

# Violence against young people with disability in Australia

## In Australia, young people with disability report high rates of violence\*

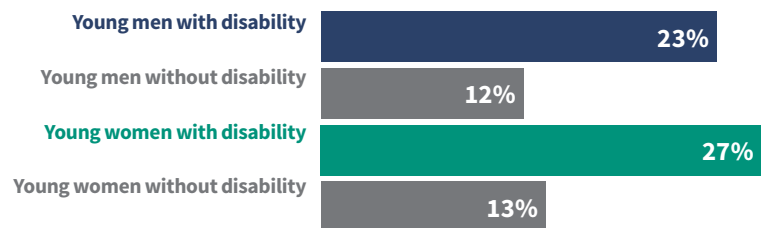
This fact sheet is part of a series on violence against people with disability in Australia and is based on current data for men and women. For the purpose of this fact sheet, young people are defined as being those aged 18-29 years. Data were sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Personal Safety Survey 2016 where people reported on their experience of violence in the last 12 months. We recognise that not all people with disability are represented in the survey and that rates of violence are under-reported.

### KEY FACTS

**Young people with disability** are twice as likely to report experiencing violence in the last 12 months compared to **young people without disability**.



### Violence against young people with disability by gender



### DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE

#### STALKING AND HARASSMENT

**Young people with disability** who reported stalking and harassment, compared to **young people without disability** in the last 12 months.



#### Stalking and harassment and young people by gender



\*Violence includes physical or sexual violence, emotional abuse, intimate partner violence, stalking and/or harassment.

## INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE\*\*

Young people with disability are three times as likely to report violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months compared to young people without disability.



### Intimate partner violence and young people by gender



## SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Young people with disability who reported sexual violence in the last 12 months.



### Sexual violence against young women

Young women with disability are twice as likely than young women without disability to experience sexual violence.



## PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Young people with disability who reported physical violence in the last 12 months.



### Physical violence and young people by gender



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## DATA ON DISABILITY AND VIOLENCE

Violence against people with disability is a significant human rights violation. We acknowledge the strength and resilience of young people with disability who have survived violence. We thank those who have disclosed their experiences for making this work possible.

The Personal Safety Survey does not provide support for people who need assistance to complete the survey. It does not survey group home settings, therefore does not represent the experiences of all people with disability.

We report on recent experiences of violence (last 12 months) which provide an indication of recent experiences of violence.

While gender is non binary, the data sources we refer to define people as men or women and we have reflected that in our findings.

In the data, reported experience of violence refers to an occurrence or threat and includes violence perpetrated by persons both known (current or former partner or family member) and unknown.

**\*\*** Intimate partner violence comprises sexual assault, sexual threat, physical assault, and physical threat by a current or previous partner with whom the respondent lived, or current or former boyfriend, girlfriend, or date with whom the respondent did not live.

**^** These estimates are based on small numbers and should be interpreted with caution.

For more information on how disability is collected in the survey, see: <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4906.0.55.003main+features122016>

## FURTHER INFORMATION

This fact sheet was produced by the team at the Centre of Research Excellence in Disability and Health (CRE-DH) and funded by the Melbourne Disability Institute.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2017. Microdata: Personal Safety, Australia, 2016. ABS cat. No. 4906.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS. CRE-DH analysis of DataLab. Note: Figures are rounded.

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