

**Submission
No 2**

COERCIVE CONTROL IN DOMESTIC RELATIONSHIPS

Name: Professor Patricia Eastal

Date Received: 4 January 2021

Submission by Emeritus Professor Patricia Easteal AM
Owner and Principal Consultant, [Legal Light Bulbs](#)
4 January 2021

This submission is based on almost 30 years of research in Australia on violence against women including coercive control, interpersonal sexual violence, battered women who kill, media portrayal of violence against women, sexual assault and the law, doctors' attitudes about domestic violence (DV), homicide between adult sexual intimates, domestic violence among migrants in Australia and studies of how other intersectional factors such as Aboriginality may affect victims' and defendants' access to justice.

Over the years, I have interviewed and surveyed many survivors of DV, victims of rape, health practitioners, counsellors and legal practitioners. Most of my books and over 160 academic journal articles and chapters are evidence of my legal research on family violence, family law, self-defence, provocation, diminished responsibility and sexual assault law reform. See attached list of publications, which also shows that I have been active in consultant research projects on violence against women. My research activities have translated into being an invited public speaker and educator on battered women who kill, DV and sexual assault to a variety of over 150 forum. My publications have also been cited in Court matters such as *R v TP* [2018] NSWSC 369. Also recently, Hopkins, Carline and Easteal, "Equal Consideration and Informed Imagining: Recognising and Responding to the Lived Experiences of Abused Women Who Kill" [2018] 41 *Melbourne University Law Review* 1201 is cited in *R v Cahill* (No. 4) [2018] NSWSC 1896.

In addition, my specialised knowledge has been recognised in the following ways:

- *Member, Order of Australia* (2010) 'for service to the community, education and the law through promoting awareness and understanding of violence against women, discrimination and access to justice for minority groups.'
- *Awarded ACT Australian of the Year for 2010*. The award reads:
Dr Patricia Easteal has made an outstanding contribution to the advancement of human rights and justice in Australia. Her research, writing, teaching and advocacy has had a powerful impact on law reform and policy, especially in the area of violence against women.
- *Finalist, Australian Human Rights Commission, Individual Community Award* (2012) awarded to a person with a track record in promoting and advancing human rights in the Australian community on a not-for-profit basis.

Why am I making this submission?

From what I have found over these many years of research, I am convinced that family abuse is complex and often difficult for those who have neither experienced it nor worked in a related field to understand. It is clear to me that, holistically, each controlling behaviour is part of a pattern of coercive control or FV. And, as I show later in this document, it is that holistic context of FV/coercive control plus the individual manifestations that affect its victims. Most survivors I have spoken to over the years found non-physical control to be more injurious over time given its more subtle and longer lasting nature. However, a major consequence of the inability to truly conceptualise the family violence dynamic is that the criminal justice system and the community tend to graduate violence to the point of not recognising the seriousness of non-physical domestic violence either within criminal law, protection order legislation or in family law. As a further consequence, both victims' inability to leave the violent home and, the fact that many of those who do, return can be hard to comprehend.

In the following sections of the submission, I describe an holistic view of coercive control. I do this because over the past three decades, although Australian governments have tried to more effectively protect the victims of family violence, the effect has been limited. The domestic homicide rate- the tip of the DV iceberg – remains the same as when I wrote *Killing the Beloved* in 1993. Such deaths of women and children represent the failure of our governments and communities to understand the gravity of every manifestation of coercive control and the numerous warning signs – many that are non-physical- that precede these tragedies.

Dynamics and Manifestations of Abuse¹,

The battered woman’s ‘reality’ of what she is experiencing is not about a single strike; such a perspective is non-inclusive of her reality. Any one ‘incident’ is in actuality just a small part of a complex pattern of control and cannot be adequately understood nor its gravity measured in isolation from that background. At the core of the coercive control cycle is disempowerment and degradation. The person at the centre has been referred to in the literature as Jekyll and Hyde DV perpetrator personality and behaviour. Also, it may refer to how they behave towards their victim – how they may switch between punishing and comforting.²

Control or the need to exert power is at the core of the picture of domestic abuse. It manifests in a variety of ways, including many forms of coercive control. Further, all types of domestic violence/coercive control behaviours are generally not one-off but get more serious over time.

Acts of control may begin or become exacerbated post-separation. It is well documented that the time of leaving a relationship can be one of the most dangerous for women. All manifestations discussed below may be triggered or heightened. In addition, as discussed below, other types of coercive control may be added to the abuser’s repertoire.

The dynamics of each sign of coercive control is commonly slow, insidious and isolating, often punctuated by periods of remorse and promises that it won’t happen again. It is erratic with no logical cause. The cycle is repeated over and over with the violence increasing in degree over time. The stages do not proceed at any set pace. They vary over time within a relationship and among different couples.

The composition of the abuse also varies. In addition, there is usually no warning that the escalation stage is about to occur. A precipitating incident may involve a seemingly minor incident such as the woman’s failure to have the correct condiment on the table with dinner.

To the outside world, the relationship may appear to be normal. The “Don’t talk” rule of violent and dysfunctional families means that the abuses are often kept as a secret. These households are facades to the outside world.

1 This part of the submission is drawn in part from my research including the following three books: Anna Carline and Patricia Easta (2014) *Shades of Grey: Domestic and Sexual Violence Against Women – Law Reform and Society*, Routledge, London; Patricia Easta (2001) *Less than Equal: Women and the Australian Legal System*, Butterworths, Sydney; Patricia Easta and Louise McOrmond-Plummer (2006) *Real Rape, Real Pain: Help for Women Sexually Assaulted by Male Partners*, Hybrid, Melbourne.

2 Eve Lundgren (1995) *Feminist Theory and Violent Empiricism*, Aldershot, UK.

Physical Abuse

There are many types of physical violence aside from slapping, punching and kicking that most of us equate with domestic violence. These acts include: pushing, being held against her will, biting, choking, being hit while pregnant, being sat on, shoving, grabbing, hair pulling, pinning against a wall, banging head on wall, burning and many more.

Breaking (and/or throwing) furniture, doors, crockery or other items and punching holes through walls are physically violent and threatening acts that are not uncommon with family violence. Damaging objects is controlling and results in hurt and/or fear.

As with other types of violence, these behaviours may become normalized and the victim unable to see them or name them as violence.

Sexual Violence (IPSV)

The risk factors for IPSV include:

- Being physically abused
- Being pregnant
- Being ill or recently discharged from the hospital
- Attempting to leave a partner
- Being separated or divorced³

This list shows clearly that there is a connection between vulnerability of the victim and coercion by the abuser. Sexual assault becomes a means of reinforcing the abuser's power over his partner.

As with the physical abuses, victims become hyper-vigilant and acutely sensitive to paralinguistic cues that violence is likely. As a victim of coercive control violence, and ultimately IPSV, the victim's apparent 'consent' may likely be the result of fear in what could occur if she does not acquiesce. If there has been physical abuse, a certain look or the raising of a hand and the woman's shut down mechanism may be triggered.

With IPSV, women may experience a combination of social coercion, interpersonal coercion, threat of physical force, and physical force coercion. The nature of the coercion may change over the course of the relationship, in the context of changing abuse patterns.

Emotional Abuse

Aside from physically violent behaviours, a fairly continuous manifestation of abuse is the emotional or psychological offensive of belittlement and humiliation. These acts include verbal put downs that denigrate her appearance, behaviour, and the essence of her identity. The violent man tells the victim that his behaviour is her fault: for instance, if she were a better person/partner/mother, he would not have to treat her in this way.

Post-separation emotional/verbal coercive control is common particularly in social media and e-communication. Social media is increasingly being seen as necessary to include on family violence Orders as a space requiring protection from these controlling behaviours. Such technology-facilitated abuse has become an increasing weapon in the perpetrator's arsenal.

³ Discussed by Raquel Bergen in *Marital Rape: New Research and Directions* (2006).

The perpetrator may use the legal system and other “systems” to control the woman. One US study found that a type of post-separation abuse included ex-husbands who might repeatedly and falsely report the mother to Child Protective Services.⁴

The objective of a perpetrator’s emotional coercive control behaviours is to cause his victim to feel self-hatred and disempowered, with no sense of control over her life.

Mental Abuse

Mental abuse is similar to emotional abuse; however with this type of control, the batterer plays with the victim’s mind as well as her emotions. In healthy relationships, differences of opinion are allowed and respected. With mental abuse, there are two ways to think: the abuser’s way or the wrong way. He responds contemptuously to all of his victim’s opinions and invalidates her perspective. What *she* knows has no value.

Mental abusers lie to distort or manipulate the victims’ perceptions. He may play “mind games”; for example, denying that something happened even when the woman knows that it did occur. This is a form of gaslighting: telling her that she’s crazy for continuing to maintain what she knows to be true.

Social Control

Social control may be another common manifestation of coercive control. Initially flattering – “I want you all to myself”- it may evolve into extreme possessiveness and control over whom the woman speaks to and socializes with.

It is not uncommon for the battering victim to become increasingly isolated from family and friends. She may continue to see them but as she usually does not disclose about the coercive control, there is an emotional isolation.

Survivors report being monitored by their partner before the relationship ended. Increasingly technology is being used for this purpose.

Economic or Financial Abuse

Some abusive men adopt the creed that “money is power.” They may hold socially conservative ideas about the male partner being entitled to control finances.

Money may be withheld. And any income or resources that the woman brings in may be controlled. Also, she may be expected to help out in the family business for neither wages nor recognition as an equal.

This type of abuse, like the others, may take place post-separation. One example is when the batterer withholding or reducing child support. This is particularly relevant when the payer is self-employed or paid as on a contract basis and is able to manipulate income figures. As the Women’s Legal Services Australia in a submission to a Parliamentary Inquiry concluded, ... child support ‘can often be a conduit for perpetrators to continue their abuse.’⁵

4 April M. Zeoli, Echo A. Rivera, Cris M. Sullivan, and Sheryl Kubiak, (2013) ‘Post-Separation Abuse of Women and their Children: Boundary-setting and Family Court Utilization among Victimized Mothers’ *J Fam Violence*. 28(6): 547–560.

5 See http://www.wlsa.org.au/submissions/parliamentary_inquiry_into_the_child_support_program

Abuse of the Children

Aside from children experiencing witnessing as a harm, it is estimated that more than half of violent partners also directly target the children in the family. The abuse of the children is another form of control used by the perpetrator to establish and maintain dominance.

Post-separation, children may be used as pawns to exert control over the mother. This can be done in a myriad of ways either by the batterer subtly manipulating the child(ren) or more overtly encouraging the child to denigrate her/his mother or by the one parent indirectly and directly contributing to the child(ren) being afraid of or uncomfortable with the other parent. The parent at the receiving end of the child(ren)'s anxious feelings and negative behaviour loses control in their relationship with their child.

Other Post-Separation Manifestations of Control

These are a series of one or more specific actions, directed at, and designed to frighten women post-separation.

Controlling behaviours can be 'indirect, subtle and psychologically traumatic, involving threats of harm, humiliation and insults, and financial or legal abuse.' Family violence is often characterised by one party attempting to control the other party and stalking by one party attempting to have contact with the other against their wishes.⁶

These actions are intended to maintain contact with or exercise power and control over another person. For example, the stalker may follow the victim, keep the person under surveillance, send letters, emails or telephone or use social media, damage property or leave material where it is likely to be found by the victim.

It is the essence of "domestic" stalking that threats are often not explicitly stated but instead may be implicit in the nature and repetition of the harassment. Being watched and followed can serve to evoke fear and terror in the victim. Indeed, in the context of an abusive relationship, many seemingly innocent acts such as the sending of flowers and "love letters" become endowed with ominous meaning.⁷ Social media is reported to be used as a means of humiliating, denigrating and isolating survivors.

The Family Court may be another site for the exercise of coercive control through vexatious litigation. Recent research suggests that 'vexatious litigants may share similar characteristics with domestic violence offenders, namely coercion and control.' Exerting coercive control may include repetitively instigating proceedings, trying to take control during already existing proceedings, applying for access to children, property and pets, and refusing to mediate, thereby accumulating court costs.⁸

Effects of Coercive Control

FV/coercive control commonly affects the victim in certain ways, which are described next. These are consequences of the specific dynamics and manifestations of FV outlined above. Understanding that all manifestations do affect victims is essential and helps to explain some

6 Emma Fitch and Patricia Eastal (2017) 'Vexatious Litigation in Family Law and Coercive Control: Ways to Improve Legal Remedies and Better Protect the Victims,' *Family Law Review*, 7, 103-115.

7 Amanda Pearce and Patricia Eastal (1999) The 'Domestic' in Stalking: Police and the Law in the ACT. *The Alternative Law Journal* 24(4): 165-169, 174.

8 Emma Fitch and Patricia Eastal (2017) 'Vexatious Litigation in Family Law and Coercive Control: Ways to Improve Legal Remedies and Better Protect the Victims,' *Family Law Review*, 7, at p 103.

victim behaviours such as returning to the violent home, not disclosing the abuses and self-preservation action.

Fear

As the coercive control behaviours escalate, its effects change and increase in intensity. Anxiety and discomfort slowly transition to fear. Due to the unpredictable nature of the violence discussed above, victims are extremely fearful, not knowing what will trigger abusive behaviour.

Fear may contribute to returning to the marital residence – such reconciliations are not uncommon with coercive control. The increasing isolation from potential support pathways and inability to discuss what is happening may mean that the battered woman/survivor of coercive control sees no way of staying safe.

Self-Blame and Low Self-Trust

According to the National Domestic and Family Violence Bench Book, emotional abuse has particular impacts on its targets:⁹

Past perceptions of emotional or psychological abuse as having fewer, less severe and more transient consequences than physical violence have been superseded by a growing understanding of its impacts on victims including increased rates of serious or chronic illness, disability or impairment, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, misuse of alcohol and drugs, dysfunctional parenting and long-term low self-esteem.

Indeed, the survivors I have talked to for various research projects and volunteer positions over the past 25 years (over 1000) agree that the effects of emotional violence are far deeper and damaging than physical injuries. As explained by a survivor in Easteal 2001:¹⁰

Women once bruised and broken. But the bruises heal, the bones mend...don't they? Maybe...those that you see... What about the bruises inside? The broken confidence, the lack of esteem, the degradation of self? The guilt? The shame! The lack, complete and total, of trust? What about the loss of belief in oneself - as a worthwhile human being? The wounds the world can't see...Are the wounds most devastating, the wounds most destructive

Accordingly, survivors of coercive control do not trust themselves.

The person living with family violence may experience a dwindling sense of self—of personhood. Because they have kept silent and because the person perpetrating the violence has repeatedly told them that the violence is their fault, they may feel shame and guilt having internalised this blaming.

Lack of self-trust can be exacerbated by mental and emotional abuse such as gaslighting, by which an abusive partner breaks down the woman's ability to trust her own "reality", which makes her 'more vulnerable to the effects of abuse, making it more difficult to leave the abusive relationship.'¹¹

9 <http://dfvbenchbook.aija.org.au/contents>

10 Patricia Easteal (2001) *Less than Equal: Women and the Australian Legal System*, Butterworths, Sydney.

11 National Domestic Violence Hotline (ND) A Deeper Look into Gaslighting < <https://www.thehotline.org/resources/a-deeper-look-into-gaslighting/> >

Feelings of Powerlessness

Powerlessness is a normal response to the abnormal experience of coercive control.

The cost of the erosion self is a feeling of relative weakness and subjugation, which may deter victims from leaving the violent relationship and from help-seeking. Feeling powerless makes disclosure problematic. Women are often afraid to mention IPV and IPSV because of issues fear of retaliation by abusive (ex) partners. In fact, for those raped by current or ex-partners, ‘fear of the perpetrator’ is the most common explanation provided for not reporting.

The woman victimised by coercive control may develop a psychological condition labelled by some psychologists as learned helplessness. This is a type of post-traumatic stress disorder, which involves marked low self-esteem and high levels of dependency and passivity.

Walking on Eggshells

This type of behaviour is characteristic of victims of coercive control. It is a survival mechanism.

Emotionally Cut off

As a consequence of both being isolated and of the “Don’t talk rule”, many victims of coercive control, became emotionally cut off from others.

Hyper-Vigilance (Post-separation)

Victims of coercive control may become hyper-vigilant and extremely sensitised to possible triggers and/or signs that violence is imminent.

The effects of experiencing the different types of coercive control family abuse therefore include becoming constantly vigilant against the ever present but erratic threat of violence and control. Similar to a hostage, danger seems to be a constant and potentially imminent.

Post separation, stalking and the perpetrator’s misuse of the legal system may contribute to the survivors’ feelings of being trapped and paralysed.

Denial and Minimising and Non-Disclosure

The normalisation of abusive behaviour may contribute to victims’ denial. Many women do not identify behaviours as controlling until they are out of the relationship. A further factor that affects the behaviours of a victim of coercive control such as preventing disclosure is the victim’s normalising and minimising of what is occurring.

For the survivor of emotional, and/or physical, financial and sexual abuses, what would seem like a bizarre life to one on the outside becomes normalcy for those who live within the cycle of violence. Violence becomes so normative that its victims may trivialise or normalise it to the point of invisibility. The bizarre becomes normal. Narrow definitions of violence and the power of words to construct reality may help to obscure the violence from the victim’s own vision. This contributes to the woman remaining or returning to the violent relationship.

Women are often afraid to mention IPV and IPSV as they are afraid of retaliation by abusive (ex) partners. Fear of violence or revenge has been found as the most common explanation provided for not reporting.¹²

¹² See for instance Emma Birdsey and Lucy Snowball (2013) Reporting Violence to Police: A survey of victims attending domestic violence services, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

In addition to fear, disclosure by family violence victims is low as the psychological effects of coercive control may impede help-seeking. For instance, denial discussed above can affect a woman's ability to seek help. And a further factor non-conducive to disclosure is the victim's normalising and minimising of what is occurring.

The increasing isolation from potential support pathways and inability to discuss what is happening may mean that the victim of coercive control sees no way of staying safe. If they have become socially isolated from friends and family, informal disclosures to them may also be problematic.

Being a choice-maker is a challenge for someone whose self-esteem has been diminished. The victim internalizes the blame that the perpetrator is likely to have included in his abusive litany, which further erodes her sense of self. Feelings of relative weakness, subjugation, and powerlessness make disclosure problematic.

Additionally, there is the added variable of how one's disclosure has been treated in the past. For example, if a person's trust in a professional or someone to whom they have disclosed is breached, they may be further silenced. Inadequate professional responses also make a person less likely to disclose to another person. An example: one woman disclosed to her doctor that she had been waking up to her husband sexually assaulting her. The doctor's opinion was that wake-up sex is "sexy" and that the woman should appreciate it as such.¹³

Service providers' and friends' responses do not need to be verbal to be harmful. Changing the subject, silence or refusing to recognize coercive control as an issue at all can be damaging. If this occurs once, it makes disclosure to another person more problematic.

Contacting the police can be even more problematic than disclosing to a health practitioner, family or friend. We can only speculate about what percentage of coercive control survivors report as we can only estimate the actual prevalence of family violence.¹⁴ We do know that even of those women who sought help from a domestic violence service, only half made a report to the police.¹⁵

It is not surprising that when a victim does finally disclose or report, there is frequently a delay, which can be days, months and even years after she first experiences DV. For instance, 58% of women who experienced sexual assault by a current or ex-partner had never reported the incident to police and 24% had never sought advice or support.¹⁶ Further, the combination of shame, secrecy, denial, isolation, fear and lack of trust in oneself and in others discussed above contribute to a low proportion reporting to the police. Some women who have sought help from police have reported receiving treatment ranging from ignorance to apathy. This can

¹³ Louise McOrmond-Plummer, Patricia Easteal and Jennifer Levy-Peck (eds) (2014) *Intimate Partner Sexual Violence: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Survivor Support and System Change* Jessica Kingsley Publishers, London at p 21.

¹⁴ An 'educated' estimate would be between 20% and 25%.

¹⁵ Emma Birdsey and Lucy Snowball (2013) *Reporting Violence to Police: A survey of victims attending domestic violence services*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

¹⁶ See Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety ANROWS (2014) *Violence Against Women: Key Statistics* <<http://anrows.org.au/publications/fast-facts/violence-against-women-key-statistics>>.

be a factor in reluctance to report subsequently. The type of response may correlate with the manifestation of coercive control being reported.

Conclusion

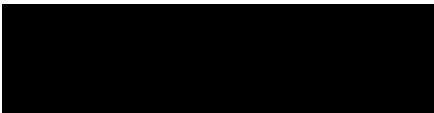
I strongly believe that it is necessary for the manifestations, dynamics and effects of coercive control to be understood by governments and community and integrated into all relevant legal frameworks. Tragically many of the individual types of coercive control are not understood by the community and legal systems as serious.

And there is a lack of recognition concerning how each manifestation is part of the whole: family violence is a complex and intricate dynamic. Further, the non-physical types of control are very common and, as noted above, may have longer-term effects of the victims and their children. However, the legal response comes holistically from a community contextual lens of family violence that prioritises and gradates physical violence. Many agencies and criminal justice workers neither understand how non-physical coercive control manifests nor the nature of its destructive effects on survivors.

For example, survivors have reported to me that the current definition of FV is too narrow. Some suggest (and I agree) that a broader definition in, for example, civil legislation, might help to ensure implementation that more closely mirrored the legislation. If the family violence legislation does not specifically name certain actions such as technological abuse as breaching offences, or there is a narrow understanding of the extensive range of behaviours, which can in fact constitute such control, then police may be reluctant to act although for the survivor, these actions may be forming part of a pattern of keeping her under the perpetrator's thumb.

Therefore, whilst I support the objective of criminalising non-physical coercive control, it is my opinion that, wherever possible, instead of differentiating the non-physical from physical violence, legal systems -substantively and procedurally – should broaden the definition and examples of family violence (or domestic violence) to include all manifestations of coercive control. Expanding legislative definitions wherever possible (and examples provided) will act hopefully to ensure recognition both of the victims' gradation of injury and how each manifestation of coercive control is part of the bigger picture of family violence.

There is an urgent need for increased understanding and reform. I hope that this submission proves useful to the Joint Select Committee in effecting such changes.



PROF PATRICIA EASTEAL AM, PhD PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

(VAW indicated with *)

AUTHORED BOOKS

- *8. Simon Bronitt and Patricia Easteal (2018) *Rape Law in Context: Contesting the Scales of Injustice*. Federation Press, Sydney.
- *7. Anna Carline and **Patricia Easteal** (2014) *Domestic and Sexual Violence Against Women – Law Reform and Society: Shades of Grey*. Routledge, London, 271.
- *6. **Patricia Easteal** and Louise McOrmond-Plummer (2006) *Real Rape, Real Pain: Help for Women Sexually Assaulted by Male Partners*, Hybrid, Melbourne, xviii+345.
- *5. **Patricia Easteal** (2001) *Less than Equal: Women and the Australian Legal System*, Butterworths, Sydney. xiii + 254.
- *4. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) *Shattered Dreams, Marital Violence Against Women: The Overseas-born in Australia*, Bureau of Immigration and Multicultural Population Research, Melbourne. xviii + 201.
- *3. **Patricia Easteal** (1994) *Voices of the Survivors*, Spinifex Press, Melbourne. ix + 262.
- *2. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) *Killing the Beloved: Homicide between Adult Sexual Intimates*, Australian Institute of Criminology. xv + 198.
1. **Patricia Easteal** (1992) *The Forgotten Few: Migrant Women in Australian Prisons*. Bureau of Immigration Research, AGPS, Canberra. xvii + 126.

EDITED BOOKS

- *7. Louise McOrmond-Plummer, Jennifer Levy-Peck and Patricia Easteal (eds) (2017) *A Multidisciplinary Approach to Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: Prevention, Recognition and Intervention* Routledge, UK
<https://www.routledge.com/Perpetrators-of-Intimate-Partner-Sexual-Violence-A-Multidisciplinary-Approach/McOrmond-Plummer-Levy-Peck-Easteal/p/book/9781138910454>
- *6. Louise McOrmond-Plummer, **Patricia Easteal** and Jennifer Levy-Peck (eds) (2014) *Intimate Partner Sexual Violence: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Survivor Support and System Change* Jessica Kingsley Publishers, London, 336 pages.
5. **Patricia Easteal** (ed) (2013) *Justice Connections* Cambridge Scholars Press, UK, xiv + 309.
- *4. **Patricia Easteal** (ed) (2010) *Women and the Law in Australia*, LexisNexis, Sydney, xlvi+538.
- *3. **Patricia Easteal** (ed) (1998) *Balancing the Scales: Rape, Law Reform and Australian Culture*, Federation Press, Sydney. xxi + 226.
- *2. **Patricia Easteal** (ed) (1993) *Without Consent: Rape Conference Proceedings*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra. ix + 412.
- *1. **Patricia Easteal** and McKillop, S. (eds.) (1993) *Women and the Law Conference Proceedings*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra. vii + 273.

PUBLISHED REPORTS

- *8. Georgina Sutherland, Angus McCormack, Jane Pikris, Cathy Vaughan, Michelle Dunne-Breen Patricia Easteal, and Kate Holland (2016) *Horizons: Media representations of violence against women and their children Final Horizons Report*, Sydney, ANROWS http://media.aomx.com/anrows.org.au/final/H3_2.2_Media_WEB.pdf
- *7. Georgina Sutherland, Angus McCormack, Jane Pikris, **Patricia Easteal**, Kate Holland and Cathy Vaughan (2015) *Media representations of violence against women and their children: ANROWS State of knowledge paper Landscapes Issue 15*.
<https://www.ourwatch.org.au/getmedia/339a9055-16fb-4d57-8cb3-3d2a2f9c5fa1/Media-representations-of-violence-against-women-state-knowledge-paper.pdf.aspx>
6. **Patricia Easteal** (2003) *ACTCOSS: Building Bridges for 40 Years*, ACTCOSS, Canberra, v + 129.
- *5. Mugford, Jane, **Patricia Easteal** and Anne Edwards (1993) *ACT Domestic Violence Research: Report to the ACT Community Law Reform Committee*, ACT Attorney General's Department, Canberra, xiii + 279
4. **Patricia Easteal** (1991) *Crime Prevention and Public Transportation*. Crime Prevention Series, Australian Institute of Criminology. viii + 75.
3. **Patricia Easteal** (1990) *Forensic DNA Profiling: The Need for Australian Databases*. Report for Attorney General's Department and the Australian Police Ministers Council. x + 197.
2. Jane Mugford, Susan Pinto, **Patricia Easteal**, Ivan Potas, Aidan Vining and Paul Wilson (1989) *The Future of Immigration Detention Centres in Australia*. Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra. xi + 127.
1. **Patricia Easteal** (1989) *Vietnamese Refugees in Australia: Crime Rates of Minors and Youths in New South Wales*. Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra. xiv + 46.

ACADEMIC JOURNAL ARTICLES

- *124. James Drury and Patricia Easteal. *Fathers' Allegations of Mental Health and Mothers' Allegations of Coercive Control: Nexuses and Outcomes in Family Law* (Accepted *Australian Journal of Family Law*, subject to revision.
- *123. **Patricia Easteal**, Lorana Bartels and Shannon Dodd, *Professional Stakeholders' Views of the Family Violence Act 2016 (ACT): has law reform achieved its primary aims?* Accepted *Monash Law Review* subject to revision
- *122. Emma Roff and **Patricia Easteal**, *Engaging with the Victims' Reality of Domestic Violence: A Discourse Analysis of Judicial Understanding of Survivor-Perpetrated Homicides*, Accepted *Monash Law Review* subject to revision
121. **Patricia Easteal**, Lorana Bartels and Shannon Dodd, *Do Survivors Feel Protected by Family Violence Legislation? Reflections from the Coalface on the Family Violence Act 2016 (ACT)*. Accepted *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* subject to revision.

- 120. Patricia Easteal**, Lorana Bartels, Shannon Dodd and Alicia Prest, A Jurisdictional Collision? Responses to Family Violence and Family Law in the Australian Capital Territory, accepted *Alternative Law Journal* subject to revision
- 119. Patricia Easteal**, Annie Blatchford, Kate Holland and Georgina Sutherland, Teaching Journalists about Violence Against Women Best Reportage Practices: An Australian Case Study, accepted *Journalism Practice* subject to revision
- 118. Patricia Easteal** and Skye Saunders (2019) Revisiting Vicarious Liability in Sexual Harassment Cases Heard under the *Sex Discrimination Act*, *Alternative Law Journal*, 45 (1) 38-44, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1037969X19877736119>
- 117.** Lorana Bartels, Patricia Easteal and Robyn Westgate (2019) Understanding Women’s Imprisonment in Australia, *Women & Criminal Justice* <https://doi.org/10.1080/08974454.2019.1657550>
- 116.** Nafiseh Ghafournia and Patricia Easteal (2019) Help-Seeking Experiences of Immigrant Domestic Violence Survivors in Australia: A Snapshot of Muslim Survivors, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260519863722>
- 115.** Georgina Sutherland, Patricia Easteal, Cathy Vaughan and Kate Holland, (2019) Mediated Representations of Violence against Women in the Mainstream News in Australia. *BMC Public Health* 19502 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-019-6793-2>
- 114.** Doris Bozin, Allison Ballard and Patricia Easteal (2019) ADR: Championing the (Unjust) Resolution of Bullying Disputes? *Australasian Dispute Resolution Journal* 29: 162- 172.
- 113.** Hannah Walker, Patricia Easteal, Allison Ballard and Karen Blake (2019) Lost in Translation: Gaps between Law and Practice in Customer-Perpetrated Sexual Harassment. *Alternative Law Journal* DOI: 10.1177/1037969X18803211
- 112.** Patricia Easteal, Alicia Prest and Fanny Thornton (2019) When the Mother-child Tie in Parenting Orders is Outweighed by Other Factors: A Snapshot in Time. *Australian Journal of Family Law* 32(3) 221 - 248.
- 111.** Patricia Easteal, Lorana Bartels and Reeva Mittal, (2019) The Importance of Understanding the Victims’ ‘Reality’ of Domestic Violence. *Alternative Law Journal* 44(1): 11 - 16.
- 110.** Allison Ballard and **Patricia Easteal** (2018) ‘The Secret Silent Spaces of Workplace Violence: Focus on Bullying (and Harassment)’ *Laws*, 7, 35; doi:10.3390/laws7040035
- 109.** Satomi Hamon, Patricia Easteal and Trevor Ryan (2018) An Intersectional Critique of Protections^[1]for Indigenous Rape Victims in Court. *Southern Cross University Law Review* 19: 3 – 24
- 108.** Nafiseh Ghafournia and **Patricia Easteal**, (2018) Are Immigrant Women Visible in Australian Domestic Violence Reports that Potentially Influence Policy? *Laws* 7(4), 32; <https://doi.org/10.3390/laws7040032>
- 107.** Allison Ballard and **Patricia Easteal**, (2018) Procedural Fairness in Workplace Investigations: Potential Flaws and Proposals for Change. *Alternative Law Journal* 43(3) 177 - 183 <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1037969X18772134>

- 106. Patricia Easteal**, Jessica O'Neill and Trevor Ryan, (2018) You'll Get Good Tips Tonight: An Analysis of Gendered Appearance Codes in the Australian Service Sector. *Women Studies International Forum* 72: 62 - 67
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2018.08.003>
- 105. Patricia Easteal**, Kate Holland, Michelle Dunne Breen, Cathy Vaughan and Georgina Sutherland, (2018) Australian Media Messages: Critical Discourse Analysis of Two Intimate Homicides involving Domestic Violence. *Violence Against Women* 25(4) 441- 462; <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1077801218780364>
- 104. Patricia Easteal**, Lisa Young and Anna Carline (2018) Domestic Violence, Property and Family Law. *International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family*, 32(2) eby005, <https://doi.org/10.1093/lawfam/eby005>
- 103.** Allison Ballard and **Patricia Easteal**, (2018) What's in a Word? The Language of Workplace Bullying. *Alternative Law Journal* 43:1, 17 - 23.
- 102.** Anthony Hopkins , Anna Carline and **Patricia Easteal** (2018) Equal Consideration and Informed Imagining: Recognising and Responding to the Lived Experiences of Abused Women Who Kill. *Melbourne University Law Review* Volume 41(3), 1201 - 1236. https://law.unimelb.edu.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/2771551/07-Hopkins,-Carline-and-Easteal.pdf
- 101.** Nafiseh Ghafournia and **Patricia Easteal**, (2017) Spouse Sponsorship Policies: Focus on Serial Sponsors. *Laws* 6(4) 24; doi:10.3390/laws6040024.
- 100.** Emma Fitch and **Patricia Easteal** (2017) Vexatious Litigation in Family Law and Coercive Control: Ways to Improve Legal Remedies and Better Protect the Victims. *Family Law Review*, 7, 103 - 115.
- 99.** Michelle Dunne Breen, **Patricia Easteal**, Kate Holland, Georgina Sutherland, Cathy Vaughan (2017) Exploring Australian Journalism Discursive Practices in Reporting Rape: the Pitiful Predator and the Silent Victim. *Discourse and Communication*, DOI : 1 0 . 1 7 7 / 1 5 0 4 8 1 3 1 7 6 9 7 8 5 8 .
- 98.** Patricia Easteal and Allison Ballard (2017) Shutting-Up or Speaking-Up: Navigating the Invisible Line between Voice and Silence in Workplace Bullying. *Alternative Law Journal* 42(1), 47 - 54.
- 97.** **Patricia Easteal**, Joshua Favalaro, and Fanny Thornton (2016) Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction: the Consideration of Habitual Residence in Australian Courts. *Family Law Review* 6, 194 - 208.
- 96.** Georgina Sutherland, Angus McCormack, **Patricia Easteal**, Kate Holland and Jane Pirkis (2016) Media Guidelines for the Responsible Reporting of Violence against Women: a Review of Evidence and Issues. *Australian Journalism Review* 38(1): 5 - 17.
- 95.** Allison Ballard and **Patricia Easteal** (2016) (Alternative) Dispute Resolution and Workplace Bullying: Some Pros and Cons from the Coalface. *Alternative Law Journal* 41(2) 105 - 109.
- 94.** Emma Fitch and **Patricia Easteal** (2016) Proposed Closures of Remote Australian Aboriginal Communities: Dispossession without Free and Informed Consent and Legal Remedies for Appealing Government Budget Decisions. *Australian Journal of Human Rights* 22(1): 85 - 110.

93. Charlotte King, **Patricia Easteal**, Anthony Hopkins and Lorana Bartels (2016) Defensive Homicide for Battered Women Who Kill: A Safety Net or Not? *Monash Law Review* 42(1): 138 - 178.
92. Lorana Bartels and **Patricia Easteal** (2016) Women Prisoners' Sexual Victimization: Ongoing Vulnerabilities and Possible Responses. *Journal of Criminological Research, Policy and Practice* 2 (3): 206 – 216.
91. Allison Ballard and **Patricia Easteal** (2016) Australia's National Anti-Bullying Jurisdiction: Velvet Glove or Paper Tiger. *Laws* 5, 4; doi:10.3390/laws5010004.
90. Jessica White and **Patricia Easteal** (2016) Feminist Jurisprudence, the Australian Legal System and Intimate Partner Sexual Violence: Fiction Over Fact. *Laws* 5, 11; doi:10.3390/laws5010011.
89. Victoria Blakely, **Patricia Easteal**, Emma Fitch and Jessica Kennedy (2015) Social Media Evidence in Family Law: What is Probative Value of Different Types and What Kinds of Social Media Evidence can be Used in Regards to Which Specific Rules of Evidence? *Family Law Review* 7: 81 - 101.
88. Dalma Demeter, **Patricia Easteal** and Noni Nelson (2015) Gender and International Commercial Arbitrators: Contributions to Sex Discrimination in Appointment *TDM* 4, www.transnational-dispute-management.com
URL: www.transnational-dispute-management.com/article.asp?key=2240
87. **Patricia Easteal**, Annie Caligari Lorana Bartels and Emma Fitch (2015) Flexible Work Practices and Private Law Firm Culture: A Complex Quagmire for Australian Women Lawyers. *QUT Journal of Law and Justice* 15 (1) 30 - 50.
86. **Patricia Easteal**, Lorana Bartels, Kate Holland and Noni Nelson (2015) How Women who Kill are Portrayed in Newspaper Media? Connections with Social Values and the Legal System *Women Studies International Forum* 51: 31 – 41.
85. Melissa Gibb and **Patricia Easteal** (2015) Defining Domestic Violence in Protection Order Legislation study in the ACT. *Alternative Law Journal* 40(2): 113 - 117.
84. **Patricia Easteal** Jessica Herbert and Jessica Kennedy (2015) Collaborative Practice in Family Law Matters with Coercive Control-type Violence: Preliminary Thoughts from the Practitioner Coalface. *Family Law Review* 5 (1): 13 - 33.
83. **Patricia Easteal**, Lorana Bartels, Emma Fitch and Helen Watchirs (2015) Females in Custody in the ACT: Gendered Issues and Solutions,' *Alternative Law Journal* 40(1): 18 - 22.
82. **Patricia Easteal**, Keziah Judd and Kate Holland (2015) 'Enduring Themes and Silences in Media Portrayals of Violence against Women. *Women Studies International Forum*. 48: 103 - 113.
81. Lauren Gray, **Patricia Easteal** and Lorana Bartels (2014) Immigrant Women and Family Violence: Will the New Exceptions Help or Hinder Victims? *Alternative Law Journal* 39(2): 167 - 171.
80. Allison Ballard and **Patricia Easteal** (2014) Mapping the Legal Pathways for Workplace Bullying: A Preliminary Overview. *Alternative Law Journal* 39(2): 94 - 98.

79. **Patricia Easteal**, Catherine Wynter Warden and Lisa Young (2014) The *Kennon* ‘Factor’: Issues of Indeterminacy and Floodgates. *Australian Journal of Family Law* 28: 1 - 28.
78. Lorana Bartels and **Patricia Easteal** (2013) Postnatal Depression as a Legal Defence to Filicide in Australia” Forensic Use and Judicial Responses. *Melbourne University Law Review* 37(2): 297 - 341.
77. Skye Saunders and **Patricia Easteal** (2013) The Nature, Pervasiveness and Manifestations of Sexual Harassment in Rural Australia: Does ‘Masculinity’ of Workplace Make a Difference? *Women’s Studies International Forum* 40: 121 - 131.
76. Patricia Easteal and Dimian Grey (2013) Risk of Harm to Children from Exposure to Family Violence: Looking at How it is Understood and Considered by the Judiciary. *Australian Journal of Family Law* 27: 59 - 77.
75. Amy Dwyer and **Patricia Easteal** (2013) Cyber Bullying in Australian Schools: The Question of Negligence and Liability. *Alternative Law Journal* 38(2): 92 - 95.
74. Keziah Judd and **Patricia Easteal** (2013) Media Reportage of Sexual Harassment: the Incredible Complainant. *Denning Law Journal* 25(1): 159 - 180.
73. Skye Saunders and **Patricia Easteal** (2012) “Fit in or F#\$@ Off! ”: The (Non) Disclosure of Sexual Harassment in Rural Workplaces. *International Journal of Rural Law and Policy* 2: 1 - 17.
72. Sarah Ailwood, **Patricia Easteal**, Maree Sainsbury and Lorana Bartels (2012) The Nexuses of Research and Teaching: University of Canberra Faculty of Law Case Study. *Legal Education Review* 22(2): 317 - 338.
71. Tahlia Dwyer, **Patricia Easteal** and Anthony Hopkins (2012) Did She Consent? Law and the Media in New South Wales. *Alternative Law Journal* 17(4): 249 - 253.
70. Jessica Kennedy, **Patricia Easteal** and Lorana Bartels (2012) How Protected is She? ‘Fairness’ and the Rape Victim Witness in Australia. *Women’s Studies International Forum* 35: 334 - 342.
69. **Patricia Easteal**, Sally Bradford and Lorana Bartels, (2012) Language, Gender and ‘Reality’: Violence Against Women. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 40(4): 324 - 337, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlcrj.2012.05.001>.
68. Caroline Doyle, **Patricia Easteal** and Derek Emerson-Elliott (2012) Domestic Violence and Marriage Like Relationships: Have We Begun to Emerge from the Dark Ages?’ *Alternative Law Journal* 37(2): 91 - 95.
67. Sarah Ailwood, **Patricia Easteal** and Jessica Kennedy (2012) Law’s Indifference to Women’s Experience of Violence: Colonial and Contemporary Australia. *Women’s Studies International Forum* 35: 86 - 96.
66. Jessica Kennedy and **Patricia Easteal** (2011) Shades of Grey: Indeterminacy and Sexual Assault Law Reform. *Flinders Law Journal* 13: 49 - 77.
65. **Patricia Easteal**, Keziah Judd, Skye Saunders and Bruce Arnold (2011) The DJ’s Case: ‘Trial’ by Lawyers and PR Spin. *Alternative Law Journal* 36(4): 230 - 235.
64. **Patricia Easteal** and Skye Saunders (2011) The (Un)successful Rural Workplace Sexual Harassment Complainant. *Canberra Law Review*, 10(2): 84 - 96.

63. **Patricia Easteal** and Josie Hampton (2011) Who is the Good Bullying Victim/Corpse? *Canberra Law Review* 10(2): 63 - 83.
62. Jessica Kennedy and **Patricia Easteal** (2011) The Conception, Gestation and Birth of Legislation: the Sexual and Violent Offence Legislation Amendment Act 2008. *Canberra Law Review* 10(2): 8 - 29.
61. Bruce Arnold, **Patricia Easteal**, Simon Rice and Simon Easteal (2010) It Just Doesn't ADD Up: ADHD, the Workplace and Discrimination. *Melbourne University Law Review* 34(2): 359 - 391.
60. Anthony Hopkins and **Patricia Easteal** (2010) Walking in Her Shoes: Battered Women who Kill in Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia. *Alternative Law Journal* 35(3): 132 - 137.
59. Kristina Frketic and **Patricia Easteal** (2010) Public Perception of Teachers' Sexual Misconduct: Does the Sex of the Teacher Make a Difference? *Alternative Law Journal* 35(3): 142 - 146.
58. **Patricia Easteal** and Nicole Westmarland (2010) The Virtual Sabbatical: A Pioneering Case Study. *Innovative Higher Education* 35(5): 297 - 311.
58. Jessica Kennedy, **Patricia Easteal** and Caroline Taylor (2009) 'Rape Mythology and the Criminal Justice System: A Pilot Study of Sexual Assault Sentencing in Victoria. *ACSSA Aware* 23: 13 - 22.
56. **Patricia Easteal** and Derek Emerson-Elliott (2009) Marriage-like Relationships: Can Battered Woman Syndrome or Reality Be Pleaded in Social Security Law? *Alternative Law Journal* 34(3): 174 - 177.
55. **Patricia Easteal** and Simon Rice (2009) On Michael Kirby. *Alternative Law Journal* 34(1): 2 - 3.
54. **Patricia Easteal** (2008) Teaching about the Nexus between Law and Society: From Pedagogy to Andragogy. *Legal Education Review* 18 (1 and 2): 163 - 172.
53. **Patricia Easteal** and Kate Harkins (2008) Are We There Yet? An Analysis of Relocation Judgments in Light of Changes to the *Family Law Act*. *Australian Journal of Family Law* 22: 259 - 278.
52. **Patricia Easteal** and Keziah Judd (2008) 'She Said, He Said' Credibility and Outcome in Sexual Harassment. *Women's Studies International Forum* 31(5): 336 - 344.
51. **Patricia Easteal** and Skye Sanders (2008) Interpreting Vicarious Liability with a Broad Brush in Sexual Harassment Cases. *Alternative Law Journal* 33(2) 75 - 79, 108.
50. **Patricia Easteal** (2008) Advice for Criminal Justice Staff and/or Advocates to Aid IPSV Survivors. *Connections*, Spring/Summer
<http://www.wcsap.org/advocacy/connections.htm>
49. Adele Rentsch and **Patricia Easteal** (2007) Gendered Work 'Choices': Women and WorkChoices. *Flinders Journal of Law Reform* 10: 315 - 340.
48. **Patricia Easteal**, Channy Cheung and Susan Priest (2007) Too Many Candles on the Birthday Cake: Age Discrimination, Work and the Law. *QUT Journal of Law and Justice* 7 (1): 93 - 107.

47. **Patricia Easteal** and Susan Priest (2006/2007) Employment Discrimination Complaints at the ACT Human Rights Office: Players, Process, Legal Principles and Outcome. *Contemporary Issues in Law* 8(1): 62 - 79.
46. **Patricia Easteal** and Christine Feerick (2005) Sexual Assault by Male Partners: Is the License Still Valid? *Flinders Journal of Law Reform* 8 (2): 185 - 207.
45. **Patricia Easteal** and Miriam Gani (2005) Sexual Assault by Male Partners: A Study of Sentencing Variables. *Southern Cross University Law Review* 9: 39 - 72.
44. **Patricia Easteal** (2003) Violence Against Women in the Home: Kaleidoscopes on a Collision Course? *QUT Law and Justice Journal* 3(2): 250 - 273.
43. **Patricia Easteal** (2002) Looking through the Prevailing Kaleidoscope: Women Victims of Violence and Intersectionality. *Sister in Law, A Feminist Law Review* 6: 48 - 77.
42. **Patricia Easteal** (2001) Colliding Kaleidoscopes of Reality: Looking at Women and the Australian Legal System. *Alternative Law Journal* 26(6): 284 - 288.
41. **Patricia Easteal** (2001) A Kaleidoscope View of Law and Culture: The Australian Sex Discrimination Act 1984. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law* 29: 51 - 73.
40. **Patricia Easteal** (2001) Women in Australian Prisons: The Cycle of Abuse and Dysfunctional Environments. *The Prison Journal* 81(1): 87 - 112.
39. **Patricia Easteal** (1999/2000) Women, Law and Cultural Contexts: Kaleidoscopes of Reality. *Contemporary Issues in Law* 4(4): 213 - 234.
38. Astbury J, J Atkinson, J Duke, **P Easteal**, S Kurrie, P Tait and J Turner (2000) The Impact of Domestic Violence on Individuals. *Medical Journal of Australia* 173: 427 - 431.
37. **Patricia Easteal**, Juliet Behrens and Lisa Young (2000) Relocation Decisions in Canberra and Perth: A Blurry Snapshot. *Australian Journal of Family Law* 14: 234 - 258.
36. Peter Papathanasiou and **Patricia Easteal** (1999) The Ordinary Person in Provocation Law: Is the Objective Standard Objective? *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 10(3): 53 - 73.
35. Amanda Pearce and **Patricia Easteal** (1999) The 'Domestic' in Stalking: Police and the Law in the ACT. *The Alternative Law Journal* 24(4): 165 - 169, 174.
34. **Easteal, Patricia** (1999) Reaching out to Survivors in the ACT: Culturally or Linguistically Diverse, Disabled, and Older. *Women Against Violence: An Australian Feminist Journal* 6: 56 - 59.
33. Deb Tyler and **Patricia Easteal** (1998) Sexual Harassment in the Tribunals: The Credibility Gap. *The Alternative Law Journal* 23(5): 211 - 215.
32. **Patricia Easteal** and Carmen Currie (1998) Battered Women on Trial – Revictimisation by the Courts. *Sister in Law, A Feminist Law Review* 3: 56 - 74.
31. **Patricia Easteal** (1998) Suppressing the Voices of the Survivors. *Australian Journal of Social Issues* 33(3): 211 - 229.
30. **Patricia Easteal** (1997) Marital Rape: Conflicting Constructions of Reality. *Women Against Violence: An Australian Feminist Journal* 3: 23 - 30.

29. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) Broken Promises: Violence Against Immigrant Women in the Home. *Alternative Law Journal* 21(2): 53 - 57, 63.
28. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) A Masculocentric Reality: The Limits of Sexual Assault Law Reform and Choices for the Future. *Sister In Law* 1: 11 - 31.
27. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) If Only I Didn't...Maybe I Wasn't... *Alternative Law Journal* 21(5): 225.
26. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) Double Jeopardy: Violence Against Immigrant Women in the Home. *Family Matters* 45: 26 - 30.
25. **Patricia Easteal** (1995) Reconstructing Reality. *Alternative Law Journal* 20(3): 108 - 112.
24. **Patricia Easteal** (1995) Redefining Reasonable in Self-Defence: the Battered Woman Syndrome. *Cuadernos de Criminologia* 5: 66 - 82.
23. **Patricia Easteal** (1994) Don't Talk, Don't Trust Don't Feel. *Alternative Law Journal* 19(2): 53 - 57.
22. **Patricia Easteal** (1994) Addressing Violence Against Women in the Home: How Far Have We Come? How Far To Go? *Family Matters* 37: 86 - 93.
21. **Patricia Easteal** (1994) Homicide between Adult Sexual Intimates: Implications for Prevention. *Studies on Crime and Crime Prevention* 3: 24 - 40.
20. **Patricia Easteal** (1994) Homicide-Suicides Between "Partners". *Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior* 24(2): 140 - 151.
19. **Patricia Easteal** (1994) Are Sexual Intimate Homicides involving Overseas-born in Australia: the tip of the Domestic Violence Iceberg? *Australian Journal of Social Issues* 29(3): 219 - 240.
18. **Patricia Easteal, Kate Hugh and Jackie Easter** (1994) Battered Women and Duress. *Criminology Australia* 6(2): 16 - 17.
17. **Patricia Easteal** (1994) Survivors of Sexual Assault: an Australian Survey. *International Journal of the Sociology of the Law* 22(4): 329 - 354.
16. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) Homicide Between Adult Sexual Intimates: a Research Agenda. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* 26(1): 3 - 18.
15. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) Overseas-born Women in Australian Prisons: A Prison Within a Prison. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 21(2): 173 - 184.
14. **Patricia Easteal, Kate Hugh and Jackie Easter** (1993) The Reasonable Battered Woman and Duress: Educating the Judiciary. *Alternative Law Journal* 18(3): 139 - 140.
13. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) Sentencing Those Who Killed Their Sexual Intimates: An Australian Study. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law* 21(3): 189 - 218.
12. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) Gender Bias in the Courts. *Stateing Women's Health* 3(6) 11 - 15.
11. **Patricia Easteal** (1992) Battered Woman Syndrome: Misunderstood? *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 3(3): 356 - 359.
10. **Patricia Easteal** (1992) Gender Inequity in Australian Courts *Criminology Australia* 3(4) 10 - 12.

9. **Patricia Easteal** and Simon Easteal (1992) Attitudes and Practices of Doctors towards Spouse Assault Victims: An Australian Study. *Violence and Victims* 7(3): 217 - 228.
8. **Patricia Easteal** (1992) Women and Crime: Imprisonment Issues. *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* 35: 1 - 7.
7. **Patricia Easteal** (1992) Rape. *Violence Prevention Today* 1: 1 - 7.
6. **Patricia Easteal** (1992) Battered Woman Syndrome: What is 'Reasonable'? *Alternative Law Journal* 17(5): 220 - 223.
5. **Patricia Easteal** (1991) Women and Crime: Premenstrual Issues. *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* 31: 1 - 8.
4. Simon Easteal and **Patricia Easteal** (1990) The Legal Use of DNA. *Search* 21(7) October/November.
3. **Patricia Easteal** and Simon Easteal (1990) The Forensic Use of DNA Profiling. *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* 26: 1 - 7.
2. Jane Mugford, Stephen Mugford and **Patricia Easteal** (1989) Social Justice, Public Perceptions and Spouse Assault in Australia. *Social Justice* 4: 103 - 123.
1. **Patricia Easteal** (1989) Young Vietnamese Offenders. *Criminology Australia* 1(2): 67.

BOOK CHAPTERS AND REFEREED CONFERENCE PAPERS

46. Anna Carline and **Patricia Easteal** (2017) The Court's Response to IPSV Perpetrators. In: Louise McOrmond-Plummer, Jennifer Levy-Peck and **Patricia Easteal** (eds) (2017) *A Multidisciplinary Approach to Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: Prevention, Recognition and Intervention*, Routledge (Taylor and Francis) UK, pp 143 - 152.
45. **Patricia Easteal** and Louise McOrmond-Plummer (2017) The Mindset of IPSV Perpetrators: Motivations and Myths. In: Louise McOrmond-Plummer, Jennifer Levy-Peck and **Patricia Easteal** (eds) (2017) *A Multidisciplinary Approach to Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: Prevention, Recognition and Intervention*, Routledge (Taylor and Francis) UK, pp 33 - 43.
44. Louise McOrmond-Plummer, Jennifer Y Levy-Peck and **Patricia Easteal** (2017) Introduction: Why a Focus on Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Sexual Violence is Essential? In Louise McOrmond-Plummer, Jennifer Levy-Peck and **Patricia Easteal** (eds) (2017) In: *A Multidisciplinary Approach to Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: Prevention, Recognition and Intervention*, Routledge (Taylor and Francis) UK, pp 3 - 8.
43. Louise McOrmond-Plummer, Jennifer Y Levy-Peck and **Patricia Easteal** (2017) A Fresh Approach to Prevention, Identification and Accountability of IPSV Perpetrators. In: Louise McOrmond-Plummer, Jennifer Levy-Peck and **Patricia Easteal** (eds) (2017) *A Multidisciplinary Approach to Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: Prevention, Recognition and Intervention*, Routledge (Taylor and Francis) UK, pp 242 - 246.
42. Jessica Kennedy and **Patricia Easteal** (2014) Colour 'Black Letter' Sexual Assault Law Grey: An Australian Example. In: *Feminism in the Subcontinent and Beyond*

- Challenging Laws, Changing Laws*. Jaya Sagade, Vedna Jivan, Christine Forster (eds) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, India, pp 107 - 121.
41. **Patricia Easteal** (2014) Advice for Criminal Justice Staff and/or Advocates. In: *Intimate Partner Sexual Violence: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Survivor Support and System Change*. Jessica Kingsley Publishers, London, pp 210 - 220.
 40. Louise McOrmond-Plummer, **Patricia Easteal** and Jennifer Levy-Peck (2014) Introduction: The Necessity of Appropriate Service-Response to Intimate Partner Sexual Violence. *Intimate Partner Sexual Violence: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Survivor Support and System Change* Jessica Kingsley Publishers, London, pp 18 - 29.
 39. Jennifer Levy-Peck, Louise McOrmond-Plummer and **Patricia Easteal** (2014) Bringing It All Together. In: *Intimate Partner Sexual Violence: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Survivor Support and System Change*. Jessica Kingsley Publishers, London, pp 308 - 317.
 38. Jessica Kennedy and **Patricia Easteal** (2013) View from the Inside: *The Sexual and Violent Offences Legislation Amendment Act 2008*, *Justice Connections*. Patricia Easteal (ed). Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, pp 10 - 36.
 37. Skye Saunders and **Patricia Easteal** (2013) I Just Think it all Comes Down to How the Girl Behaves as to How She is Treated: Sexual Harassment Survival Behaviours and Workplace Thinking in Rural Australia. *Justice Connections*. Patricia Easteal (ed). Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, pp 106 - 128.
 36. Keziah Judd and **Patricia Easteal** (2013) Media Reportage of Sexual Harassment: the Incredible Complainant. *Justice Connections*. Patricia Easteal (ed). Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, pp. 88 - 105.
 35. **Patricia Easteal** (2012) Violence Against Women: Colliding 'Realities'. In: *Violence: Do We Know It When We See It?: A Reader*, eds. Dee Wood Harper, William E. Thornton and Lydia Voigt, Carolina Academic Press.
 34. **Patricia Easteal** (2011) The Legal Education Academic: Research-Led Teaching. In: *Excellence and Innovation in Legal Education*. Jill Cowley, Sally Kift, Michelle Sanson, Penelope Watson (eds) LexisNexis, pp 529-556.
 33. **Patricia Easteal** (2011) Sexual Assault Law in Australia: Contextual Challenges and Changes. In: *International Approaches to Rape*, G Gangoli and N Westmarland (eds), Policy Press, UK, pp 13 - 34.
 32. Kennedy, Jessica and **Patricia Easteal**, (2010) The Rights Boxing Ring: Australian Rape Trials. In: Helen Gavin and Jacquelyn Bent (eds). *Sex, Drugs and Rock and Roll: Psychological, Legal and Cultural Examination of Sex and Sexuality*. Interdisciplinary Press.
 31. **Patricia Easteal** (2010) Setting the Stage: The Iceberg Jigsaw Puzzle. In: *Women and the Law in Australia*. Patricia Easteal (ed). LexisNexis, Sydney, pp 1 - 20.
 30. **Patricia Easteal** and Anthony Hopkins (2010) Criminal Law: Defences to Homicide. In: *Women and the Law in Australia*, Patricia Easteal (ed). LexisNexis, Sydney, 109 - 129.
 29. **Patricia Easteal** (2010) Tips: The Iceberg and Global Warming Metaphor. In: *Women and the Law in Australia*, Patricia Easteal (ed). LexisNexis, Sydney.

28. **Patricia Easteal** (2009) Women and the Law' In: *Michael Kirby: Appealing to the Future: Michael Kirby and His Legacy*. Ian Freckelton and Hugh Selby (eds). Thomson Publishers, pp 867 - 886.
27. **Patricia Easteal**, Neil Kaye, Tom Reed (2009) PMS: Legal Usage and Limitations. In: *Wiley Encyclopedia of Forensic Science*, A Jamieson and A Moenssens (eds). John Wiley and Sons Ltd, Chichester, UK, pp 2149 - 2156.
26. **Patricia Easteal** (2009) De-Syndromizing: Battered Woman's Reality. In: *Wiley Encyclopedia of Forensic Science*, A Jamieson and A Moenssens (eds). John Wiley and Sons Ltd, Chichester, UK, pp 272 - 276.
25. **Patricia Easteal** (2003) Victim Kaleidoscopes: A Dynamic Pattern with Serious Harms. In: *Australian Family Law in Context : Commentary and Materials*, 3rd edition, P Parkinson and J Behrens (eds). Sydney: Law Book Company, pp 370 - 376.
24. **Patricia Easteal** (1999) Black and Blue, Inside and Out: The Masks and Dynamics of Violence Against Women in the Home. In: *Australian Family Law in Context : Commentary and Materials*, S Parker, P Parkinson and J Behrens (eds). Sydney: Law Book Company, pp 357 - 362.
23. **Patricia Easteal** (1998) The Cultural Context of Rape and Reform. In: *Balancing the Scales: Rape, Law Reform and Australian Culture*, P Easteal (ed). Federation Press, Sydney, pp 1 - 12.
22. **Patricia Easteal** (1998) Rape in Marriage: Has the License Lapsed? In: *Balancing the Scales: Rape, Law Reform and Australian Culture*, P Easteal (ed). Federation Press, Sydney, pp 107 - 123.
21. **Patricia Easteal** (1998) Beyond Balancing. In: *Balancing the Scales: Rape, Law Reform and Australian Culture*, P Easteal (ed). Federation Press, Sydney, pp 203 - 211.
20. **Patricia Easteal** (1998) Justice for Survivors: An Elusive Goal. In: *Violating Trust – Professional Sexual Abuse*, C Boeckenhauer, L Michael, N Ormerod and A Wansbrough (eds). Wild and Woolley Pty Ltd, Sydney.
19. **Patricia Easteal** (1997) Migrant Youth and Juvenile Crime. In: *Juvenile Crime, Justice and Corrections*. A Borowski and I O'Connor (eds). Addison, Wesley Longman, Melbourne.
18. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) Crime in the Family. In: *Crime and Justice: An Australian Textbook in Criminology*, K Hazlehurst (ed). The Law Book Company, Sydney, pp 91 - 112.
17. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) What Is Rape? In: *Sexual Abuse: Issues for the Nineties*. Vol. 57, K Healey (ed). The Spinney Press, Sydney, pp 16 - 21.
16. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) Violence in the Family. In: *A Culture of Violence, Issues for the Nineties*. Vol. 59, K Healey (ed). The Spinney Press, pp 7 - 9.
15. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) Women Who Kill their Intimate Partners. In: *The Thing She Loves*. K Greenwood (ed). Allen and Unwin, Sydney, pp 1 - 18.
14. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) Domestic Violence in Immigrant Communities. In: BIMPR Bulletin, 17: 42 - 46.

13. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) Shame and Secrecy and Isolation: The Experience of Sexual Assault. In: *Many Voices, Different Stories: Speaking Out About Cultural Diversity and Sexual Assault*, Liverpool: Fairfield Multicultural Family Planning, pp 19 - 26.
12. **Patricia Easteal** (1995) First Annual Forum on Women and Justice in the ACT. In: *The Law Society of the ACT Gazette*, June, no.157, pp 46 - 50.
11. **Patricia Easteal** (1995) NESB Women in Victorian Prisons. In: *Women and Imprisonment*, Fitzroy Legal Service, Melbourne, pp 76 - 83.
10. **Patricia Easteal** (1995) Women and Crime: Imprisonment Issues. In: *The Penal System, Issues for the Nineties*, vol 44, K Healey (ed). The Spinney Press, Sydney, pp 23 - 27.
9. **Patricia Easteal** and Jane Mugford (1995) Domestic Abuse Intervention Project. In: *The Promise of Crime Prevention: Leading Crime Prevention Programs*, P Grabosky and M James (eds). Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, pp 44 - 45.
8. **Patricia Easteal** (1994) Ethnicity and Crime. In: *Australian Criminal Justice System in the mid 1990s*, D Chappell and P Wilson (eds). Butterworths, Sydney, pp 87 - 105.
7. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) in the Courtroom. In: *Proceedings of the Women and the Law Conference*. Patricia Easteal and Sandra McKillop (eds). Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, pp 165 - 172.
6. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) Battered Woman Syndrome: a Criminal Defence. In: *Proceedings of the Women and the Law Conference*. Patricia Easteal and Sandra McKillop (eds). Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, pp 37 - 47.
5. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) Homicide Between Sexual Intimates in Australia: a Preliminary Report. In: H. Strang and S. Gerull (eds). *Homicide: Patterns, Prevention and Control*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, pp 77 - 92.
4. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) Beliefs about Rape: A National Survey. In: *Without Consent: Rape Conference Proceedings*. Patricia Easteal (ed). Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, pp 21 - 34.
3. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) Survivors of Sexual Assault: A National Survey. In: *Without Consent: Rape Conference Proceedings*. Patricia Easteal (ed). Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 73 - 93.
2. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) Rape Prevention: Combating the Myths. In: *Without Consent: Rape Conference Proceedings*. Patricia Easteal (ed). Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, pp 313 - 329.
1. **Patricia Easteal** (1993) Childhood Sexual Assault and Drug Abuse: Filling the Vacuum Within. In: *Feasibility Research into the Controlled Availability of Opioids Stage 2*, Working Paper Number 6, G Bammer (ed). National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, ANU, Canberra.

OTHER ACADEMIC RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

38. **Patricia Easteal** (2020) Decades at the research coalface: Violence against women, *Policy Forum* <<https://www.policyforum.net/decades-at-the-research-coalface-violence-against-women/>>
37. **Patricia Easteal** (2016) Violence Against Women and the Legal Response. *Legaldade*

36. Skye Saunders and **Patricia Easteal** (2012) Reporting Sexual Harassment in Rural Workplaces. *Legaldate* 23(3).
35. Lorana Bartels and **Patricia Easteal** (2012) Domestic Violence: how the law treats women who kill a violent partner. *The Conversation*, 21 July, at <http://theconversation.com/domestic-violence-how-the-law-treats-women-who-kill-a-violent-partner-6983>.
34. **Patricia Easteal** (2010) 'Access to Justice and Understanding VAW,' for A Safe World for Women,' at: <http://www.asafeworldforwomen.org>.
33. **Patricia Easteal** (2009) Contributions to: *Oxford University Press Australian Legal Dictionary*. Tricia Mann and Audrey Blunden (eds).
32. **Patricia Easteal** and Skye Sanders (2008) Interpreting Vicarious Liability with a Broad Brush in Sexual Harassment Cases. *The Law Society of Western Australia Brief*, November (reprint of *Alternative Law Journal* article) .
31. **Patricia Easteal** (2008) 'Foreword,' In *Celebration of Sinhalese and Sri Lankan Women in Canberra*.
30. **Patricia Easteal** (2003) Reconciliation: A Journey. Book review. *Law Society Journal*, 41(5) June, p 86.
29. **Patricia Easteal** (2002) Splitting the World Open. Book review. *Law Society Journal*, 40 (7) August, p 92.
28. **Patricia Easteal** (2002) The Boxer's Heart. Book review. *Law Society Journal*, April.
27. **Patricia Easteal** (2001) Making Social Science Matter. Book review. *Law Society Journal*, 39 (8) p 93.
26. **Patricia Easteal** (2001) The Unexpected Legacy of Divorce. Book review. *Law Society Journal*, 39 (5) June, pp 93 - 94.
25. **Patricia Easteal** (2002) The Violent Marriage Trap. *Athena*, 2002.
24. **Patricia Easteal** (2000) Spousal Homicide. Gender and Crime Unit, Deakin University.
23. **Patricia Easteal** (1999) *The Canberra Rape Crisis Centre Access and Equity: Reaching out to Three Communities – Culturally or Linguistically Diverse, Disabled and Older*. Report for and funded by the Canberra Rape Crisis Centre.
21. **Patricia Easteal** (1998) *It Brings All The Memories Back that I Went Through Witnessing Violence: The Bega, Allawah and Currong Flats; Residents Speak Out*. Report for The YWCA funded under an ACT Government Healthpact Grant.
20. **Patricia Easteal** (1998) Women Who Kill a Violent Partner. In: *Release Heather: Women Who Kill in Self Defence Forum: 2 - 10*.
19. **Patricia Easteal** (1998) Women's Encounters with Violence: Australian Experiences. Book Review, *The Alternative Law Journal*, 23(4), pp 203 - 204.
18. **Patricia Easteal** 1997 'A Hostage in Her Own Home: Why Battered Women Can't Leave,' *Women's International Net Magazine-Issue 1*, September (<http://winmagazine.base.org>).

17. **Patricia Easteal** (1997) Bad Girls: Women in Prison. *Women's International Net Magazine-Issue 3a*, November (<http://winmagazine.base.org>).
16. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) Shattered Dreams: Marital Violence Against Overseas-born Women in Australia. *Not the Same: Conference Proceedings and a Strategy on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault for Non-English Speaking Background Women*, Melbourne: DVIRC and Office of the Status of Women: 35 - 37.
15. **Patricia Easteal** (1996) Confidentiality of Counsellors' Notes. Legal Studies column, *Alternative Law Journal* 21 (5): 229.
14. **Patricia Easteal** and Gerull S. (eds) (1996) *The Criminal Justice System in a Multicultural Society Conference Proceeding*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra (on disk).
13. **Patricia Easteal** (1995) 'Marital Violence among the Overseas-born,' *The Criminal Justice System in a Multicultural Society Conference Proceeding*, Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology (on disk).
12. **Patricia Easteal** (1995) 'The Forgotten Few: Overseas-born Female Inmates in Australian Prisons,' *The Criminal Justice System in a Multicultural Society Conference Proceeding*, Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology (on disk).
11. **Patricia Easteal** (1995) Translating Women's Experiences: the Need for Expert Witnesses in the Court. Law and Medicine Conference Proceedings, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra. (on disk).
10. **Patricia Easteal** (1995) Violence Against Women in the Home. Reproduced from Family Matters for Pickle Street, CD-ROM program, Board of Studies, New South Wales.
9. **Patricia Easteal** (1995) Foreword, *Surviving Rape: A Handbook to Help Women Become Aware of the Reality of Rape*, third edition, Sydney Rape Crisis Centre and Redfern Legal Centre Publishing Ltd. Sydney.
8. **Patricia Easteal** (1995) Women After Prison. Book review. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 30(2): 108 - 109.
7. **Patricia Easteal** (1994) Femicide: the Politics of Women Killing. Book review. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 27(2): 210 - 211.
6. **Patricia Easteal** (1994) Domestic Violence in Australia. Book review, *Alternative Law Journal*, October: 248 - 249.
5. **Patricia Easteal** (1994) Women After Prison. Book review. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 27(3): 309 - 310.
4. Patricia Easteal (1991) DNA Profiling: The Need for a National Database, An Overview of the AIC Findings. Proceedings of the Workshop on the Feasibility of a National DNA Profiling Database, ed. A. Raymond, Senior Manager of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Laboratories, Melbourne: 7 - 27.
3. **Patricia Easteal** (1988) *Guide to Australian Domestic Violence Resources*. Office of the Status of Women, Canberra.
2. **Patricia Easteal** (1988) *Women and Social Security Fraud in Australia: Prosecution and Sentencing*. National Women's Consultative Council, Canberra.

1. **Patricia Easteal** (1988) *Wife Battering: Attitudes of the Community, Victims and Service Providers*. Office of the Status of Women, Canberra.

GRANTS AND CONSULTANCIES

NSW solicitor (2020) Expert Report Effects of Family Violence

Western Australia solicitor (2020) Expert Report on Coercive Control

Office of Public Prosecutions, Victoria, (2020) Expert report on IPSV

ACT Justice and Community Safety, (2019) Family Violence Act Review – Consultation and Report (with ANU)

Our Watch, (2019) National Media Engagement Project: Media Analysis

Clayton Utz (2019) Expert report for Federal Court

ANROWS, Expert review panel member, Developing a Practical Evaluation Guide for Programs Involving Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (2019)

NSW Solicitor, (2018) Expert report on family violence for Family Court

Law & Advocacy Centre for Women, Victoria, Expert report for the defence in *R v Edwards* (2018).

Supreme Court of Victoria, Expert report and expert testimony for the defence in *R v McLaughlin* (2016)

Smart Casual Learning and Teaching Project, Gender theme consultant (2015)

ANROWS Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety Research Priorities Grant (with Melbourne University), Media Representations of Violence against Women, \$149,893.00 (2015)

Supreme Court of Victoria, Expert report and expert testimony for the defence in *R v Williams* (2014)

ACT Welfare Rights and Legal Centre), Expert report about Battered Woman’s Reality for *Buchanan and Ferguson* (2011)

Women’s Law Centre, Perth, Expert report for mercy for Jacqueline Neville (2010)

Women’s Law Centre, Perth, Expert report for mercy for Lesley Dowling (2010)

Women’s Law Centre, Perth, Expert report for mercy for Robyn Westgate (2010)

ACT Welfare Rights and Legal Centre, Expert report about Battered Woman’s Reality for *Hunt* (2009)

ACT Welfare Rights and Legal Centre, Advice about Battered Woman’s Reality for an AAT case (*Rolton v DEEWR* (AAT No 2008/3542) (2008)

ACT Council of Social Services, consultancy, 40-year History of the Agency (2003)

Collaborative Research Grant, University of Canberra (with ACT Government) Marital Rape and the Construction of Consent (2002–2003)

Women’s Centre for Health Matters, Women and Gambling Problems in the ACT (2001)

Relationships Australia, Canberra region DV Perpetrator Programs (2001)

Australian Defence Force Academy, Comprehensibility of Expert Forensic Evidence (2001)

US Immigration Judge in Oregon USA. Expert report provided for Black Helterline LLP (2000)

NSW Legal Aid, Expert report on Battered Women who Kill (2000)

Canberra Rape Crisis Centre, Access of Migrants, Elderly and Disabled to the Criminal Justice System and to Rape Crisis Services (1999)

NSW Law Firm (Dominic David Stamfords), Expert Report on Domestic Violence for Immigration Review Tribunal (1998)

ANU Faculties Research Grant, small ARC grant, with J. Behrens and L. Young Mobility Decision-making and Family Law: A Preliminary Exploration of Local Conventions in Canberra and Perth, \$20,000 (1998)

YWCA under an ACT Healthpact Grant, Impact of Violence in High Density and Low Income Housing, ~\$20,000 (1997)

New South Wales Legal Aid, Expert Report on Battered Women who Kill (1997)

ACT Legal Aid (Family Court), Expert Report on Domestic Violence (1997)

New South Wales Legal Aid, Expert Report on Battered Women who Kill (1996)

Faculties Research Grant, small ARC grant, with S. Bronitt and J. Behrens, The Legal System's Response to Violence Against Women, \$20,000 (1996)

ACT Director of Public Prosecution, Expert report on Sexual Assault (1995)

South Australia Legal Aid funded Defence, Expert report on Battered Woman Syndrome (1994)

Office of the Status of Women, A Review of Domestic Violence in Australia (1994)

ACT Legal Aid Office, Expert testimony and report on Battered Woman Syndrome (1993)

Office of Multicultural Affairs, as the adviser to the project, Crime Prevention in Migrant Communities (1993)

Bureau of Immigration and Population Research grant , Domestic Violence among the Overseas-born, ~ \$65,000 (1993–1994)

Bureau of Immigration Research grant, Overseas-born Women in Prison, ~ \$40,000 (1991 - 1992)

Criminology Research Council grant, Doctors' Attitudes about Wife Abuse, ~ \$20,000 (1989)