

Prevalence of sexual violence

FINDINGS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON WOMEN'S HEALTH



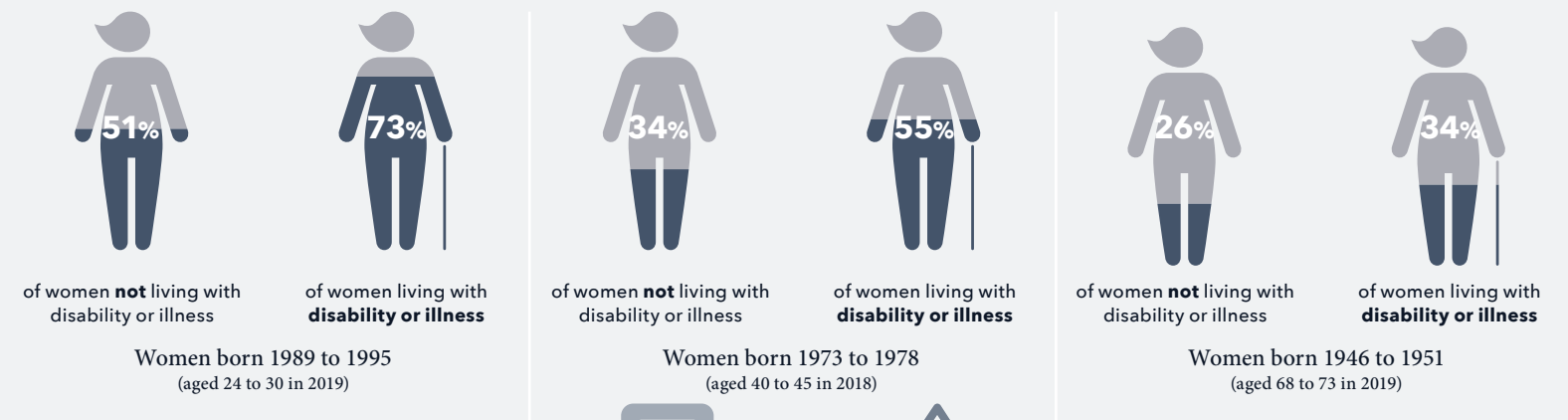
Prevalence of sexual violence: Priority populations

FINDINGS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

Women who identified as bisexual or exclusively/mainly lesbian were more likely to have reported sexual violence than those who identified as exclusively/mainly heterosexual



Women who had disability or illness were more likely to have reported experiencing sexual violence than those who did not have disability or illness



There were very few differences in the prevalence of sexual violence between women who lived in:



Sexual violence in childhood as a risk factor for other violence

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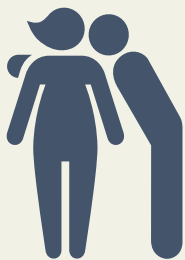
Women born 1989 to 1995 (aged 24 to 30 in 2019) and 1973 to 1978 (aged 40 to 45 in 2018) who had experienced sexual violence during childhood were



~50% more likely to have reported recent violence*

compared to those who had not experienced sexual violence during childhood

Women who had experienced sexual violence during childhood were



2x as likely to have reported recent sexual violence*



33 to 59% more likely to have reported recent domestic violence*

compared to those who had not experienced sexual violence during childhood

Women born 1989 to 1995 (aged 24 to 30 in 2019) and 1973 to 1978 (aged 40 to 45 in 2018) who had experienced sexual violence during childhood were



~60% more likely to have reported recent physical violence*



compared to those who had not experienced sexual violence during childhood

Lifetime sexual violence and economic factors

FINDINGS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

Women who had experienced sexual violence were **more likely to have not completed year 12** than those who had not experienced sexual violence



Women born 1989 to 1995 (aged 24 to 30 in 2019) who had experienced sexual violence were **63% more likely**

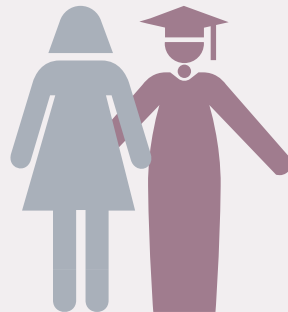


Women born 1973 to 1978 (aged 40 to 45 in 2018) who had experienced sexual violence were **46% more likely**

to have not completed year 12 than those who had not experienced sexual violence

Experiences of sexual violence were associated with obtaining education beyond year 12, however, this relationship differed by age group:

Women born 1989 to 1995 (aged 24 to 30 in 2019) who had experienced sexual violence were **34% less likely**



Women born 1946 to 1951 (aged 68 to 73 in 2019) who had experienced sexual violence were **33% more likely**

to have obtained a qualification beyond Year 12 than those who had not experienced sexual violence

Across all cohorts, women who had experienced sexual violence were

30 to 45% more likely

to report high financial stress*

compared to those who had not experienced sexual violence



* Risk ratios varied for women born 1989 to 1995, 1973 to 1978, and 1946 to 1951.

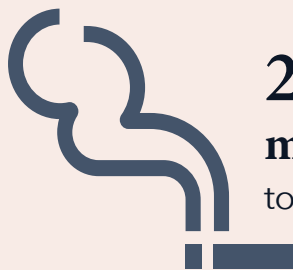
Sexual violence and health behaviours

FINDINGS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

Women born 1989 to 1995 (aged 24 to 30 in 2019), 1973 to 1978 (aged 40 to 45 in 2018), and 1946 to 1951 (aged 68 to 73 in 2019) who had experienced sexual violence were **16 to 73% more likely to engage in high-risk alcohol consumption*** compared to those who had not experienced sexual violence



Women born 1989 to 1995 (aged 24 to 30 in 2019) and 1973 to 1978 (aged 40 to 45 in 2018) who had experienced sexual violence were



26 to 60% more likely to be **current smokers**



~30% more likely to have recently used **illicit drugs***



~3% less likely to report high levels of **physical activity***



~15% more likely to be **obese** (BMI \geq 30 kg/m²)*

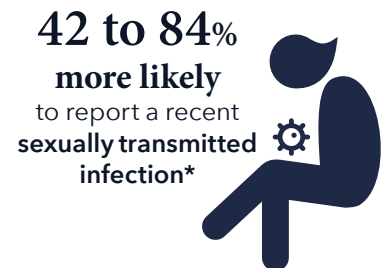
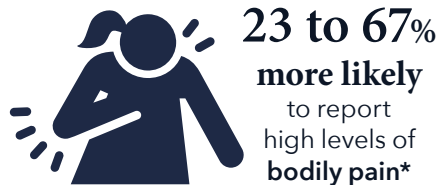
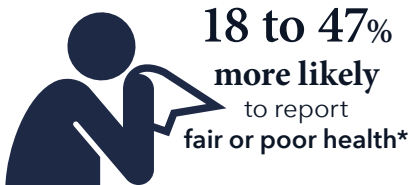
compared to those who had not experienced sexual violence

* Risk ratios varied for women born 1989 to 1995, 1973 to 1978, and 1946 to 1951.

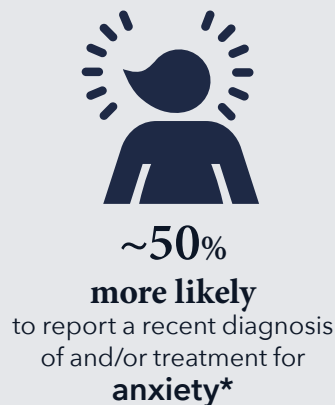
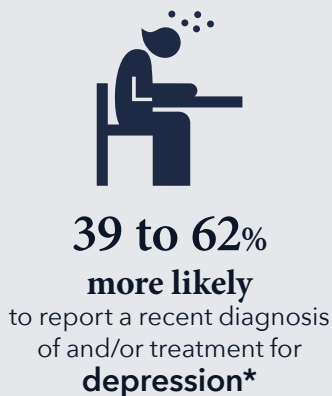
Sexual violence and health

FINDINGS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

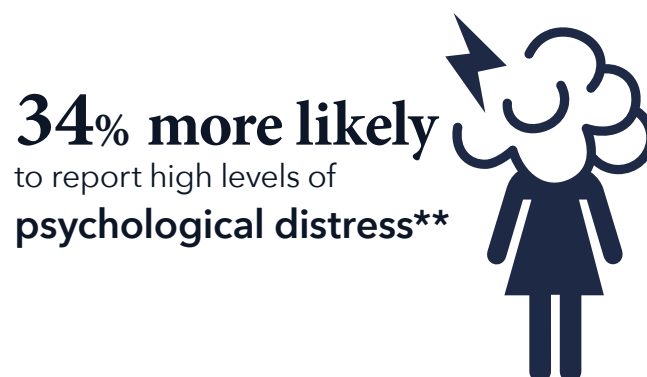
Compared to those who had not experienced sexual violence,
women who had experienced sexual violence were:



Compared to those who had not experienced sexual violence,
women who had experienced sexual violence were:



Compared to those who had not experienced sexual violence,
women born 1989 to 1995 who had experienced sexual violence were:



* Risk ratios varied for women born 1989 to 1995, 1973 to 1978, and 1946 to 1951.
** Psychological distress was only measured in the 1989 to 1995 cohort

Sexual violence and health services

FINDINGS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

The predicted average annual costs* for women who had experienced sexual violence were higher

than the predicted average annual costs for those who had not experienced sexual violence:

\$268 higher

for women born 1989 to 1995
(aged 24 to 30 in 2019)
2018–2019 financial year



\$85 higher

for women born 1973 to 1978
(aged 40 to 45 in 2018)
2017–2018 financial year

The predicted average annual costs for non-referred consultations were higher for women who had experienced sexual violence

than those who had not experienced sexual violence:

\$88

higher predicted average annual costs for non-referred consultations for women born 1989 to 1995 (aged 24 to 30 in 2019) 2018–2019 financial year

\$36

higher predicted average annual costs for non-referred consultations for women born 1973 to 1978 (aged 40 to 45 in 2019) 2017–2018 financial year

\$26

higher predicted average annual costs for non-referred consultations for women born 1946 to 1951 (aged 68 to 73 in 2019) 2018–2019 financial year



Women born 1973 to 1978 were

11% more likely

to report **poor satisfaction with GP services** if they had experienced sexual violence compared to women who had not reported sexual violence

* Government-subsidised Medicare costs.

** Satisfaction with GP services was not measured longitudinally for women born 1989 to 1995 and 1946 to 1951.

Wellbeing among women who have experienced sexual violence

FINDINGS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

Factors that reduced the likelihood of good general health and good mental health among women who had experienced sexual violence:



Sexual violence during childhood



Recent non-sexual violence



Difficulty managing on available income



High alcohol consumption



Current smoking



Obesity

Factors that were associated with good general health and good mental health among women who had experienced sexual violence:



Physical activity



Emotional support and guidance*



Affection and social interaction*



Tangible or physical assistance (mental health only)

Women born 1989 to 1995 (aged 24 to 30 in 2019) and 1946 to 1951 (aged 68 to 73 in 2019)

who had experienced sexual violence were

9 to 17% more likely to report an improvement in mental health

if they had reported a mental health consultation in the last 12 months, compared to women who had not reported a mental health consultation in the last 12 months**



* Associations between good general health and emotional support and guidance and affection and social interaction were found for women born 1973 to 1978 and 1946 to 1951 only.

** Risk ratios varied for women born 1989 to 1995, 1973 to 1978, and 1946 to 1951.