

# Theory of Change 2022–2032

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



A joint Australian, state and  
territory government initiative



**Australian Government**

**Department of Social Services**

# Ending gender-based violence in one generation

All governments have committed to ending violence against women and children in Australia in one generation. This signifies our collective agreement that women and children have the right to live free from fear and violence, and to be safe in their homes, workplaces, schools, in the community and online.

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ISBN: 978-1-920851-79-8

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# What is violence against women and children?

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) defines violence against women as:

**‘any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.’**

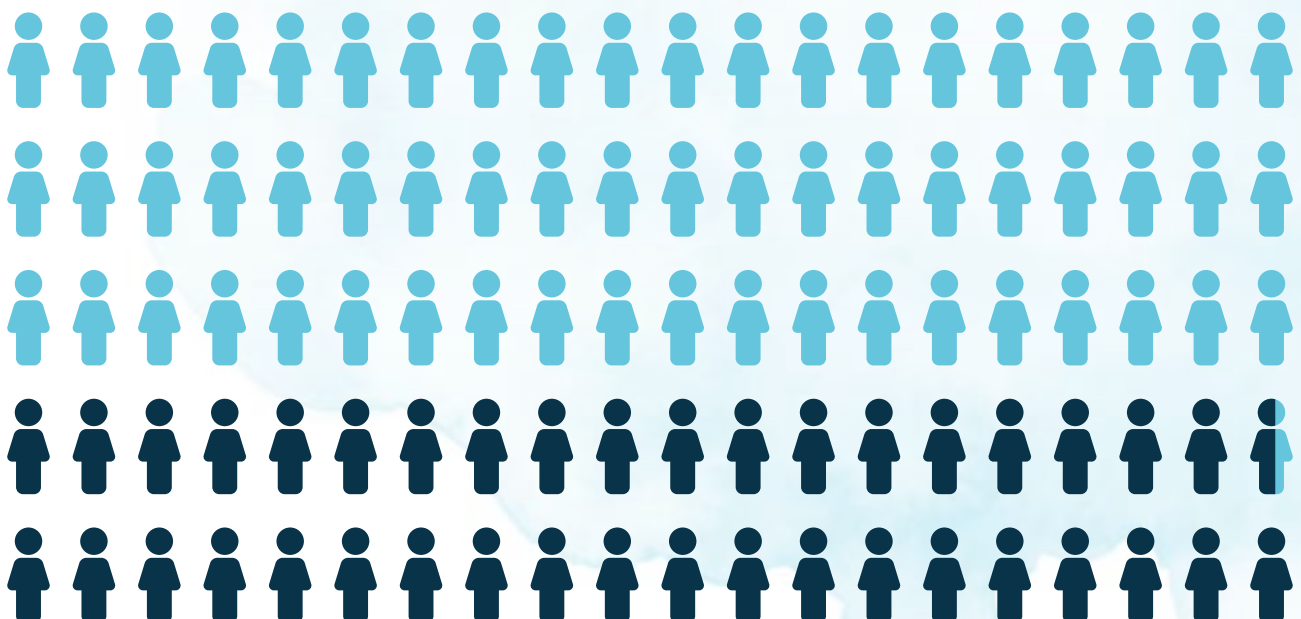
Gender-based violence refers to violence that is used against someone because of their gender. Gender inequality and other forms of discrimination create the social context in which violence against women and children occurs. Overwhelmingly, men are the perpetrators of violence against women in Australia.

By referring to violence as gender-based, it strengthens our understanding that gender-based violence against women is a social problem requiring comprehensive responses that go beyond specific events, individual perpetrators and victim-survivors. Gender inequality, rigid gender norms and stereotypes, and discrimination including racism, are at the heart of the problem.

## Scale of the problem

Violence against women and children is a problem of epidemic proportions in Australia. Not only is violence against women and children a human rights violation but it has devastating and long-term impacts for families, communities and society as a whole. Domestic violence is one of the leading drivers of homelessness<sup>1</sup> and incarceration for women<sup>2</sup>, and children exposed to violence experience long lasting developmental, health and wellbeing issues.<sup>3,4</sup>

**39.6% of Australians up to the age of 18 have been exposed to domestic violence.**



Research shows the impact of domestic and family violence on children and young people, including babies and toddlers, can seriously harm a child's emotional, psychological and physical wellbeing. The Personal Safety Survey 2021–22 reported that before the age of 15, an estimated 2.7 million people experienced physical and/or sexual abuse by an adult and an estimated 2.6 million people witnessed violence towards a parent by a partner.

The World Health Organisation's Violence against Children report states that violence against children can lead to severe physical injuries, impaired brain and nervous system development, negative coping and health risk behaviours which lead to an increased risk of a wide range of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease, and impacts future generations.<sup>5</sup>



**1 in 4 women in Australia have experienced intimate partner violence.**



**1 in 6 girls and 1 in 9 boys in Australia have experienced physical and/or sexual violence OR have witnessed parental violence; before the age of 15.**

**No. of clients accessing specialist homelessness services because of family and domestic violence – July 2017-March 2023**

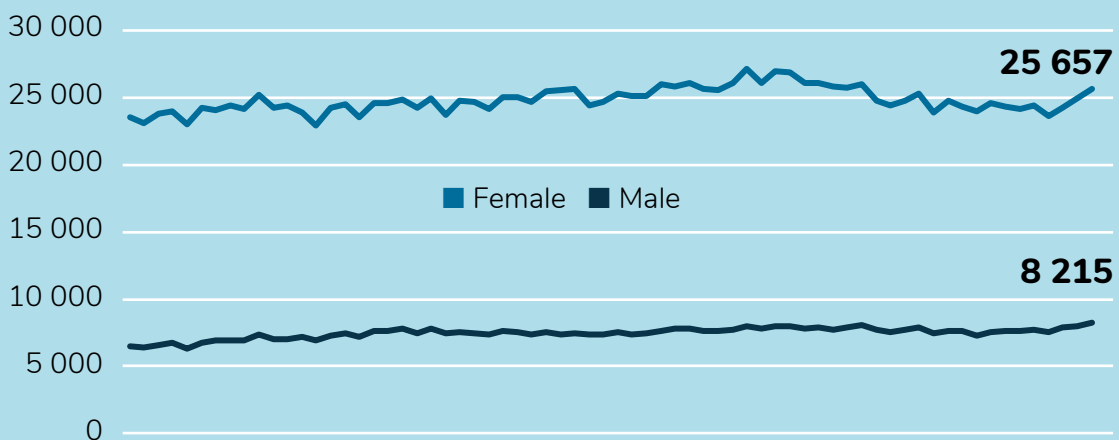


Figure sources: <sup>6,7,8</sup>



## Violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children is disproportionately more frequent and severe than that experienced by other women and children in Australia.

We know Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are less likely to seek help or report violence because of racism, past government practices, and a mistrust of police and mainstream services arising from previous experiences of reporting violence, misidentification of victims as perpetrators, lack of services, incarceration and child removal.<sup>9</sup>

# 33x higher

In 2020–21, the rate of family and domestic violence related hospitalisations was 33 times higher for Indigenous women than non-Indigenous women.



3 in 5 Indigenous women have experienced physical or sexual violence perpetrated by a male intimate partner.

# 1 in 2

Younger Indigenous women aged 25–34 were most likely to experience family and domestic violence.



Almost 6 in 10 (57%) Indigenous women who experienced family and domestic violence were physically injured.



In 2021, around 37–47% of Indigenous women experienced family and domestic violence related sexual assault.

# 6x higher

In 2020–21 the rate of domestic homicides for Indigenous women was nearly 6 times higher than non-Indigenous women.

Figure sources: <sup>10,11,12,13,14,15</sup>

# Why are we focused on ending gender-based violence in one generation?

*The National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032 (National Plan) is our commitment to a country free of gender-based violence – where all people live free from fear and violence and are safe at home, at work, at school, in the community and online.*

*This is a human right for all people.*

The impact of gender-based violence impacts families, communities and society as a whole. Experiencing violence has significant implications for victims, their children, families, friends, employers and co-workers.<sup>16</sup> Findings from the Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health demonstrated that women who had experienced childhood sexual abuse were more likely to have poor general health and experience depression and bodily pain (Coles et al. 2018). In addition, women who had experienced childhood sexual or emotional or physical abuse had higher long-term primary, allied, and specialist health care costs in adulthood (Loxton et al. 2018).

There are significant economic costs resulting from violence. A cost of violence report by KPMG found gender-based violence costs Australians \$26 billion a year with gendered financial abuse estimated to cost \$10.9 billion a year – with \$5.7 billion of cost borne directly by victims.<sup>17</sup>



# What is our long term goal?

**The National Plan aims to end all forms of gender-based violence in one generation with an overall goal of a country where:**

*All people live free from gender-based violence and are safe in all settings including at home, at work, at school, in the community and online.*

We recognise that in order to achieve this we must reshape the social, political and economic aspects of our society that allow gender inequality and discrimination to continue. Across Australia – in cities and regional, rural and remote communities alike – every individual’s humanity and worth must be respected and valued, regardless of their age, gender identity, sexuality, sex characteristics, disability, race and culture.

# Who are the diverse population groups within our society?

**The National Plan recognises that gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, can include specific forms of violence that may disproportionately impact:**

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children
- Women and children with disability
- Women and children from culturally diverse, migrant and refugee backgrounds
- Children and young people
- LGBTIQ+ people, including Sistergirls and Brotherboys
- Older women
- Women and children in rural, regional and remote locations.

**The National Plan also includes a focus on:**

- People who choose to use or are at risk of using violence.
- Engaging men and boys to disrupt and prevent the attitudes and behaviours that can lead to violence and through ongoing work in prevention.

# What is our Theory of Change for ending gender-based violence?

## **The National Plan sets the national policy agenda to address violence against women and children in Australia for the next 10 years.**

It recognises that no single approach on its own will achieve sustained changes in the long-term. Rather, it assumes that focused effort across all four domains (prevention, early intervention, response, and recovery and healing) must be made with contributions from all members of our society.

There are 6 cross-cutting principles underpinning the National Plan that form the foundation of this Theory of Change. In order to achieve transformative change we must:

### **1. Advance gender equality**

To end violence against women and children, we will address gender inequality in all its forms and expressions through improving women's representation in decision-making roles and addressing barriers to women's economic and financial security. Evidence shows that higher levels of violence against women are consistently associated with lower levels of gender equality in both public life and personal relationships. Gender inequality is present when unequal value is afforded to women and men and there is an unequal distribution of power, resources and opportunity between them.

An important first step will be awareness raising of what is violence against women and that it is unacceptable in any form. Men will have an important role to play in constructively engaging with and challenging views that condone gender inequality and gender-based violence. Men and boys will be engaged in disrupting and preventing the attitudes and behaviours that can lead to violence.

Shifting community attitudes and norms toward family, domestic and sexual violence will also be pivotal to ensuring 'buy in' across the multiple levels of society to achieve our vision of ending violence against women and children in one generation. The media too, has an important role in the way they report on gender-based violence, by promoting perpetrator accountability, moving away from victim-blaming narratives, and raising awareness of support services.

### **2. Have the diverse lived experiences of victim-survivors informing policies and solutions**

It is impossible to have a full picture of the problem, nor a fully appropriate solution, without both content experts and the experience and insights of victim-survivors that place them as context experts.<sup>18</sup>

The National Plan commits to working with victim survivors and recognises the value of lived experience in informing appropriate and effective initiatives. It seeks to hear directly from people with first-hand experience of the weaknesses and strengths of our services, systems and structures to know how they can be improved.

### **3. Focus on Closing the Gap for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples**

The National Plan is informed by the National Agreement on Closing the Gap (the National Agreement). The National Agreement is built around four Priority Reforms, which will change the way governments work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities. These reforms will support the overall objective of the National Agreement to overcome entrenched inequality.



## PRIORITY REFORMS

Each priority reform includes a target and an outcome:

### Priority Reform One – Formal Partnerships and Shared Decision-making

*Outcome: Shared decision-making.*

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are empowered to share decision-making authority with governments to accelerate policy and place-based progress on Closing the Gap through formal partnership arrangements.

### Priority Reform Two – Building the Community-Controlled Sector

*Outcome: Building the community-controlled sector.*

There is a strong and sustainable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled sector delivering high quality services to meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples across the country.

### Priority Reform Three – Transforming Government Organisations

*Outcome: Improving mainstream institutions.*

Governments, their organisations and their institutions are accountable for Closing the Gap and are culturally safe and responsive to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, including through the services they fund.

### Priority Reform Four – Shared Access to Data and Information at a Regional Level

*Outcome: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-led data.*

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have access to, and the capability to collect and use, locally-relevant data and information to set and monitor the implementation of efforts to close the gap, their priorities and drive their own development.

## 4. Focus on person-centred coordination and integration

Evidence tells us that ending violence against women and children requires a holistic multi-sectoral and culturally-informed approach. Findings have ‘identified the need for collaboration between law enforcement, legal aid services, health care organisations, public health programs, educational institutions and agencies devoted to social services and economic development.’<sup>19</sup>

Better coordination and integration of a range of systems that assist and support women and children experiencing, or at risk of, violence is integral to creating a person-centred service system.

The National Plan provides a clear, comprehensive, and coordinated multi-sectoral strategy for the prevention of violence against women and children. It acknowledges that in order to create a person-centred service system, all stakeholders from governments right through to locally based specialist service organisations, must have mechanisms in place that enable coordination and collaboration.

## 5. Take an intersectional approach

The National Plan recognises that women and children are not a homogenous group. They have many and varied personal identities, backgrounds, experiences and social positions. The National Plan and the underpinning Action Plans take an intersectional approach to addressing gender-based violence.

This approach recognises that violence and gender inequality exist in relation to multiple and intersectional structural and systemic forms of discrimination and disadvantage.

Gender inequality does not exist in isolation – it intersects with other forms of structural and systemic discrimination. Some women face higher rates of violence, are at a heightened risk of experiencing or being exposed to certain forms of harassment, and can experience greater barriers to accessing support and recovery.

The National Plan promotes actions across the domains of prevention through to recovery and healing that respond to the diversity of women and children. The National Plan assumes that by addressing the social, cultural, political and economic factors that drive gendered violence, intersectional discrimination will be proactively addressed. An understanding of the specific challenges that diverse communities face in relation to family, domestic and sexual violence will be incorporated into our systems and services so that people will be able to access tailored resources, services and support.

## **6. Hold people who choose to use violence accountable**

Although attitudes to violence against women and gender equality have improved in Australia, ‘many people’s knowledge and attitudes to violence against women are out of step with the evidence, and with women’s experiences’<sup>20</sup>.

Holding people who choose to use violence accountable means the responsibility to stop using violence belongs to the person using it. Victim survivors are never responsible for the violence they experience, yet too often the public and institutional responses to women experiencing violence is ‘why doesn’t she just leave?’.

The National Plan recognises that violence against women and children will not end without a clear and sustained focus on perpetration. It is vital that services, and the law enforcement and justice systems, are equipped to accurately identify the person using violence and that they then face legal or other consequences.

Being accountable also means that people who have used violence take personal responsibility for their violence and choose to change their behaviour. That they understand what they have done and work towards changing their behaviour and repairing the harm they have caused.

The criminal justice system will play an important role in holding people who use violence accountable through existing laws and interventions. Action to strengthen laws and interventions to hold perpetrators accountable will also encourage community intolerance to violence against women.

It is also important that a diverse range of perpetrator interventions are available both in community and justice settings to promote behaviour change and stop violence from occurring again. To ensure safety outcomes are achieved, it is vital that there are appropriate services available to respond to the diverse needs of perpetrators.





## Change across all levels of society

*This Theory of Change recognises that violence against women and children occurs at every level of society, in homes, schools, institutions, the workplace, the community or other public and private institutions. It assumes that in order to address violence against women and children, it is necessary to effect change at all levels of society.*

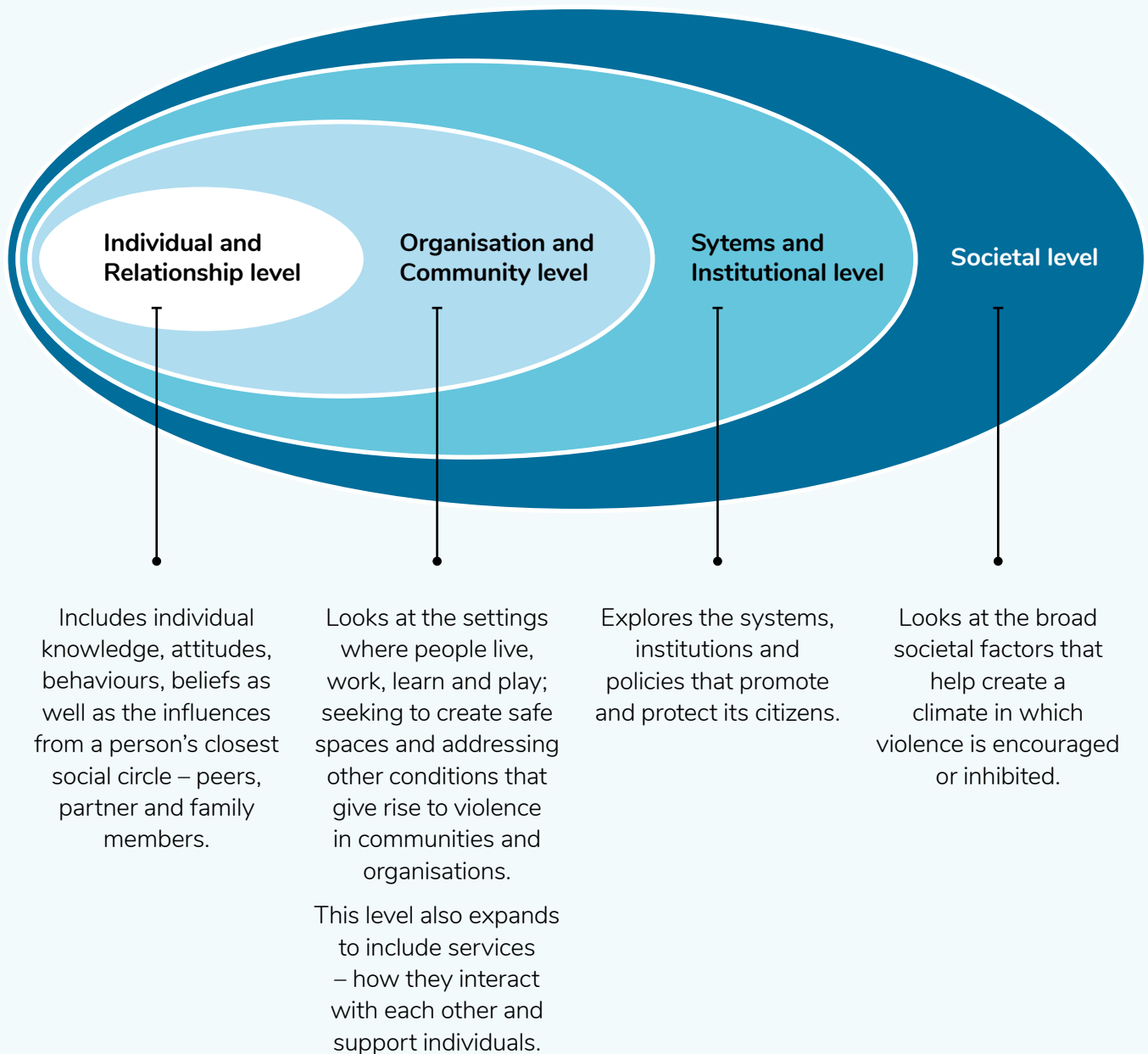
*As such, a social ecological model underpins this Theory of Change. As depicted in Figure 1, this model emphasises multiple levels of influence (individual and relationships, organisational and community, systems and institutional, and whole of society) and is founded on the notion that behaviours both shape and are shaped by our social environment.*





**FIGURE 1: SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL MODEL**

Previous experience has shown that single sector responses focusing on the individual have limited results, and so the National Plan reflects a multi-sectoral approach. We know, based on evidence<sup>21</sup>, that coordinated and comprehensive responses operating across multiple levels of society at the same time will have a greater impact on addressing gender-based violence.



# Transformative change

To achieve transformative change we need to do things differently. It is not enough to do a little more or a little less of the things we are already doing. Across all sections of the social-ecological model, ending gender-based violence can occur when:

- Governments at all levels embed policies that support positive, equal and respectful relationships and hold those who choose to use violence accountable for their actions.
- 
- An intersectional lens is applied to policy and program responses.
- 
- The voices of victim-survivors and their experiences informs our actions and approaches.
- 
- The voices and views of children and young people, as victim-survivors in their own right, are reflected in policy design to ensure effective service design.
- 
- Prevention programs encourage individuals to learn and model attitudes and behaviours that value healthy, respectful and non-violent relationships, and teach people how to safely respond when witnessing and or experiencing violence.
- 
- We build sector and community capacity and capability to identify and support women and children at risk of experiencing gender-based violence and to intervene early to stop violence escalating.

# The change we want to see

**To support the achievement of our goal where all people live free from gender-based violence and are safe in all settings including at home, at work, at school, in the community and online, 6 cross-cutting long-term outcomes have been identified:**

- 1. Systems and institutions effectively support and protect people impacted by gender-based violence.** We anticipate that by improving the capability and capacity of our systems and institutions, and building the evidence base for all diverse population groups and centering lived experience, our policy responses will improve and people impacted by gender-based violence will be better supported and protected.
- 2. Services and prevention programs are effective, culturally responsive, intersectional and accessible.** We anticipate that by improving the capacity and capability of our frontline workforce, adopting an evidence-informed approach and ensuring quality prevention infrastructure is in place, service provision will improve, the needs of people accessing services will be met, and more women and children will recover and heal.
- 3. Community attitudes and beliefs embrace gender equality and condemn all forms of gendered violence without exception.** Working across all levels of the social-ecological model is an important part of the National Plan to tackle gender inequality, discrimination and entrenched social norms that support violence against women and children. We anticipate this will contribute to a more inclusive and equal society that is empowered and confident in its attitudes, beliefs and behaviors towards violence against women and children.
- 4. People who choose to use violence are accountable for their actions and stop their violent, coercive and abusive behavior.** We anticipate that by improving police responses, the justice system, and our systems and services more broadly, more people choosing to use violence will be held to account, leading to women and children feeling safe in all settings.
- 5. Children and young people are safe in all settings and are effectively supported by systems and services.** Recognising children and young people as victims in their own right is a key objective of the National Plan. We anticipate that having a targeted focus on children and young people across systems and services will lead to age appropriate initiatives and support, and will contribute to a confident and well-informed community of young people who are safe.
- 6. Women are safe and respected, and experience economic, political, cultural and social equality.** Through improvements to our systems and services and improving community attitudes and behaviours, we anticipate that more women will experience feeling safe and respected in all settings. We also expect to see an increase in the number of women experiencing economic, political, cultural and social empowerment.

**In order to help achieve these outcomes, 10 actions spanning the domains of the National Plan will drive change in the first 5 years:**

<b>Action 1</b>	Advance gender equality and address the gendered drivers of all forms of gender-based violence, including through initiatives aimed to improve community attitudes and norms toward family, domestic and sexual violence.
<b>Action 2</b>	Improve the national evidence base by working towards consistent terminology and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and by increasing collection and sharing of data and evidence at a national level.
<b>Action 3</b>	Increase and strengthen the capability of mainstream and specialist workforces to deliver quality services across the four domains that are tailored to respond to the unique experiences of victim-survivors.
<b>Action 4</b>	Build the capacity of services and systems that support victim-survivors to provide trauma-informed, connected and coordinated responses that support long-term, recovery, health and wellbeing.
<b>Action 5</b>	Strengthen systems and services to better hold people who choose to use violence to account, and provide opportunities to support people who have used violence, or are at risk of using violence, to change their behaviours, with the aim of protecting the safety and wellbeing of current and potential victim-survivors.
<b>Action 6</b>	Improve action to prevent and address sexual violence and harassment in all settings across the four domains of the National Plan.
<b>Action 7</b>	Work in formal partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to ensure policies and services are culturally competent, strengths-based and trauma-informed and meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities, aligning with the goals of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan.
<b>Action 8</b>	Develop and implement age appropriate, culturally safe programs across all four domains, informed by children and young people, that support recovery and healing from trauma, and intervene early to address violence supportive behaviours.
<b>Action 9</b>	Improve police responses and the justice system to better support victim-survivors through the provision of trauma-informed, culturally safe supports that promote safety and wellbeing, and hold people who choose to use violence to account.
<b>Action 10</b>	Improve access to short-term, medium and long-term housing for women and children experiencing violence, including those living in institutional settings, and support women to stay in their own homes when they choose to do so.



# Risks, barriers and challenges

## SYSTEMS

- Legal and policy frameworks that inadequately protect women and children from violence.
  - Lack of a national evidence base.
  - Barriers to implement required system changes.
  - The ongoing impact of systemic and institutional racism.
- 

## SERVICES

- Inadequate investment in workforce capability and capacity.
  - Resource constraints in each sector for violence prevention, early intervention, response, and recovery and healing. Lack of support for managing the challenges that arise from the complexities of family, domestic and sexual violence (FDSV).
  - Workforce constraints including staff retention and burnout.
- 

## COMMUNITY

- Lack of community engagement.
  - Lack of awareness about services and supports available.
  - Resistance to social change in letting go of rigid harmful gender norms.
  - Institutionalised racism.
  - Misconceptions and stereotypes.
  - Cisgenderism and heteronormativity, and the stigmatisation of bodies that do not fit medical and social norms.
- 

## INDIVIDUAL

- Lack of awareness, information and skills about violence, healthy relationships and how to seek help. Mistrust in the systems such as police, justice and child-protection.
  - Gender and age-based power imbalances.
  - Gender inequality and violence against women in the home.
  - Economic barriers and barriers to education.
-

<b>Long-term Outcome</b>	All people live free from gender based violence and are safe in all settings including at home, at work, at school, in the community and online					
<b>Domains</b>	<b>PREVENTION</b>			<b>EARLY INTERVENTION</b>		
<b>National Plan Objectives</b>	<b>21 x National Plan Objectives</b> Full details in: <i>National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032</i>					
<b>10 year Outcomes</b>	1. Systems and institutions effectively support and protect people impacted by gender-based violence.		2. Services and prevention programs are effective, culturally responsive, intersectional and accessible.		3. Community attitudes and beliefs embrace gender equality and condemn all forms of gendered violence without exception.	
<b>Sub Outcomes</b>	See expanded details on page 17		See expanded details on page 17		See expanded details on page 17	
<b>Actions to drive change</b>	Action 1	Action 6	Action 1	Action 6	Action 1	Action 6
	Action 2	Action 7	Action 2	Action 7		
		Action 8	Action 3	Action 8	Action 3	
	Action 4	Action 9	Action 4	Action 9	Action 4	
	Action 5	Action 10	Action 5			
<b>Risks, barriers and challenges</b>	<b>SYSTEMS</b> See expanded details on page 15			<b>SERVICES</b>		
<b>The Problem</b>	Violence against women and children is a problem of epidemic proportions in Australia. Not only is violence against women and children a human rights violation but it has devastating and long term impacts for families, communities and society as a whole.					

						Long-term Outcome
RESPONSE			RECOVERY AND HEALING			Domains
<b>21 x National Plan Objectives</b> Full details in: <i>National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032</i>						National Plan Objectives
<b>4. People who choose to use violence are accountable for their actions and stop their violent, coercive and abusive behaviours.</b>		<b>5. Children and young people are safe in all settings and are effectively supported by systems and services.</b>		<b>6. Women are safe and respected in all settings, and experience economic, social, political and cultural equality.</b>		10 year Outcomes
See expanded details on page 18		See expanded details on page 18		See expanded details on page 18		Sub Outcomes
Action 1		Action 1		Action 1		Actions to drive change
			Action 7			
Action 3			Action 8			
Action 4			Action 9		Action 9	
Action 5					Action 10	
<b>COMMUNITY</b> See expanded details on page 15			<b>INDIVIDUAL</b>			Risks, barriers and challenges
Intimate partner violence is the leading driver of homelessness and incarceration for women, and children exposed to violence experience long lasting developmental, health and wellbeing issues. In order to address this and bring about transformative change, our systems and service responses must improve, the evidence base must grow and expand for all diverse population groups, and we must work to embed gender equality in all settings.						The Problem

10 year Outcomes	1. Systems and institutions effectively support and protect people impacted by gender-based violence.	2. Services and prevention programs are effective, culturally responsive, intersectional and accessible.	3. Community attitudes and beliefs embrace gender equality and condemn all forms of gendered violence without exception.
Sub Outcomes expanded	<p>1.1 All government agencies have built the evidence-base for all diverse population groups and forms of violence and abuse, including sharing data appropriately to drive effective policy and investment.</p> <p>1.2 Policy decisions are evidence-informed, centre lived experience, promote gender equality and meet the needs of diverse populations.</p> <p>1.3 Systems and institutions are culturally safe, accessible, inclusive, trauma-informed and centre lived experience.</p> <p>1.4 Within and across systems and institutions, integrated support is embedded to provide people impacted by violence with coordinated care and ongoing support to facilitate recovery and healing.</p> <p>1.5 Workplaces are safe from all forms of gender-based violence and are actively preventing sexual harassment and discrimination.</p> <p>1.6 Workforce capability across systems and institutions is developed to recognise the drivers and signs of gender-based violence and to respond and refer appropriately.</p> <p>1.7 The justice system correctly identifies people who use violence and ensures they face appropriate consequences and provides opportunities for rehabilitation where appropriate</p>	<p>2.1 Services and prevention programs are evidence-informed, inclusive, culturally safe and appropriate, accessible, and trauma and healing informed.</p> <p>2.2 Workforces access training and information to enable the effective delivery of timely, evidence-based, culturally safe and trauma-informed services.</p> <p>2.3 Prevention focused policies and programs are designed with, and tailored for, specific communities including all people from diverse population groups.</p> <p>2.4 Evidence informed, age appropriate, intersectional, and tailored prevention initiatives are embedded across key settings and digital spaces.</p> <p>2.5 Services work together to provide integrated and tailored responses for all people impacted by violence, including people who choose to use violence.</p> <p>2.6 Sector and community capacity is developed to identify and support all people impacted by violence or at risk of violence.</p> <p>2.7 Services and systems have collaboratively built quality prevention infrastructure.</p>	<p>3.1 People recognise the behaviours that constitute gender-based violence and understand the long-term consequences.</p> <p>3.2 People know how to safely respond or seek support when they witness or experience gender-based violence.</p> <p>3.3 People have equal, healthy, and respectful relationships.</p> <p>3.4 People actively challenge incorrect and damaging misconceptions about gender-based violence, such as victim-blaming and a lack of understanding of the meaning of consent</p> <p>3.5 Gender equality, positive relationships, and positive masculinities are promoted across the community including in faith-based, sporting, entertainment, educational institutions, digital spaces, the arts, and media organisations.</p> <p>3.6 People actively challenge attitudes and behaviours that enable violence including gendered stereotypes and norms, cisgenderism and heteronormativity.</p>



<p><b>4. People who choose to use violence are accountable for their actions and stop their violent, coercive and abusive behaviours.</b></p>	<p><b>5. Children and young people are safe in all settings and are effectively supported by systems and services.</b></p>	<p><b>6. Women are safe and respected in all settings, and experience economic, social, political and cultural equality.</b></p>	<p><b>10 year Outcomes</b></p>
<p>4.1 People at risk of using violence are identified early and supported to access programs and services to change their behaviour.</p> <p>4.2 People using violence or at risk of using violence recognise their own harmful behaviours and are supported to change through effective, culturally appropriate, trauma-informed and evidence-based interventions.</p> <p>4.3 People who choose to use violence are held to account through the police and justice system, with services and justice systems working together to actively identify and manage risk.</p>	<p>5.1 Services and systems recognise children and young people as victims in their own right, centre them in decision-making, and support them to grow up safe and supported including at home, school, in their community, and online.</p> <p>5.2 Services and systems are evidence-informed, culturally safe, accessible, trauma and healing informed to meet the needs of all children experiencing violence, and support their long-term recovery.</p> <p>5.3 Targeted prevention initiatives support children and young people to recognise the drivers and behaviours that constitute FDSV and the long-term consequences.</p> <p>5.4 Children and young people know how to respond or seek support when they, or someone they know, experience or witness family, domestic or sexual violence.</p> <p>5.5 Children and young people have equal, healthy, and respectful relationships.</p> <p>5.6 Primary carer-givers have access to supports for their own well-being, in turn supporting them to nurture the child.</p>	<p>6.1 People impacted by violence and abuse have access to timely and ongoing supports, services, resources, and opportunities to support their long-term recovery and healing.</p> <p>6.2 People impacted by violence have positive experiences with and outcomes through the services and systems that respond to gender-based violence, particularly the justice system and family law.</p> <p>6.3 Women enjoy full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.</p> <p>6.4 Women have economic security and their social, cultural and economic needs are met, including being supported to access affordable, accessible and safe housing, from crisis accommodation to transitional and long-term housing.</p> <p>6.5 Alternative approaches to justice are victim-led, culturally appropriate and prioritise the safety of survivors first.</p>	<p><b>Sub Outcomes</b> expanded</p>

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