



ONE IN THREE CAMPAIGN

Submission to the Consultation on the Second Action Plan

National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032

Prepared by the One in Three Campaign —

Contact:

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Summary of Recommendations

This submission makes 20 recommendations, summarised below and set out in full against each consultation question. Underpinning every recommendation is a single, consistent theme: Australia's response to family, domestic and sexual violence should be inclusive of every Australian who experiences it — with the current gaps in recognition, data and services for male victim-survivors offered throughout as a clear, well-evidenced illustration of where that inclusiveness is not yet being achieved.

Foundations

- 1 Amend the Second Action Plan and its supporting materials to state explicitly and consistently that its objective is to reduce family, domestic and sexual violence experienced by all Australians — women, children and men.
- 2 Establish a standing, independently-informed evidence and evaluation mechanism to review Commonwealth DFSV data collections, research priorities and program evaluations to ensure they capture the full spectrum of violence experienced across the Australian population.

Question 1 — Prevention

- 3 Require Commonwealth-funded respectful relationships education to present family, domestic and sexual violence as unacceptable regardless of the sex of victim or perpetrator.
- 4 Require Commonwealth-funded public awareness campaigns to depict male and female victim-survivors and male and female perpetrators, where consistent with contemporary Australian evidence.
- 5 Fund training for frontline professionals so they can recognise and respond to abuse affecting all victim-survivors.
- 6 Issue Commonwealth guidance encouraging employers to adopt workplace family violence policies that support employees regardless of sex.

- 7 Prevention initiatives should continue to address adverse childhood experiences, brain injury, mental illness, emotional regulation, substance misuse, gambling-related harm, PTSD and technology-facilitated abuse, recognising that family violence has multiple contributing factors.

Question 2 — Service system

- 8 Require publicly funded DFSV services to assess and respond to victim-survivors on individual need, and remove eligibility criteria that exclude people based on sex.
- 9 Commission an independent audit of the Commonwealth-funded DFSV service system to quantify service availability against need for underserved victim-survivor groups, including male victim-survivors.
- 10 Review Commonwealth-funded risk assessment and screening frameworks, including MARAM-derived tools, to remove guidance that directs practitioners to treat male-presenting victim-survivors with presumptive suspicion.
- 11 Fund workforce training on the full spectrum of coercive control and abuse types, applicable to all victim-survivors.
- 12 Fund research combining prevalence, service-utilisation and qualitative data to identify unmet need and barriers to help-seeking across all victim-survivor groups.

Question 3 — Children and young people

- 13 Ensure child protection training and responses are informed by evidence rather than assumptions about perpetrator sex.
- 14 Expand access to evidence-based therapeutic and recovery services for children, regardless of family composition or the identity of the victim-survivor parent.
- 15 Fund further research, including longitudinal research, into adolescent family violence and whole-of-family responses.

Question 4 — People who use violence

- 16 Ensure publicly funded behaviour-change programs are available to all Australians who use violence, regardless of demographic status, and tailored to the diversity of pathways into violent behaviour.

Question 5 — Recovery and healing

- 17 Ensure recovery services are accessible to every victim-survivor based on individual need.
- 18 Fund further research into the relationship between unmet need and suicide, including for male victim-survivors.

Question 6 — Access to support

- 19 Adopt a "no wrong door" service model, and ensure Commonwealth communications explicitly signal that all victim-survivors, including men, are eligible for support.
- 20 Expand service access for people in regional, rural and remote Australia and other underserved communities through telehealth and flexible delivery.

About the One in Three Campaign

The One in Three Campaign is a group of male and female professionals, researchers, academics, service providers and community members committed to improving Australia's response to male victims of family violence. For almost two decades the Campaign has examined gaps in Australia's evidence base, policy framework and service system relating to male victim-survivors, drawing on contemporary Australian research, government statistics, parliamentary inquiries and Royal Commissions.

45.5%

of Australians reporting lifetime intimate partner violence in a 2025 nationally representative study were men



What the data shows

- A large, recent, nationally representative, peer-reviewed 2025 prevalence study in the Medical Journal of Australia found that while women were significantly more likely than men to report lifetime intimate partner violence (48.4% compared with 40.4%), 45.5% of all respondents who reported experiencing intimate partner violence were men.¹
- The ABS's latest *Recorded Crime – Victims* report found that 76 men were victims of family and domestic violence related homicide in 2024, making up 43.4% of the total.²
- The ABS's latest *Personal Safety, Australia* survey (2021-22) found that 1.5 million men have experienced violence or emotional or economic abuse by a cohabiting partner since the age of 15, making up 35.7% of the total.³

These findings are illustrative of the Campaign's broader concern: that an evidence-based response to family, domestic and sexual violence must be designed to recognise every victim-survivor, whatever their sex.

“In my relationship with [REDACTED], I didn't like to admit that I was scared — in fact it took me a long time to admit that I felt scared and was affected by her abuse. That admission was challenging to my own identity as a male.”

[REDACTED]

The Campaign recognises the significant impact of family, domestic and sexual violence on women and children, and supports the Australian Government's continued investment in prevention, frontline services, justice responses and recovery. Throughout this submission,

evidence relating to male victim-survivors is used to illustrate a broader principle: that improving the visibility of overlooked victim groups strengthens Australia's response to family, domestic and sexual violence as a whole.

The One in Three Campaign regularly makes submissions to, and appears before, government inquiries and royal commissions into family, domestic and sexual violence. Many of these inquiries have already acknowledged the existence and needs of male victim-survivors and recommended improved support services for them.

Recognition across recent inquiries

- **2012 — NSW Legislative Council inquiry into domestic violence trends and issues:** found broad recognition among participants that women offenders and male victims exist, and that male victims have been far less visible and able to access support than they should be, encouraging government to examine how services could be more appropriately provided to them.⁴
- **2015 — Victorian Royal Commission into Family Violence:** recommended that the Victims Support Agency be publicised as a primary source of assistance for male victims, with appropriate online resources developed for them, and that referrals relating to male victims continue to be supported through joint arrangements between services.⁵
- **2015 — Federal parliamentary inquiry into domestic violence in Australia:** recommended that the Commonwealth Government recognise the need to provide appropriate services to male victims.⁶
- **2021 — Federal inquiry into family, domestic and sexual violence:** recommended that the next National Plan be inclusive of the diversity of victim-survivors, including men; that the Australian Government commission research into the prevalence and impact of family, domestic and sexual violence against men; and that the Department of Social Services review the adequacy of advice and referral services for male victim-survivors.⁷

Despite this consistent pattern of recognition across successive inquiries, these recommendations have not yet translated into adequate service provision or clear pathways for male victims to access help where it exists. The One in Three Campaign hopes the Second Action Plan will help close that gap.

Foundations

The One in Three Campaign supports the Australian Government's commitment to ending family, domestic and sexual violence and welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the Second Action Plan.

The 2021 House of Representatives Standing Committee inquiry into family, domestic and sexual violence recognised the importance of an inclusive policy framework, recommending that the next National Plan be renamed the National Plan to Reduce Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence.⁸ While the Government retained the existing title, much of the Second Action Plan Summary Paper adopts broader terminology such as "victim-survivors", while elsewhere referring specifically to ending violence against women and children. This inconsistency creates avoidable uncertainty about the Plan's intended scope.

1 Clarify that the Plan is inclusive of all Australians

The Second Action Plan and its supporting communications should state explicitly and consistently that the objective is to reduce family, domestic and sexual violence experienced by all Australians — women, children and men.

Effective public policy should be informed by the best available evidence and continue to evolve as new evidence emerges. Population-level evidence is essential for prevention strategy, research priorities and service planning — but support should always be determined by the needs of the individual, not assumptions based on the population group to which they belong.

The exclusion of male victim-survivors from some Australian family violence research⁹ demonstrates a consequence of incomplete research design that applies to any excluded group: governments cannot accurately measure prevalence, unmet need or service effectiveness for a population that is not counted. Recognition is the first step toward support — people who do not recognise their own experience as family, domestic or sexual violence are unlikely to disclose it, seek assistance or access services. This principle underpins the recommendations that follow.

2 **Establish a standing evidence and evaluation mechanism**

The Second Action Plan should establish a standing, independently-informed mechanism to review Commonwealth DFSV data collections, research priorities and program evaluation frameworks against a single test: whether they capture the full spectrum of family, domestic and sexual violence experienced across the Australian population, and whether funded programs are demonstrably effective for the people they are intended to serve.

This recommendation applies across every consultation question in this submission. Rather than repeating it, later sections note where this mechanism should specifically apply.

Responding to a common objection: need, not demographic category, should determine access to support

A common concern raised about improving recognition and services for male victim-survivors is that it risks diverting scarce funding away from women's services, given that women are more likely than men to experience the most severe and lethal forms of family violence. The One in Three Campaign does not dispute that population-level pattern, and this submission does not argue for allocating funding by sex in either direction.

The Campaign's argument is different: that funding, eligibility and service design should be determined by each victim-survivor's assessed need and risk, not by which demographic category they belong to. Sex is, at best, an imperfect proxy for need — a blunt substitute for direct assessment, used because it is administratively simple rather than because it is accurate. A service system organised primarily around sex-specific categories, rather than needs-based assessment, cannot guarantee that funding reaches the people who need it most.

The practical effect of the current system illustrates the problem. Every woman experiencing family violence has at least notional access to a dedicated women's service, regardless of the severity of her circumstances, while male victim-survivors — including those experiencing severe, high-risk violence — have access to very few dedicated services, as set out under Recommendation 9 below. The result is that some victim-survivors with comparatively lower

needs are able to access support ahead of victim-survivors, of any sex, with substantially greater needs — not because the system has assessed and prioritised risk, but because of which demographic category each person falls into.

Reallocating access according to individual need and risk, rather than demographic category, would not disadvantage women with high needs: population-level evidence indicates that most of the highest-need, highest-risk victim-survivors will continue to be women, and a needs-based system would continue to direct the majority of resources accordingly. What would change is that male victim-survivors with an equivalent level of need and risk would no longer be systematically excluded because of their sex. This is not a proposal to divide a fixed pool of funding between competing demographic groups — it is a proposal to allocate that funding more accurately, using need rather than sex as the basis for eligibility.

Consultation Question 1

PREVENTION

What actions should be prioritised to prevent family, domestic and sexual violence over the next five years?

The One in Three Campaign supports continued investment in primary prevention, informed by the best available Australian evidence and subject to the evaluation mechanism recommended above (Recommendation 2).

3 Sex-inclusive respectful relationships education

School-based respectful relationships education should present family, domestic and sexual violence as unacceptable regardless of the sex of the victim or perpetrator.

Educational resources should reflect the diversity of violence experienced within Australian families so that all young people can recognise abusive behaviour, understand healthy relationships and know how to seek help.

4 Sex-inclusive public awareness campaigns

Commonwealth-funded public awareness campaigns should depict female as well as male perpetrators, and male as well as female victim-survivors, where this is consistent with contemporary Australian data.

Inclusive campaigns improve public understanding, reduce stigma and help victim-survivors recognise their own experiences. As noted above, the 2025 nationally representative MJA study found that 45.5% of Australians reporting lifetime intimate partner violence were men, underlining why awareness campaigns should reflect the diversity of victim-survivors identified in contemporary research.

5 Fund frontline professional training on early intervention

Governments should continue investing in evidence-based early intervention programs, including training for teachers, health professionals and community workers so they can recognise abuse affecting all victim-survivors and make appropriate referrals.

6 Support inclusive workplace responses

The Commonwealth should encourage employers to implement evidence-based family and domestic violence policies, and ensure employees experiencing family violence — regardless of sex — can safely access workplace support and entitlements.

7 Address the full range of contributing factors to family violence

Prevention initiatives should continue to address adverse childhood experiences, brain injury, mental illness, emotional regulation, substance misuse, gambling-related harm, PTSD and technology-facilitated abuse, recognising that family violence has multiple contributing factors.

Consultation Question 2

SERVICE SYSTEM

How can the service system better support people experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence?

An effective service system should be accessible, evidence-based and responsive to the individual circumstances of every victim-survivor. Population-level evidence should inform planning, but decisions about eligibility and service delivery should always be based on individual need.



“Who to talk to for advice — family or friends? No way. I looked up the Yellow Pages. The voice answering the phone at the Rape Crisis Centre said, 'Only women are abused'. I spoke to a doctor. She seemed to listen to my stammering for a few minutes and then, while scribbling, asked, 'What are you doing to make her behave that way?'"

■ — in his own words

8 Individualised, needs-based service eligibility

Publicly funded services should assess and respond to victim-survivors according to their individual circumstances and needs, and no person seeking assistance should be excluded because their experience does not align with commonly recognised patterns of victimisation.

9 **Independent audit of service availability against need**

The Second Action Plan should commission an independent audit of the Commonwealth-funded DFSV service system to quantify the gap between service availability and need for currently underserved victim-survivor groups, including male victim-survivors.

Stand Again's submission to this consultation conducted a gap analysis of 336 DFV service providers across 19 service lines and all Australian states and territories.¹⁰ It found that, of the 336 providers identified, 237 were dedicated to female victim-survivors, 22 to pets and animals affected by DFV, and 5 to male victim-survivors — meaning male victim-survivors currently have access to fewer dedicated services than animals affected by domestic violence. This is a striking illustration of an evidence gap that a systematic, government-commissioned audit would allow to be addressed with confidence.

10 **Reform risk assessment frameworks that presume male victim-survivors are unreliable**

The Second Action Plan should support a review of publicly funded risk assessment and screening tools, including MARAM-derived frameworks, to remove guidance that directs practitioners to treat male-presenting victim-survivors with presumptive suspicion.

The current MARAM practice guidance used by many publicly-funded service providers advises professionals to "exercise caution" where a man presents as a victim-survivor of a female partner, citing the potential for perpetrators to be misidentified.¹¹ Applied inconsistently, this kind of guidance risks discouraging genuine male victim-survivors from disclosure and undermining accurate risk assessment — the opposite of what a risk framework is meant to achieve.

11 Strengthen workforce capability across the full spectrum of abuse

Professionals across health, community services, policing, education and justice should receive training that reflects current evidence on coercive control, psychological, financial, reproductive and technology-facilitated abuse, and equips them to conduct trauma-informed, individually focused assessments for every victim-survivor.

12 Fund research into unmet need and barriers to help-seeking

The Second Action Plan should fund research combining prevalence studies, community surveys, qualitative research and service-utilisation data to identify unmet need and barriers to help-seeking across all victim-survivor groups.

Reliance on service utilisation data alone risks underestimating community need, because some victim-survivors remain invisible to formal support systems. Australian research has consistently found that many male victim-survivors do not disclose abuse or seek formal assistance.¹²

The Second Action Plan should also strengthen coordination between police, health, legal, housing and financial counselling services to reduce barriers to support and improve referral pathways, consistent with Recommendation 19 below.

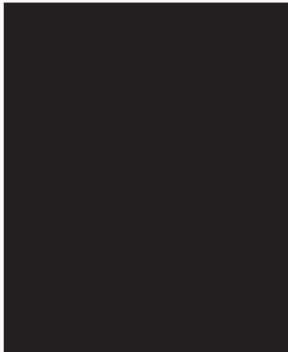
Consultation Question 3

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

How can the Second Action Plan better support children and young people affected by family, domestic and sexual violence?

Supporting children and young people should remain a central objective of the Second Action Plan. The Plan should continue to recognise that family violence encompasses violence perpetrated directly against children as well as children's exposure to violence between adults.

Australian evidence demonstrates that both women and men perpetrate serious violence against children.¹³ Public policy and professional practice should therefore be informed by comprehensive evidence rather than assumptions about perpetrator characteristics. No government body has published national data on the sex of child abuse perpetrators in the thirty years since the AIHW discontinued the practice in 1997, and current national child protection reporting still does not include it — a gap this submission asks the Second Action Plan to help close.



“My wife would not let me see the kids. She accused me of sexually molesting my daughter. I was devastated. After a Court hearing which lasted ten days, the judge found that my ex-wife herself had molested my daughter in an effort to generate evidence against me. Despite this, she was still allowed custody.”

■■■■■ — in his own words

13

Evidence-informed, not assumption-based, child protection responses

Professionals in health, education, childcare and youth services should be trained to recognise indicators of family, domestic and sexual violence and assess each child's circumstances on the evidence available, rather than relying on assumptions about likely perpetrators.

14 **Expand therapeutic and recovery services for children**

The Second Action Plan should continue to expand access to evidence-based counselling, mental health and other therapeutic services for children affected by family violence, available according to the child's needs regardless of family composition or the identity of the victim-survivor parent.

15 **Fund further research into adolescent family violence**

The Second Action Plan should fund further longitudinal research and family-based therapeutic responses to adolescent family violence.

Recent ANROWS research found that adolescent family violence is an increasingly significant part of Australia's family violence landscape, that adolescent girls were more likely than boys to report using violence within the home, and that this violence often occurred in families where the young person had themselves experienced violence or trauma.¹⁴ These findings support trauma-informed, whole-of-family responses over primarily punitive approaches, consistent with evidence that the most significant impacts on children occur in households with ongoing violence between caregivers.¹⁵

Consultation Question 4

PEOPLE WHO USE VIOLENCE

How can the Second Action Plan better respond to people who use family, domestic and sexual violence?

Reducing family, domestic and sexual violence requires effective, evidence-based responses to people who use violence. Accountability remains essential, and is most effective when combined with interventions that address contributing factors and support sustained behavioural change — always alongside appropriate risk assessment and victim safety planning.

16

Ensure behaviour-change programs are inclusive and evidence-tailored

Publicly funded behaviour-change and intervention programs should be available to all Australians who use violence, regardless of demographic status, and tailored to the diverse pathways, motivations and risk profiles that current evidence shows exist among people who use violence.

People who use family, domestic and sexual violence are not a single, homogeneous group. A flexible, evidence-based approach — supported by continued research into pathways to violence and by coordination across justice, health and mental health systems — is more likely to reduce reoffending than reliance on a single intervention model.

Consultation Question 5

RECOVERY AND HEALING

What actions should be prioritised to improve recovery and healing for people affected by family, domestic and sexual violence?

Recovery and healing should remain central objectives of Australia's response. While immediate safety is the first priority, many victim-survivors require ongoing support to recover from trauma and restore their physical, emotional, social and economic wellbeing. Recovery is an individual journey, and services should be flexible enough to reflect that.

17

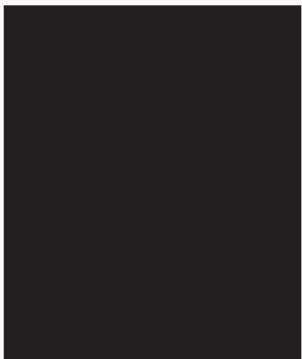
Improve access to recovery services based on individual need

Every victim-survivor should be able to access appropriate recovery support — including trauma-informed counselling, peer support, family-based interventions and culturally appropriate services — based on their individual circumstances, with public education used to reduce barriers that prevent timely help-seeking.

18

Fund further research into unmet need, suicide and long-term recovery

The Second Action Plan should fund further research into the relationship between unmet need in family, domestic and sexual violence responses and suicide, including for male victim-survivors, and should recognise recovery as a long-term process requiring coordinated support across health, housing, legal and financial systems.



“I was petrified to come home from work and would see her car in the drive and have to drive away and sit for an hour or so by myself to prepare for the likely barrage to come. I lived in terror walking on eggshells around her for nigh on 20 years.”

■ — in his own words

As set out in the One in Three Campaign's submission on the relationship between domestic, family and sexual violence and suicide,¹⁶ a substantial proportion of victim-survivors who die by suicide are male. This underscores the importance of ensuring every victim-survivor is recognised and supported before crises escalate, and of measuring recovery through longer-term outcomes such as stable housing, employment and financial security.

Consultation Question 6

ACCESS TO SUPPORT

How can the Second Action Plan improve access to support for people experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence?

Timely access to appropriate support is one of the most important determinants of safety and recovery. Improving access requires more than making services available: people must first recognise their experience as family, domestic or sexual violence, know where to seek help, and have confidence that support will be available when they ask for it.

19

Adopt a "no wrong door" model with explicit, inclusive communication

The Second Action Plan should ensure that initial contact with any appropriate service results in timely assessment, information and referral — a "no wrong door" system — and that publicly funded services clearly and visibly communicate that support is available to every victim-survivor regardless of sex or personal circumstances.

Victim-survivors face many barriers to seeking assistance, including fear, shame, financial dependence, language, disability, geographic isolation and uncertainty about whether services are intended for them. Reducing these barriers requires accessible information, inclusive service design, professional training and coordinated referral pathways — informed by the unmet-need research recommended under Question 2 (Recommendation 12).

20

Expand access for regional, rural, remote and other underserved communities

The Second Action Plan should continue to expand telehealth and other flexible delivery models to improve access for people in regional, rural and remote Australia, and ensure services remain accessible for people from culturally and linguistically diverse communities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, people with disability, older Australians, LGBTQIA+ people and men.

Conclusion

The One in Three Campaign welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the Second Action Plan. Australia has made significant progress in responding to family, domestic and sexual violence through sustained investment in prevention, frontline services, justice responses and recovery. The Second Action Plan is an opportunity to build on that progress.

The recommendations in this submission share a single underlying principle: Australia's response will be strongest when it is evidence-based, person-centred and genuinely inclusive of every Australian who experiences family, domestic or sexual violence. The gaps in recognition, data and services currently experienced by male victim-survivors are offered throughout this submission not as a competing claim on the Second Action Plan's attention, but as a clear and well-evidenced test case for whether that inclusiveness has yet been achieved.

The One in Three Campaign looks forward to working constructively with government, researchers, service providers and community organisations to support a response to family, domestic and sexual violence that is effective for everyone affected by it.



“I've put myself in my own prison because I don't want to have any interaction with society any more. I feel too vile, too dirty, because the mainstream of society says this kind of behaviour from a woman is OK.”

— in his own words

Notes

1. Mathews, B., Hegarty, K.L., MacMillan, H.L., Madzoska, M., Erskine, H.E., Pacella, R., Scott, J.G., Thomas, H., Meinck, F., Higgins, D., Lawrence, D.M., Haslam, D., Roetman, S., Malacova, E. & Cubitt, T. (2025). The prevalence of intimate partner violence in Australia: A national survey. The Medical Journal of Australia, pp. 1-9. <https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2025/222/9/prevalence-intimate-partner-violence-australia-national-survey>.
2. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2024). Recorded Crime – Victims. ABS. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/crime-and-justice/recorded-crime-victims/latest-release>
3. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2021-22). Personal Safety, Australia. ABS. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/crime-and-justice/personal-safety-australia/latest-release>

4. NSW Legislative Council, Standing Committee on Social Issues, Domestic Violence Trends and Issues in NSW, Report 46 (August 2012). <https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/lcdocs/inquiries/1687/120827%20Final%20report.pdf>
5. State of Victoria, Royal Commission into Family Violence: Report and Recommendations, Parl Paper No. 132 (2014–2016), Vol. V, Ch. 32 (Male victims). <http://rcfv.archive.royalcommission.vic.gov.au/MediaLibraries/RCFamilyViolence/Reports/Final/RCFV-Vol-V.pdf>
6. Senate Standing Committee on Finance and Public Administration, Domestic Violence in Australia (20 August 2015). https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Finance_and_Public_Administration/Domestic_Violence/Report
7. House of Representatives Standing Committee on Social Policy and Legal Affairs, Inquiry into family, domestic and sexual violence (2021). https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportrep/024577/toc_pdf/Inquiryintofamily,domesticandsexualviolence.pdf
8. House of Representatives Standing Committee on Social Policy and Legal Affairs, Inquiry into family, domestic and sexual violence (2021). https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportrep/024577/toc_pdf/Inquiryintofamily,domesticandsexualviolence.pdf
9. One in Three Campaign Submission to the SA Royal Commission into Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence, pp 7-12. <https://www.oneinthree.com.au/presentations/2024/8/27/1in3s-submission-to-the-royal-commission-into-domestic-family-and-sexual-violence-sa>
10. Stand Again, Submission to the Second Action Plan Consultation, National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2022-2032, June 2026. https://www.standagain.com.au/wp-content/uploads/go-x/u/0dc2d782-d40f-427a-887f-7c44547010a6/Stand-Again_Formal-Submission-to-Second-Action-Plan-Consultation_June-2026_Final.pdf
11. Victorian Government, MARAM Practice Guides: Guidance for professionals working with adults, p. 46: "A smaller number of heterosexual, cisgender men do experience violence from cisgender female intimate partners. Professionals should exercise caution when responding to family violence where this relationship dynamic is reported. There may be potential for perpetrators and victim survivors to be misidentified where male perpetrators report or present as a victim survivor, adopting a victim stance. Male perpetrators may adopt a victim stance generally, or in relation to their experience of violent resistance from a victim survivor. Men who experience violent resistance from victim survivors (violence that responds to their own ongoing use of family violence risk behaviours, such as coercive and controlling behaviours) are not victim survivors." https://content.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-07/MARAM%20practice%20guides_Guidance%20for%20professionals%20working%20with%20adults.pdf
12. Men who have experienced partner violence are 2 to 3 times more likely than women to have never told anybody about it, around 50% more likely to have never sought advice or support, almost 20% more likely to have not contacted police, and less than half as likely to have had a restraining order issued against the perpetrator. Sources available at <https://www.oneinthree.com.au/infographicrefs>

13. In 1997 the AIHW discontinued publication of data on the sex of child abuse perpetrators, one year after first publishing it (1996: 968 men, 1138 women). <https://aihw.gov.au/getmedia/0adb39d8-0f41-4323-8cc1-3b17c27495b6/cana95-6.pdf.aspx?inline=true>. A subsequent FOI request to all states and territories (only WA responded) found mothers again comprised the majority of reported child abusers in WA in 2007-08. The 2015 Children's Rights Report found children were the second most frequent victims of family and domestic homicide after intimate partners (NHMP data, 2002-2012), with women perpetrating 52% of family violence child murders. <https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/childrens-rights/publications/childrens-rights-report-2015>. AIHW's current national child protection reporting confirms this gap remains unfilled: Child Protection Australia 2023–24 (updated February 2026) reports substantiations by abuse type, and by the child's age, sex, Indigenous status, remoteness and socioeconomic area, but does not report the sex of the perpetrator. <https://aihw.gov.au/family-domestic-and-sexual-violence/responses-and-outcomes/child-protection>
14. Fitz-Gibbon, K., Meyer, S., Maher, J., & Roberts, S. (2022). Adolescent family violence in Australia: A national study of prevalence, history of childhood victimisation and impacts (Research report, 15/2022). ANROWS, Sydney. <https://anrows.org.au/publication/adolescent-family-violence-in-australia-a-national-study-of-prevalence-history-of-childhood-victimisation-and-impacts/>
15. National Crime Prevention (2001) found the most severe disruptions on all indicators occurred in households where both male-to-female and female-to-male violence was reported (two-way couple violence). <https://www.oneinthree.com.au/ypdv>
16. One in Three Campaign, Submission on the relationship between domestic, family and sexual violence and suicide (2026). <https://www.oneinthree.com.au/presentations/2026/2/22/inquiry-into-the-relationship-between-domestic-family-and-sexual-violence-and-suicide>