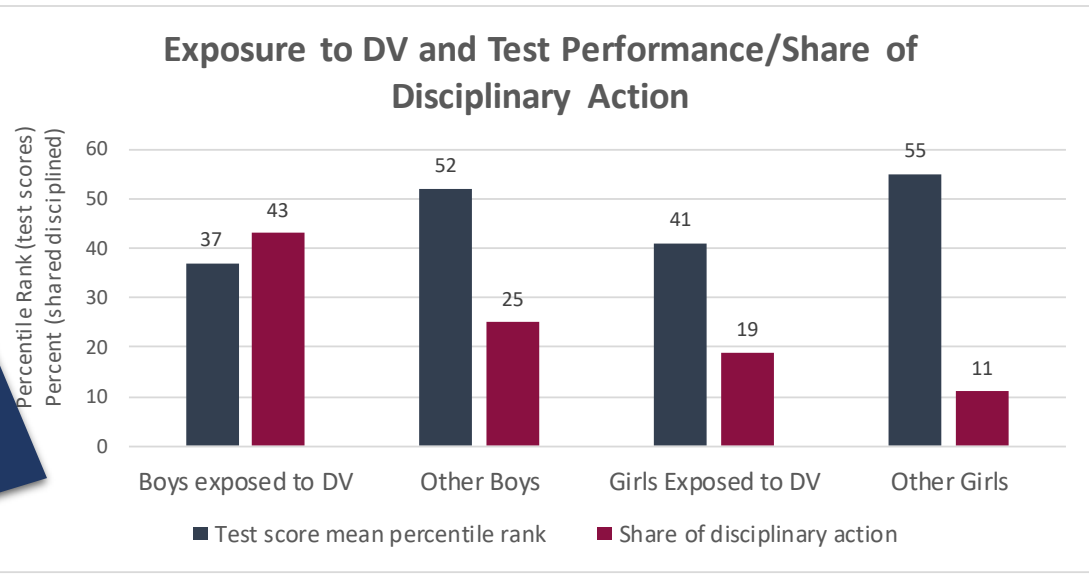
1 in 5

Australian women have experienced sexual violence

DV and Education

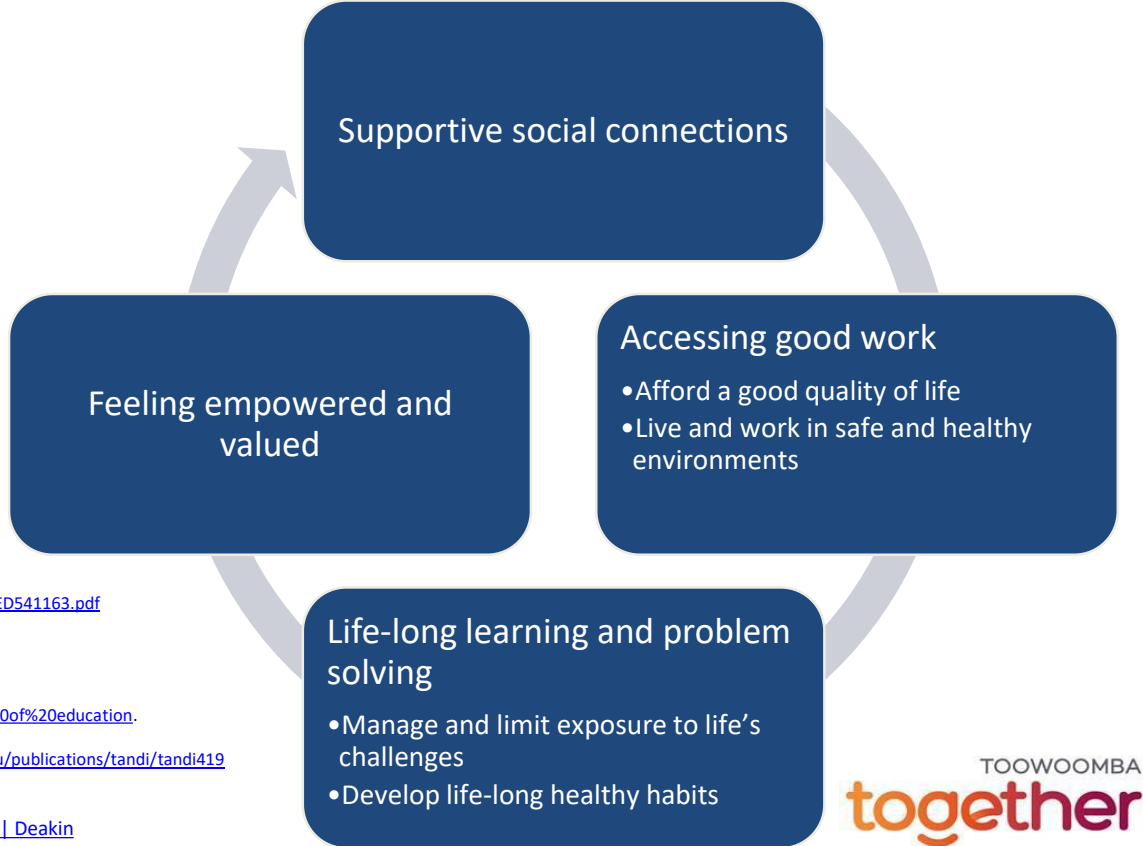
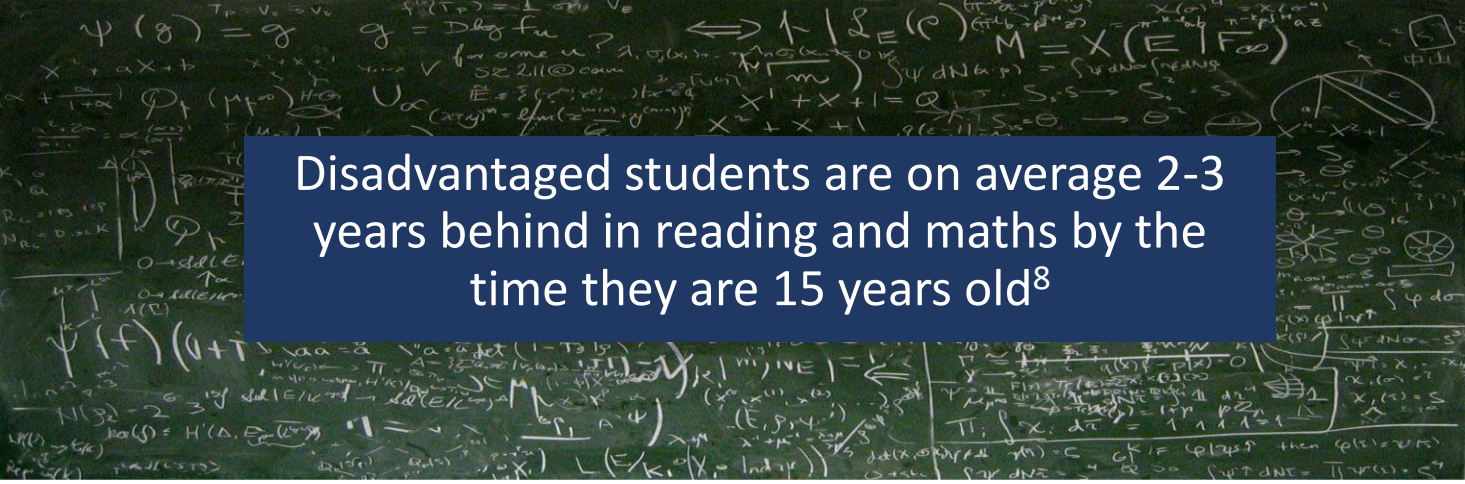
Research shows that **a lack of education is a risk factor for domestic violence**. “Lack of education is generally defined as having earned less than a high school diploma, although some studies include those with less than a college degree in their definition. It has been noted that women with less education experience domestic violence at higher rates than women who have achieved a higher level of education. In the simplest of terms, those individuals with less than a college education are at a higher risk of being victims of domestic violence than those with a college degree...Lack of education is also a risk factor associated with perpetrators of domestic violence”.^{5,6}

Studies have shown that students linked to a domestic violence perform at lower levels academically and are more likely to have been involved in a disciplinary incident than other students⁹



A good education helps build a strong foundation⁸

Education leads to higher earnings and increases access to healthier food and safer homes. College graduates earn nearly twice as much as high school graduates over a lifetime. Better-educated individuals also are more likely to have a job—one with healthier working conditions—better health insurance, and higher wages⁷.



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