



Government of South Australia  
Office for Women

## Committed to Safety

A framework for addressing  
domestic, family and sexual  
violence in South Australia



# Acknowledgement of Country

Aboriginal people have made and continue to make a unique and irreplaceable contribution to the state of South Australia.

The South Australian Government acknowledges and respects Aboriginal people as the state's first people and nations and recognises Aboriginal people as traditional owners and occupants of South Australian land and waters.

The South Australian Government acknowledges that the spiritual, social, cultural and economic practices of Aboriginal people come from their traditional lands and waters, and that Aboriginal people maintain cultural and heritage beliefs, languages and laws that are of ongoing importance today.

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# Foreword

## Practical, achievable and delivering long-term change

The Marshall Liberal Government is committed to addressing the scourge of domestic, family and sexual violence in South Australia. We know that violence affects far too many families and our Government is dedicated to improving safety and security of women and their children.

This Government is proud to have delivered on a range of initiatives announced during the 2018 election campaign, and we now take a further step towards a safer community by committing to the actions in *Committed to Change: A framework for addressing domestic, family and sexual violence in South Australia* (the Framework).

This Framework is designed to achieve a coordinated, targeted series of actions to prevent and respond to domestic, family and sexual violence in South Australia. As well as our election commitments, it features a range of actions that have been developed following direct consultation with women's and community services and the wider community through a series of metropolitan and regional roundtables.

This Framework will remain adaptive and flexible as new work and issues arise. We will continue to explore additional work that can be undertaken in line with the *National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children 2010–22* and other national efforts beyond this. We will continue to listen to the needs of women with lived experience of domestic, family and sexual violence, to help guide us in work to support them and their children.

In delivering the actions outlined in this Framework, we will work with partners across government, in the not-for-profit sector and in the community to achieve a truly comprehensive, safety driven approach to addressing this issue.

We envision a safe and supportive community for all South Australians, where domestic, family and sexual violence is not tolerated in any form.



Steven Marshall MP  
**Premier**



Michelle Lensink MLC  
**Minister for Human Services**



Carolyn Power MP  
**Assistant Minister for Domestic and Family Violence Prevention**

# Violence against women and their children in Australia – a snapshot

More than one in three women (37%) aged 18 years and over have experienced violence since the age of 15.<sup>i</sup>

Nearly one in five women (18%) aged 18 years and over have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15.<sup>ii</sup>

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women report experiencing violence in the previous 12 months at 3.1 times the rate of non-Indigenous women.<sup>iii</sup>

In 2014–15, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women were 32 times as likely to be hospitalised due to family violence as non-Indigenous women.<sup>iv</sup>

Australian women are most likely to experience physical and sexual violence in their home, at the hands of a male current or ex-partner.<sup>v</sup>

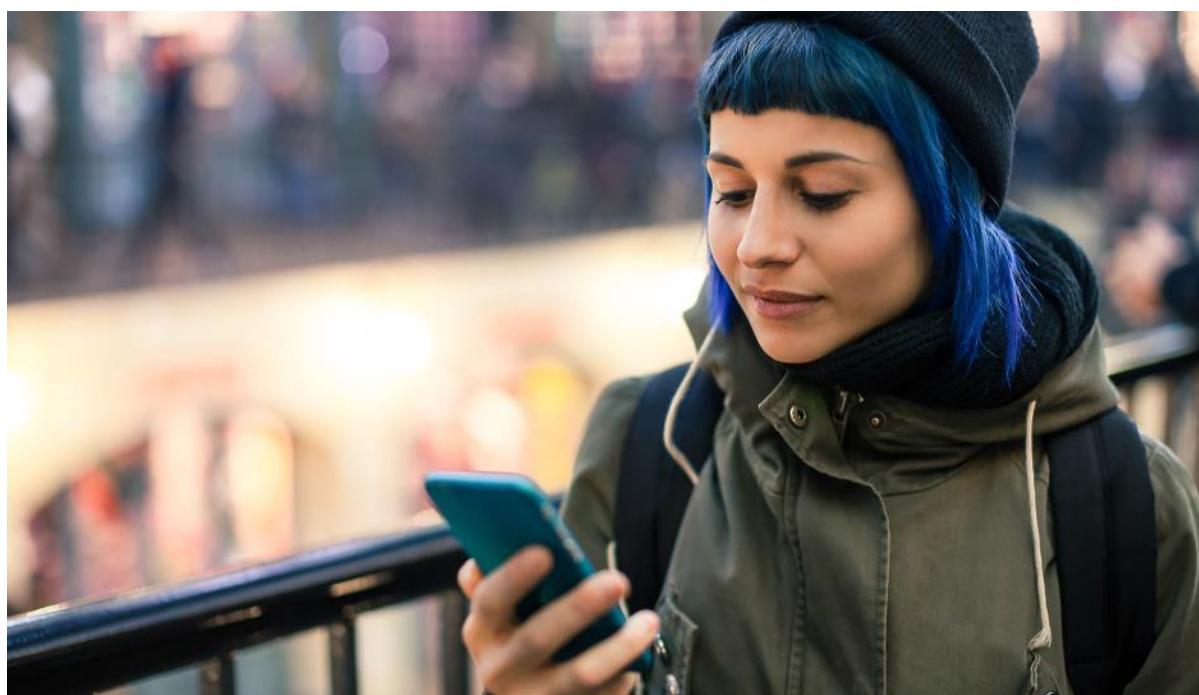
Violence against women is the leading risk factor contributing to the burden of disease for Australian women aged 18–44.<sup>vi</sup>

Young women (18–24 years) experience significantly higher rates of physical and sexual violence than women in older age groups.<sup>vii</sup>

Of the children born in South Australia who experienced a child protection substantiation by 10 years of age, neglect (49%) was the primary reason for notification, followed by emotional abuse (29%), physical abuse (14%) and sexual abuse (9%). Behaviours identified as child abuse fall under the broad definition of domestic and family violence.<sup>viii</sup>

More than two-thirds (68%) of mothers who had children in their care when they experienced violence from their previous partner said their children had seen or heard the violence.<sup>ix</sup>

Health workers, SA Police (SAPOL) and schools are the three most common sources for reports to the child protection system.<sup>x</sup>



# Introduction

As well as including our election commitments, this Framework includes a range of actions relevant to several agencies.

The Framework features three pillars of response:

- Primary prevention
- Service and support
- Justice (legislative, statutory and community).

It is underpinned by two enablers:

- Data and evidence base
- Monitoring our impact and oversight.

Featured actions cover all three pillars, and the actions are broken down in to short, medium and long-term. Other actions focus on specific population groups (young people, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, women with disabilities, culturally and linguistically diverse people, older women and people living in regional and remote communities).

We will work closely with a range of key partners, from national bodies like Our Watch, White Ribbon Australia, the

Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) and Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS), to specialist women's services, the Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), the Real Estate Institute of South Australia (REISA) and women's service clubs. We will continue to support public awareness raising initiatives, such as domestic violence death vigils and initiatives like the Spirit of Woman Memorial.




This Framework will be complemented by an additional policy framework, currently being developed that will focus on women's employment and leadership in South Australia.

The Framework seeks to align itself with a holistic and whole of family understanding of domestic, family and sexual violence, acknowledging that all people in the family and kinship system are affected by the perpetration of violence and abuse. As such, it is understood that, while this Framework forms the foundation of responses to women experiencing domestic, family and sexual violence, there is a pressing and overwhelming need for individual and integrated service responses to children living with violence in the home.

## Our vision

A safe and supportive community, where domestic, family and sexual violence is not tolerated in any form

### Three pillars of response

	 <b>Primary prevention</b>	 <b>Services and support</b>	 <b>Justice</b>
Short term actions (within 1 year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reframed Violence Against Women Collaborations</li> <li>Employment and Leadership Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing re-offending</li> <li>Awareness raising campaign</li> </ul>
Medium term actions (within 1-2 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a primary prevention toolkit for local government</li> <li>Expand Women's Information Service children's centre program</li> <li>Ensure government funding supports respectful representations of women and domestic violence policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early intervention in community settings</li> <li>Perpetrator referral pathway into the Family Safety Framework and responses to children and young people</li> <li>Risk assessment tool</li> <li>Safety Hubs</li> <li>Interest free loans</li> <li>24/7 Domestic Violence Crisis line</li> <li>Crisis accommodation</li> <li>Perpetrator interventions</li> <li>Safety first responses</li> <li>Domestic violence packages</li> <li>National tenancy research</li> <li>Child protection and domestic violence interface</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family Court and risk assessment guidelines</li> <li>Mandated perpetrator programs and accommodation expansion</li> <li>Review of systemic responses to domestic, family and sexual violence</li> </ul>
Long term actions (within 3-4 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data</li> <li>Affordable housing pathways</li> <li>Improved system pathways</li> <li>Awareness raising for health and education professionals in recognising domestic and family violence</li> <li>Sexual harassment in licensed industries</li> <li>Workforce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower risk threshold for the Family Safety Framework</li> </ul>



**Enabler:** data and evidence base



**Enabler:** monitoring our impact and evaluation

## Feedback from the DV roundtables

We committed to holding a roundtable for key organisations within our first 30 days of government. This we have done.

Some of the key themes and issues that emerged included:

- Primary prevention and early intervention are crucial
- Our responses to violence must be appropriate for a range of population groups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) women, women with disabilities, older and younger women, women from regional and remote areas, as well as men as victims of violence
- A focus on sexual assault must be maintained
- A range of appropriate perpetrator responses be available
- Strengthening connections between services and governments
- Improvements to data collection, and increased access to relevant research and data for services
- Extensive and valuable feedback provided about our election commitments.

We have also held regional roundtables, in four different areas of the state. From these, we gained some valuable insights in to the needs of our regions. We will hold further roundtables because we understand that the unique needs and challenges of regional and remote areas are going to differ from those of the metropolitan area.

The feedback we received from the roundtables has helped to shape this Framework.

## Sector surveys

In order to maximise the feedback we received early in our first term, we sent out a survey to the women's sector, asking a range of questions.

Surveys were conducted following all the regional roundtables held to date. The survey feedback has also helped to shape this document.

## Election commitments

We take violence against women very seriously. We believe that there is a great deal of work to do, which is why we took a range of commitments to the 2018 election.

### Improving data collection and communication

We have committed to ensuring that domestic violence data suits the needs of the sector. This will be achieved by ensuring relevant and accurate data is collected and is accessible across government and the non-government sector.

**Status: In progress**

### Safety hubs

We will support the development of safety hubs in regional South Australia, to be driven by local needs. Safety hubs will provide a single entry point for integrated services that will likely include the South Australia Police (SAPOL), social housing representatives, education, child wellbeing and protection services and programs, legal services and social workers. Several models will be considered, such as a crisis/front end response similar to the Women's Safety Services South Australia (WSSSA) Mile End Hub; a hub and spoke approach that provides outreach to surrounding communities; virtual hubs that



facilitate access to information and support from services; as well as a shop front model for diverse services with a focus on early intervention.

**Status: In progress**

## Targeted rehabilitation for perpetrators

Increased access to rehabilitation programs for perpetrators of domestic, family and sexual violence is a key step to enabling perpetrators to change their violent behaviours and attitudes.

The Government has committed to investigating rehabilitation programs offered across all prisons, to ensure prisoners can access the most suitable rehabilitation.

**Status: In progress**

## Peak body funding for the Coalition of Women's Domestic and Aboriginal Family Violence Services

We committed to providing peak body funding to the Coalition of Women's Domestic and Aboriginal Family Violence Services. This we have done. The Coalition has played a vital role in the continual reform of the sector. The Coalition is one of the key bodies for government, researchers, other community networks and national networks to both liaise and consult with.

**Status: Achieved**

## Personal protection app

We committed to developing a personal protection app to improve women's safety. The app is now operational.

**Status: Achieved**

## Women's Safety Crisis Line

We committed to providing funding to enable a 24/7 domestic and family

violence hotline service. This we have done, with the Crisis Line operating as a 24/7 service from December 2018.

**Status: Achieved**

## Intervention orders and keeping victims informed

We will review police guidelines and processes related to responding to breaches of intervention orders. In addition, legislation has been passed that strengthens penalties for repeat breaches.

Together with the Commissioner for Victims' Rights, we will be consulting with both government and non-government victim support organisations to better understand the complexities and challenges related to how victims are supported and notified.

**Status: In progress**

## Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme

In partnership with specialist women's services, we are trialing a statewide Disclosure Scheme.

**Status: Achieved**

## Crisis accommodation

We have committed \$4 million to fund 40 new accommodation beds in three domestic violence crisis centres.

**Status: In progress**

## Interest free loans

We agreed to establish and fund an interest free, 20-year loan scheme for the non-government sector to fund capital projects in the domestic violence sector. \$5 million has already been committed to this scheme.

**Status: In progress**

## How to read this document

There are two enablers that provide an overarching structure to this Framework; communication underpins each of the enablers (including communication across government, relevant non-government sectors and the community).

The two enablers—data and evidence-base and monitoring our impact and oversight – are key to the three pillars that make up the Framework.

### Three pillars of response



#### Primary prevention

Changing the social conditions, such as gender inequality, that excuse, justify or even promote violence against women and their children.



#### Service and support

A coherent, family focused, integrated, supportive service system that addresses the complex needs of those experiencing or using violence.



#### Justice

Legislative, statutory and community changes to ensure an ongoing focus on domestic, family and sexual violence.

Together, the three pillars are intended to contribute to an overall, safety focused response to domestic, family and sexual violence in South Australia.

Each pillar contains actions, and a focus on key population groups – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, CALD people, women with disabilities, children and young women/people, older women, and people living in regional and remote South Australia - where relevant.

It is important to acknowledge the complex intersections between gender inequality and other forms of inequality, discrimination and disadvantage - including the impact of colonisation, racism, ableism, sexism, transphobia and homophobia that exist in our institutions and structures - and the role these play in driving violence against particular groups of women. These intersections are commonly referred to as ‘intersectionality’.

Indicative timeframes for our broad actions are as follows:

- Short-term actions = within one year
- Medium-term actions = within one–two years
- Long-term actions = within three–four years

In terms of population group specific actions, many of these will rely on partnerships and work with a range of stakeholders, with some being led by the non-government sector. For this reason, we have not allocated timeframes for these actions.

### Communication – underpinning our enablers

It will be imperative to ensure that the sector, relevant government agencies and key partners are part of an ongoing communications loop. This includes:

- Information sharing around men’s use of violence against women
- Sharing of research, policy development, practice improvements and other relevant issues

- Information exchange in terms of the broader women's framework, including developments in employment, leadership and participation.

## Enablers

### Data and evidence

The Information Sharing Guidelines (ISG) provide a state-wide approach to information sharing practices wherever there are threats to a person's safety and wellbeing. The *Public Sector (Data Sharing) Act 2016* aims to facilitate the sharing of data between public sector agencies and other entities. It is critical that all relevant organisations understand their roles and responsibilities in relation to the ISG, and an awareness campaign will be developed to help ensure that the ISGs are incorporated in to sector practices.

We have committed to ensuring that domestic violence data suits the needs of the sector. This will be achieved by making sure relevant and accurate data is collected and is accessible across government and the non-government sector.

We will work towards building a more effective and targeted data system and explore implementing a centralised data management system that is accessible to services, enhances information sharing and enables the collection of outcomes data that can be used to strengthen the service system.

Some of our existing work and relationships that provide us with robust and vital data and evidence, are outlined below:

#### **Family Safety Framework and the Multi-Agency Protection Service**

The Family Safety Framework (FSF) ensures families most at risk of violence

are dealt with in a structured and systematic way, through agencies sharing information and taking responsibility for supporting families to navigate the service system.

The Multi-Agency Protection Service (MAPS) is led by SAPOL and brings together staff from a range of services to share information about high risk domestic violence reports to SAPOL and identify necessary sector responses.

The FSF and MAPS will be reviewed and aligned to ensure that staff and agencies are clear about thresholds for referral and actions. The FSF and MAPS will be jointly overseen by a Steering Committee that is co-chaired by Office for Women (within the Department of Human Services) and SAPOL.

#### **Domestic Violence Serial Offender Database**

In January 2011, the South Australian Coroner's findings from the Hayward and Durance Inquest recommended developing a database to identify domestic violence serial offenders. Funding was provided to the Domestic Violence Crisis Line to develop, host and manage the domestic violence serial offender database which came into operation in late 2014.

#### **Violence against women data dashboard**

The Office for Women is currently involved in the development of a reporting tool or dashboard to help us achieve a consistent measurement of progress and impact from State Government responses to domestic, family and sexual violence.

#### **Women's Information Service data**

The Women's Information Service collects a range of de-identified data on the women of South Australia who use the Service.

## **Early Intervention Research Directorate**

The Early Intervention Research Directorate (EIRD), within the Department of Human Services, uses data to provide a strong evidence-base for how to support vulnerable children and families.

Commissioned EIRD research and data reports will form the basis of informing an evidence-based approach towards the creation of an effective and consistent service system, service pathways and service delivery models that ensure vulnerable children and their families, who are experiencing multiple and complex issues, will be supported early and consistently to protect their safety and wellbeing.

This will ensure that action is taken for both women and their children where there is an intersection between domestic and family violence and child safety issues.

## **Office for Data Analytics**

The Office for Data Analytics (ODA) provides high quality data analysis and advice to support South Australian government agencies. The ODA enables government agencies to share data securely with each other and with external organisations.

## **Coroner's Domestic Violence Information System**

The Coroner's Domestic Violence Information System (CDVIS) is a database that supports evidence-based decision-making in policies and programs to reduce violence against women and their children, helping to identify the factors that are most prevalent in domestic violence related deaths.

## **Coroner's Domestic Violence Research Officer**

The Senior Research Officer (Domestic Violence) researches and investigates open and closed deaths related to domestic violence. This includes identifying domestic violence issues, contexts and relevant service system

issues, while investigating the adequacy of responses. This advice forms part of the Coronial brief and builds the capacity of Coronial Inquests to make recommendations for improvement, with a preventative focus.

The Senior Research Officer also has an ongoing national role in the collation of data relating to domestic violence deaths and associated data.

## **Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety**

South Australia is a founding member of Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS) that is a key initiative under the National Plan. ANROWS' mission is to deliver relevant and translatable research that drives policy and practice, leading to a reduction in the levels of violence against women and their children. Their research agenda is significant and has been and will continue to be used to guide the actions contained in this Framework.

## **Our Watch**

This not-for-profit foundation was created in 2013 as an initiative under the National Plan to engage and raise awareness in the community on the prevention of violence against women and their children. South Australia became a member of Our Watch in 2014. Our Watch's work in the primary prevention space has helped to shape this Framework, particularly in relation to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family violence. Both 'Change the Story' and 'Changing the Picture', two significant Our Watch resources, have informed this Framework and continue to guide our work.

## **Australian Human Rights Commission**

On 20 June 2018, Australia's Sex Discrimination Commissioner, Kate Jenkins, announced a national inquiry into sexual harassment in Australian workplaces. The Commission accepted submissions until early 2019, and the

subsequent findings will be used in our work.

### **Sexual violence**

A range of key sources of data and evidence has been, and will continue to be, used to guide our work in addressing sexual violence. These sources include South Australia's Yarrow Place Rape and Sexual Assault Service and SAPOL as well as the Personal Safety Survey.

### **Personal Safety Survey**

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collects information about the nature and extent of violence experienced by men and women since the age of 15, including their experience of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. It also collects detailed information about men's and women's experience of current and previous partner violence, lifetime experience of stalking, physical and sexual abuse before the age of 15 and general feelings of safety. This information is called the Personal Safety Survey (PSS).

### **National Outcome Standards for Perpetrator Interventions**

In 2015, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) endorsed the National Outcome Standards for Perpetrator Interventions (NOSPI), another key initiative under the National Plan to guide and measure the outcomes achieved by perpetrator interventions across Australia.

The NOSPI have been developed throughout 2015–16 and are based on extensive consultation with government and non-government sector experts. Key performance indicators (KPIs) have been set by a national working party that includes key South Australian agencies.

We will achieve the NOSPI KPIs through the implementation of a statewide framework developed in consultation with local government and non-government agencies titled the South Australia Safe

Practice Standards for Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Services and Interventions.

## **Monitoring our impact and oversight**

We are committed to ensuring that the success of this Framework is monitored, and that our progress and impact is regularly evaluated. To that end, we will be using the following structures:

### **Chief Executives Group**

Ongoing oversight of this Framework will be managed by a group of our most senior public servants and chaired by the Minister for Human Services, with the Assistant Minister for Domestic and Family Violence Prevention also taking an active role. Other Ministers will be engaged as needed, particularly our Attorney-General, who has already passed an ambitious legislative agenda related to domestic violence.

The Group consists of Chief Executives from our key departments addressing domestic, family and sexual violence – the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, the Attorney-General's Department, the Department for Education, the Department for Correctional Services, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation within the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, the Department for Child Protection, the Department of Human Services, the Department for Health and Wellbeing, as well as the Commissioner of Police.

### **Key Partner Network**

Supporting the Chief Executives with their work, a Key Partner Network has been established to ensure that we continue to put the voices of the domestic, family and sexual violence sector front and centre in everything that we do.

The Network is co-chaired by the Office for Women and the Coalition of Women's Domestic and Aboriginal Family Violence

Services as the funded peak body. The Network will provide a channel for information about the work of the Chief Executives Group and the wider work of government generally, allowing it to be communicated to relevant non-government agencies and for information to be shared between members about their own organisational initiatives. The Network will also provide us with valuable advice and guidance as we implement this Framework.

***Both the Chief Executives Group and the Key Partner Network will be actively involved in overseeing the progress made under this Framework, as well as having responsibility for undertaking some of the actions.***

#### **Women's Safety Ministers' Meetings**

Ministers responsible for their State or Territory violence against women agendas meet regularly to share information, advice and progress work under the National Plan. All Australian governments have committed to delivering actions under the National Plan.

#### **Multi-Agency Safety Responses Governance Committee**

The Domestic and Family Violence Multi-Agency Safety Responses Governance Committee oversees strategic delivery of MAPS, the FSF and the Domestic Violence Response Reviews (DVRR). The focus of the Committee is on ensuring the best outcomes for domestic and family violence victims, including children, through focusing on perpetrator accountability and multi-agency responses to families impacted by domestic and family violence.

#### **National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children 2010–2022**

The Office for Women is the lead South Australian agency working with the Commonwealth Government and state

and territory governments in developing and delivering actions under the National Plan. All governments are currently working together to develop the Fourth Action Plan of the National Plan that will be implemented in 2019–2022. We were delighted to host the Council of Australian Governments National Summit on reducing violence against women and their children in 2018 that included key consultation on the Fourth Action Plan.

#### **National Plan Officials Group**

The Director, Office for Women, is a member of the National Plan Officials Group that oversees the strategic directions of the National Plan and the Action Plans.

#### **National Plan Operational Officials Group**

The Manager Policy, Office for Women, is a member of the National Plan Operational Officials Group that ensures there is ongoing action being taken in terms of the National Plan and associated Action Plans.

***We will use these structures to monitor similar work across the nation, as well as to keep abreast of key policy and practice developments that will assist us in the implementation of this Framework or in adding new actions.***

# Three pillars

## Pillar 1: Primary prevention

### Explanation

Primary prevention is key in ending domestic, family and sexual violence.

There is a strong evidence base that indicates improving women's leadership and economic participation is a key tool in the prevention of domestic, family and sexual violence, but this is not the only rationale for focusing our work in these spaces. There are benefits to the state, to employers, to communities and to women themselves.

In addition, we know that changing cultural and social attitudes is crucial. Challenging gender stereotypes is central to primary prevention work. This is why South Australia provided funding and support to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) 'Stop it at the Start' campaign, aimed at addressing gender roles and norms which young people are exposed to and we will continue to promote it. The role of men in addressing sexism in our culture also needs to be considered, building on the work of the White Ribbon movement.

Educational institutions, workplaces, sporting facilities and our own communities and families are all important sites of change in terms of sexism and gender roles.

***Primary prevention requires changing the social conditions, such as gender inequality, that excuse, justify or even promote violence against women and their children.***

***Individual behaviour change may be the intended result of prevention activity, but such change cannot be achieved prior to, or in isolation from, a broader change in the underlying drivers of such violence across communities, organisations and society as a whole. A primary prevention approach works across the whole population to address the attitudes, practices and power differentials that drive violence against women and their children. (Change the Story p13, 2015)***

### Examples

#### **Promotion of South Australian women**

The Office for Women currently promotes women's leadership and participation via awards designed to recognise the contribution of women in South Australia. This includes, for example, work with the Australia Day Council on awards, as well as continuing our work on the South Australian Women's Honour Roll and the Premier's Women's Directory. More information on these initiatives can be found on the Office for Women website.

#### **125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of suffrage community grants**

We committed \$125,000 in order to provide small grants of up to \$5,000 to the South Australian public to support initiatives that will commemorate the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of women's suffrage during 2019.

## **Youth grants**

We have committed \$120,000 to provide the Youth Services Primary Prevention Training and Small Grants program. This program will include provision of training to eligible South Australian youth services regarding Our Watch's national primary prevention framework 'Change the Story' and supporting resources such as 'Changing the Picture', followed by an opportunity for services to access a one-off, small grant for new or unfunded primary prevention initiatives.

## **Economic participation**

We will also maintain a focus on economic participation through the development of a new key strategy (the Employment and Leadership Strategy). This will be a companion Framework to this one, featuring a strong focus on economic participation.

## **Lived experience group**

The Office for Women is a member of the steering committee currently led by WSSSA called 'Voices for Change.' The group will work to build the skills of survivors of domestic, family and sexual violence to speak out in the media about violence and the importance of responses to violence, including primary prevention.

## **Chiefs for Gender Equity**

The Chiefs for Gender Equity are high profile South Australian business people, who advocate for, role model and promote business activities that encourage equality and diversity.

The Chiefs will be active participants in the work we are planning to undertake with businesses in South Australia.

## **Settings**

### **Workplaces**

Workplaces are key environments for preventative action to reduce violence against women and support women

affected by domestic violence. They also play an important role in standing against the cultural and social attitudes that underpin men's use of violence towards women. We will work with a range of South Australian workplaces to share the experiences of our departments.

South Australian Government departments have implemented domestic violence workplace policies and have undertaken White Ribbon Accreditation led by the EOC.

Departments are also committed to making flexible work accessible. All employees can access special domestic violence leave should they need it.

In work also led by the EOC, the SA Public Sector is embarking on a three-year project to strengthen workplace gender equality and promote safe and respectful workplaces for all employees.

The Workplace Equality and Respect Project aims to ensure that participating SA Public Sector agencies are equipped with the tools, knowledge and capacity to apply best practice approaches to workplace gender equality and respect in the prevention of violence against women.

### **Local government – LG Toolkit (National Plan)**

Recognising the key roles local governments (LG) can play, the Commonwealth Government as part of the National Plan is currently piloting toolkits related to violence against women. These toolkits provide advice to local governments about addressing violence, emphasising the importance of primary prevention. We will also consider appointing local government champions to deliver key messages.

### **Sport, recreation and public places**

Sporting clubs, both small and large, professional and community based, can have significant impacts in the community. They are well placed to drive messages



about respect and saying no to violence against women.

The Office for Women will work closely with the Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing to roll out primary prevention initiatives that focus on respectful relationships. We will also look to developing a code of conduct for sporting clubs.

We recently launched the 'Ask for Angela' initiative that focuses on safety in public spaces, and further initiatives regarding public safety will be explored.

### **Schools**

All children and young people in the Department for Education preschools and schools currently have access to an approved child protection curriculum

(Keeping Safe: Child Protection Curriculum) each year.

### **Popular culture and social media**

The ' #metoo ' movement has been an incredible phenomenon across the world. It has illustrated not only the power of social media, but just how widespread negative attitudes, violence and harassment towards women really are. The movement has brought much needed attention at all levels of society to violence against women. Popular culture is a key site for achieving cultural change.

The Women's Information Service social media channels will continue to actively engage stakeholders and members of the public.



## Primary prevention actions – short, medium and long-term

### Short

#### Reframed Violence Against Women Collaborations

- 1.1** Violence Against Women (VAW) Collaborations are multi-agency partnerships that focus on the development of local primary prevention strategies to prevent violence against women. They bring together local service providers to develop strategic regional approaches to respond to and prevent violence against women that are tailored to the specific strengths, profile and needs of a region. We will revisit the VAW Collaborations to link them with the new safety hubs as they are developed, but also to ensure that each collaboration has a strong focus on primary prevention with support from White Ribbon ambassadors and advocates and Our Watch. We will also give the collaborations a mechanism to provide feedback to government via the Chief Executives Group.

#### Employment and Leadership Strategy

- 1.2** We will develop a new Employment and Leadership Strategy aimed at increasing women's participation, with a focus on non-traditional and growth employment areas. Consultation with the business sector and other key stakeholders will be critical to the development of this strategy, with a focus on small and medium enterprises (SMEs), not-for-profits, and larger corporates.

### Medium

#### Development of a Primary Prevention Toolkit for local government

- 1.3** Based on work being piloted by the Commonwealth Government, we will continue to work with our Federal colleagues to help support the use of the tool kits to assist South Australian councils to coordinate and promote primary prevention initiatives in their local communities.

#### Expansion of Women's Information Service (WIS) Children's Centre's program

- 1.4** Building on the significant success of the two pilot sites, the WIS in partnership with the Department for Education will expand the program to other Children's Centres. We have seen significant success in our trial sites, with many of the former WIS volunteers moving into paid employment in a wide range of vocations after gaining valuable experience at the Children's Centre. There is potential for our safety hubs to be associated with this work.

#### Ensuring government funding supports respectful representations of women and domestic violence policies

- 1.5** We will explore options to ensure we fund organisations that represent women respectfully, as well as assisting business to support employees experiencing domestic or sexual violence.

## Long

### Working with business

South Australia's 143,000 small businesses form the backbone of our economy and are key drivers of the state's growth and employment.

- 1.6** We will work closely with SMEs in South Australia to support their critical role in women's participation, in partnership with the Chiefs for Gender Equity. We have been a leader in this space and have much to share with business about the benefits of diversity.
- 1.7** We will provide information to help SMEs incorporate policies and activities that support employees affected by domestic violence in the workplace. We will also consider the delivery of training to businesses in partnership with South Australia's Small Business Commissioner, WGEA, the EOC and the Working Women's Centre.
- 1.8** We will explore the development of a 'supplier multiplier' initiative that aims to provide contracted government work to organisations who are actively working to achieve gender equality.

## Targeted actions

Targeted actions	
<b>Children and young people</b>	
1.9	We will explore the use of prevention programs that address the impacts of childhood trauma associated with domestic and family violence. Programs would also include links to services that are designed to address trauma and cater for families with complex needs. We will focus on young fathers and young men as perpetrators and victims of domestic and family violence to prevent intergenerational violence in families.
1.10	We will explore the development of a primary prevention plan aimed at young people, based on Our Watch's Change the Story Primary Prevention Framework to coordinate activities within schools, TAFEs, universities, sporting clubs, work places, and across media channels with a focus on young people. This work could include evaluation of the existing education curricula, the development of accountability measures for funded respectful relationships programs and targeted programs for vulnerable, disengaged boys to prevent their transition into young parenthood and perpetrator behaviour.
1.11	We will take an active role in the National Stop it at the Start campaign and other primary prevention activities aimed at young people occurring under the National Plan.
1.12	The Office for Women will work with local government and community groups on their role within the community to initiate and contribute to primary prevention activities, such as through the local government Youth Development Network.
1.13	We will work with the business sector, focusing on those employing significant numbers of young people to assist them with advice about making sure workplaces are safe and respectful.
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people</b>	
1.14	We will undertake active engagement with Far West Coast Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in order to begin co-developing an holistic plan for addressing family violence in the region, which could be tailored for other regions.
1.15	We will use Our Watch's new Change the Picture framework in practice and policy development, with an ongoing focus on the impacts of racism and colonisation.
1.16	We will continue to engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women across South Australia through State Aboriginal Women's Gatherings.
1.17	We will explore work around Australia developed by and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, to consider their potential application in South Australia.

### Women with disabilities

- 1.18 An awareness campaign will be run for the carers/support workers of women with disabilities on domestic violence and sexual assault.
- 1.19 We will promote the positive representation of women with disabilities in government materials.

### Culturally and linguistically diverse people

- 1.20 We will continue our partnership with WSSSA and Multicultural Communities Council of South Australia to ensure that faith leaders have the information and support they need to educate their communities about the importance of equality and respect.
- 1.21 The Office for Women will support the new Council of Migrant and Refugee Women (CMRW) of SA established by South Australia's Australian Migrant Resource Centre to help women from diverse backgrounds network, increase their skills and opportunities and provide advice to government.
- 1.22 We will work with non-government organisations to explore options to provide education about violence to women on temporary visas who are at risk of domestic abuse and/or sexual assault.

### Older women

- 1.23 The *Mature Women Can* resource provided us with some key figures about older women and their risk of homelessness and violence. We need to intervene early and ensure that older women can maintain employment, share their extensive skills and knowledge and enjoy lifelong learning. In partnership with the Council of the Ageing South Australia (COTA SA), we will act on key themes arising from COTA SA's recent 'Mature Employment Think Tank' and the ongoing work of that body.
- 1.24 We will help the Office for Ageing Well and COTA SA facilitate digital literacy and other workshops aimed at upskilling older women in safe and welcoming environments. There is also an opportunity to tap into the Commonwealth Government's \$100 million mature age Career Transition Assistance program to provide more opportunities for older people to gain additional skills.
- 1.25 We will explore the development of an awareness raising campaign to highlight the difference between elder abuse and domestic and family violence, with a specific focus on 'informal' carers.

### People living in regional and remote areas

- 1.26 As part of our work with the VAW Collaborations, young people and local government, we will ensure that there is an ongoing focus on the needs of our regional and remote communities and primary prevention, with assistance from Our Watch and White Ribbon ambassadors and advocates.
- 1.27 We will work with community leaders to help them deliver messages about respect and equality.

## Pillar 2: Service and support responses

### Explanation

Feedback from our roundtables was heavily focused on service responses. This Framework has incorporated the feedback to date, and future roundtables will continue to guide our work.

It is clear that an increased focus on early intervention is required to assist with reducing the need for a crisis response. The service system will be redesigned to enable a focus on families, rather than individuals, to ensure early intervention measures effectively connects them with services capable of meeting their varied and complex needs.

We will also work towards the development of integrated models of support for vulnerable families to address overlapping child protection and domestic and family violence concerns.

We must continue to ensure that there is an ongoing focus on perpetrators as well as survivors in relation to domestic and family violence.

We will also work to ensure that sexual violence is addressed in all its forms, both within and without the context of domestic and family violence.

We will continue to work to improve multi-agency structures to ensure holistic responses to domestic, family and sexual violence that include accountability-based services for perpetrators.

We will seek to ensure that services are working together to respond to the needs of the family and kinship system in a way that:

- acknowledges their unique relationships
- upholds the safety of women and their children as paramount
- aims to address the over representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and children in the prevalence of domestic and family violence and the child protection system.

Our work will have an ongoing and significant focus on safety first responses, in practice and in policy.

We will also work towards creating a coherent, family focused, integrated, supportive service system that addresses the complex needs of those experiencing or using violence, and embeds a trauma informed approach towards service delivery.

### Examples

#### **Women's Domestic Violence Court Assistance Service (WDVCAS)**

The WDVCAS supports women affected by domestic and family violence applying for intervention orders through the courts system and increases their access to justice. Legal officers provide support and advocate on behalf of women who may have difficulty applying for or varying an intervention order, reporting a breach or applying for a tenancy order. The service is free and confidential and is funded through the Victims of Crime fund.

### **Women's Safety Services South Australia (WSSSA) Hub**

Led by WSSSA, and supported by government, a hub was established to bring together a range of specialist women's domestic violence services with key agencies like SAPOL. The hub will be expanded to include Child Wellbeing Practitioners and non-government financial and legal services.

### **Ask for Angela**

In partnership with Consumer and Business Services (CBS) and the Australian Hotels Association, the Office for Women developed an initiative based on the successful Ask for Angela program designed to empower staff to address inappropriate behaviour in licensed venues.

### **Women's Safety App**

Based on feedback from the first roundtable, we have expanded an existing app, rather than developing something

entirely new. We've worked closely with SAPOL to make sure the app is easy to use and succeeds in making women safer by improving links to first responders.

### **Peak Body Funding**

In recognition of the vital role played by the Coalition of Women's Domestic and Aboriginal Family Violence Services, we have provided peak body funding to the Coalition so that they can expand their influential role in the sector.



## Services and support response actions – short, medium and long-term

Short	
<b>Pets</b>	
2.1	Building on funding we provided to the RSPCA, we will work closely with the REISA to promote the benefits of renting to families with pets. We know that many women stay in violent relationships due to fear of leaving their pets behind, so making the private rental market more pet friendly is crucial.
2.2	We will explore training and awareness raising activities for real estate agents about domestic and family violence.
2.3	In partnership with CBS we will introduce pet bonds to improve the availability of private rental accommodation that permits pets.
Medium	
<b>Early intervention in community settings</b>	
2.4	We will develop a model for improved early intervention for women and their children, using community pathways such as Children's Centres as well as our new safety hubs.
<b>Perpetrator referral pathway into the Family Safety Framework (FSF)</b>	
2.5	We will work on a perpetrator specific risk assessment and referral pathways into the FSF for those working directly with perpetrators who have no information about their partner/former partner and/or children, but are concerned about the current risk they present to their partner's and children's safety.
2.6	We will seek to strengthen FSF responses to perpetrators and the risk they present to women and children's safety.
<b>Family Safety Framework responses to children and young people</b>	
2.7	We will seek to strengthen the FSF's response to children and young people through the release of a new Positive Action Plan template that requires children and young people's risks, needs and vulnerabilities to be specifically outlined and addressed. We will review the representation of specific children and young people's services at the Family Safety Meetings and request the addition of representatives from services who have the capacity and ability to respond to their unique needs.
<b>Risk assessment tool</b>	
2.8	We will expand the current risk assessment tool used by government and non-government services to include cohort specific risk factors. We will work towards the use of a common risk assessment tool by service providers across the system to ensure that it is used uniformly by services within the sector.



## **Safety hubs**

**2.9** Potential safety hub models and locations have been considered in consultation with women's and community services across the state and through feedback from the Chief Executives Group. Safety hub models will be dependent on a range of in situ criteria, such as the strength of partnerships and stakeholder relationships and the availability of services and resources. Safety hubs will provide a single point of contact for women and their children to ensure they can access the support they need, and that interventions and responses are appropriate, resulting in models that may range from early intervention to safety first and crisis responses. Opportunities will also be explored to integrate domestic and family violence services with child protection services, such as the co-location of child wellbeing practitioners at safety hubs, to enable the timely provision of integrated service delivery to families experiencing domestic and family violence while also addressing child protection concerns.

## **Interest free loans**

**2.10** We will develop formal guidelines for the loans, and work through several queries that were raised at the recent roundtables.

## **24/7 Domestic Violence Crisis Line**

**2.11** The South Australian Housing Authority and the Office for Women are working with the operator of the Crisis Line, WSSSA, and 1800RESPECT on updating the crisis line service model to provide seamless 24/7 services, including a redesigned first response to women experiencing domestic and family violence. We will also work with providers to improve the connections between the Crisis Line and 1800RESPECT.

## **Crisis accommodation – for women escaping violence and perpetrators of violence**

**2.12** As well as our \$4 million commitment to build additional crisis accommodation facilities in both the metropolitan and regional areas, we will work towards ending the use of motels as temporary accommodation for women experiencing domestic and family violence.

**2.13** In addition, we will strengthen our focus on removing perpetrators of domestic, family and sexual violence from the home and explore a range of alternative accommodation options.

## **Perpetrator interventions**

**2.14** We will implement the South Australian Safe Practice Standards for Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Services and Interventions, to ensure consistency and accountability across services provided to perpetrators of domestic, family and sexual violence.

**2.15** We will work with our agencies and non-government agencies to develop and strengthen service responses to perpetrators of domestic, family and sexual violence through risk assessment and referral capacity.

## **Safety first responses**

**2.16** We will work with key partners to ensure that responses to domestic, family and sexual violence are based on safety first for women, rather than housing or accommodation needs. This work is being informed by a series of forums that were held in partnership by the Office for Women and the South Australian Housing Authority late in 2018.

### **Domestic violence packages**

**2.17** We will consider the efficacy of packages offered to women and their children experiencing violence, based on the Victorian Government's model that provides financial assistance to women experiencing domestic and family violence for things like rent, furnishings and education.

### **National tenancy research**

**2.18** We have commenced nationwide research into domestic violence and tenancy issues via UniSA, as part of our work in the National Housing and Homelessness Working Group and funded by the Commonwealth Government under the National Plan.

### **Child protection and domestic violence interface**

**2.19** We will work to actively ensure that our interventions for children living with domestic and family violence occurs earlier, reducing the need for statutory responses. The Office for Women, specialist women's and community services and the Department for Child Protection are currently discussing how best to achieve holistic service provision and early intervention.

The Early Intervention Research Directorate (EIRD), the Office for Women, the Department for Child Protection and the Department for Education will work in partnership to develop integrated models of support for vulnerable families to address overlapping child protection and domestic and family violence concerns. A new family safety program model will be trialed via a "try, test, learn" initiative in the Limestone Coast region.

## **Long**

### **Data**

**2.20** We will work closely with specialist women's, child protection and community services to ensure that our data collection is the best that it can be. We will explore options for improving our existing databases, and the timely sharing of information. We will also improve the collation and analysis of relevant data so that it provides robust evidence of use to both government and non-government organisations. This work will also include consideration of improvements to multi-agency structures, if and where needed.

### **Affordable housing pathways**

**2.21** We will work with the Commonwealth Government to look at options for increasing the stock of affordable housing in South Australia.

### **Improved system pathways**

**2.22** We will work with specialist women's domestic violence services to develop pathways through the service system that are consistent and effective, regardless of where a woman might live, what her background is or from which organisation she originally seeks help. These pathways will include sexual assault responses, and service responses for her children.

### **Awareness raising for health and education professionals in recognising domestic and family violence**

**2.23** We know that general practitioners and other front-line health professionals are well placed to identify domestic and family violence. We will work to raise awareness among health professionals about how to best recognise and address domestic, family and sexual violence, and identifying perpetrators and their risk factors. In addition, we will work to raise awareness among professionals in Children's Centres, preschools and schools, so that teachers, student support services and allied health professionals know how to best recognise and address violence against women and their children, reducing the impact of violence on children and young people in these settings.

### **Sexual harassment in licensed industries**

**2.24** We will consider options to address sexual harassment in key industries under the remit of CBS.

### **Workforce**

**2.25** We will seek to support the efforts of the National Workforce Agenda as part of the National Plan, by embedding it in future legislation and supporting the domestic and sexual violence workforce to meet the recommended standards.

We will also work to build capacity in the sector to address existing and emerging areas of need, including trauma informed practice, complex needs of families and the capacity to build strong cross-agency/provider relationships. Capacity will also be built in organisations to respond to changing procurement processes such as commissioning and the development of organisational tools that clearly identify outcomes in service delivery.

## Targeted actions

### Young people

- 2.26** We will develop a practice guide (in alignment with other practice frameworks) to assist frontline workers (including SAPOL) to provide best practice responses for young people.
- 2.27** We will explore early intervention responses for young people engaging in relationships, family or sexual violence in line with perpetrator responses, but focused on modifying attitudes and behaviours to maintain safety and avoid youth justice responses.
- 2.28** We will provide information on the range of existing services to both service providers and young people to improve access and safety.
- 2.29** We will work to ensure that service responses are able to meet the diverse needs of young people, particularly those experiencing domestic, family or sexual violence.
- 2.30** We will develop service pathways to improve capacity to respond to young people experiencing domestic, family or sexual violence, without engaging the child protection system. This will include co-locating relevant staff from the Department for Child Protection, the Department for Education and domestic violence services to improve referral and support pathways.
- 2.31** We will explore international and national best practice programs for young people who use violence.

### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

- 2.32** We will examine culturally appropriate service responses, in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, as well as embedding a co-design approach to programs.
- 2.33** We will work on the development of a culturally appropriate Women's Safety Contact Program model for remote communities, to ensure that both women and men are engaged with the services that they need.

### Women with disabilities

- 2.34** We will work with key partners to consult across relevant sectors to ensure service responses to women experiencing domestic, family or sexual violence are appropriate and timely, and that referral pathways are inclusive.
- 2.35** We will actively work to increase women's knowledge about their rights by creating accessible information for women with disability about domestic, family and sexual violence, as well as maintaining up to date online resources about support services for women with disabilities and their families.

### **Culturally and linguistically diverse people**

- 2.36** We will work to ensure that the concerns of CALD communities are understood and managed by support services, as well as working with tertiary education institutions providing services to international students, specifically young women on temporary visas, to ensure that they are aware of their rights and the supports and services available to them if they are experiencing domestic, family or sexual violence.
- 2.37** We will work to help to ensure that CALD support services for women are culturally appropriate and delivered in safe spaces.
- 2.38** We will continue to work with faith and community leaders, ensuring that they are able to refer members of their communities to appropriate services.
- 2.39** We will continue to work on building relationships between problem gambling and specialist women's domestic violence services, as we know that these issues intersect significantly in a number of CALD communities.

### **Older women**

- 2.40** We will examine and assist services to coordinate issues related to elder abuse, homelessness services, employment and reskilling programs.
- 2.41** We will work closely to assist Flinders University, ANROWS, WSSSA and other key partners to ensure that responses to older women affected by domestic, family and sexual violence are improved, based on the recent action plan developed by these organisations.

### **People living in regional and remote areas**

- 2.42** We will work with communities and service providers to embed co-design processes in the development of service models to better support rural and remote communities.

## **Pillar 3: Justice – legislative, statutory and community responses**

### **Explanation**

While continuing to emphasise the importance of primary prevention and early intervention, we will also maintain our focus on other responses to domestic, family and sexual violence. That includes legislative and statutory mechanisms.

Legislation can be a powerful tool in educating the community and raising awareness about issues, including men's use of violence against women.

### **Examples**

Legislative changes to date have helped to ensure an ongoing focus on domestic, family and sexual violence. Changes to residential tenancies, intervention orders and other legislation have assisted women affected by domestic, family and sexual violence and made it clear that men's use of violence against women will not be tolerated in South Australia.

### **Legislative Change**

We introduced and passed legislation related to strengthening penalties for breaches of intervention orders. We also introduced a new offence of non-lethal strangulation.

### **Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme**

Taking immediate action where the previous government did not, we have rolled out a 12-month trial statewide scheme. This allows us to connect women to specialist services earlier, often before violence has escalated to its first crisis point.



## Justice Actions – Short, Medium and Long Term

Short	
<b>Reducing re-offending</b>	
3.1	We will continue to work on an overall reduction in re-offending, with a focus on perpetrators of domestic, family and sexual violence.
<b>Awareness raising campaign</b>	
3.2	Based on the raft of changes to legislation, including non-lethal strangulation, we will run an awareness raising campaign for key stakeholders, developed in partnership between the Office for Women and the Attorney-General's Department.
Medium	
<b>Family Court and risk assessment guidelines</b>	
3.3	As per the Third Action Plan of the National Plan, we will continue to work with the Commonwealth Government in reviewing and streamlining the family violence risk identification and assessment tools used within the justice system, including the family law system.
<b>Mandated perpetrator programs and accommodation expansion</b>	
3.4	As well as an ongoing focus on improvements to court mandated perpetrator programs, we will explore the use of accommodation for perpetrators of domestic, family and sexual violence, in keeping with safety first principles.
3.5	We will seek to strengthen women's safety in their own homes by building a whole of system response to perpetrators from early intervention through to justice responses that focus on perpetrator accountability and responsibility.
<b>Review of systemic responses to domestic, family and sexual violence</b>	
3.6	We will work with services to ensure responses to women and their children affected by domestic, family and sexual violence are trauma informed/based, holistic and appropriate.
3.7	We will seek to ensure that frontline services understand their ability to share information relating to risk and safety under the Information Sharing Guidelines to assist in holistic safety planning and perpetrator accountability.
3.8	We will convene the Multi-Agency Governance Committee to address whole of system responses to both women and their children, and perpetrators of violence.
3.9	We will implement the South Australian Safe Practice Standards for Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Services and Interventions to ensure consistency in service delivery standards across the state.

**Long**

**Lower risk threshold for the Family Safety Framework (FSF)**

**3.10** We will explore if lowering the risk threshold for cases to be referred to the FSF will assist in ensuring our responses maximise women's safety.



## Targeted actions

### Young people

- 3.11 We will consider options for the referral of younger people to the FSF.
- 3.12 We will develop a guide for human service practitioners assessing the needs of young people and navigating service responses about mandatory child protection system requirements, (parental) consent issues, and across system service coordination.
- 3.13 We will explore the expansion of targeted programs for young perpetrators and young people affected by domestic, family and sexual violence.
- 3.14 We will progress work on the Connected Youth Justice response to young offenders, and those at risk of offending.

### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

- 3.15 We will develop new models for addressing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family violence in court-based settings, beginning in the Far West.
- 3.16 We will work to improve opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men to participate in perpetrator programs that are culturally appropriate and safe.
- 3.17 The Office for Women will develop educational materials in partnership with SAPOL and legal services to ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities understand intervention orders.

### Women with disabilities

- 3.18 We will provide community education and awareness campaigns developed in partnership with people with lived experience of disability to inform women with disability about their rights and responsibilities around domestic, family and sexual violence.

### Culturally and linguistically diverse people

- 3.19 We will raise community awareness about the legislation that protects communities from female genital mutilation and forced marriage.
- 3.20 We will work with key non-government partners to ensure that women from diverse backgrounds understand their rights, responsibilities and roles in a range of settings, including workplaces, courts, health facilities and education institutions.
- 3.21 We will work with relevant organisations, both government and non-government, to increase engagement with women with visa issues who are impacted by domestic, family and sexual violence.

### Older women

- 3.22 We will ensure there are specific resources and assistance for older women, as part of our new safety hubs. These hubs will link older women with a wide range of services, including legal support.

### People living in regional and remote areas

- 3.23** We will offer additional training to SAPOL officers and services working in remote communities in the use of the risk assessment tool and the Information Sharing Guidelines.

# Where to from here?

## The role of communities

Men's use of violence against women is everybody's business. Every single member of our community can do their part, whether it's supporting women's organisations by volunteering or donating money, or simply by addressing every day sexism and inappropriate comments. Let's all commit to saying no to violence, and sexism, and saying yes to equality.

## How will we keep you updated?

In partnership with the peak body, the Coalition of Women's Domestic and Aboriginal Family Violence Services, the Office for Women will keep stakeholders updated on policy and other developments via our e-news. To subscribe to the Office for Women e-news, simply visit the Office for Women website and sign up.

## Roundtables

Regional roundtables were recently held in Berri, Whyalla, Mount Gambier and Port Lincoln. Reports based on the issues discussed at these events have been developed.

## Maintaining a reform agenda at the state and national levels

As well as ensuring that COAG maintains its focus on violence against women, South Australia will continue to work closely with other jurisdictions and our key national partners that include Our Watch and ANROWS.

At the state level, we are committed to continuing to strengthen our relationships with a wide range of key stakeholders, from front line services to women's organisations like the Working Women's Centre and the Women's Legal Service.

We will commit to a yearly roundtable to monitor progress made under this Framework.



# Feedback

Department of Human Services Client Feedback  
GPO Box 292  
Adelaide SA 5001

Email: [DHS.ClientFeedbackandComplaints@sa.gov.au](mailto:DHS.ClientFeedbackandComplaints@sa.gov.au)

# Glossary

## Intersectionality

Intersectionality refers to the complex intersections between gender inequality and other forms of inequality, discrimination and disadvantage, including colonisation, racism, ableism and homophobia that exist in our institutions and structures, and the role these play in driving violence against particular groups of women.

## Primary Prevention

Our Watch ([www.ourwatch.org.au](http://www.ourwatch.org.au)) defines primary prevention as whole of population initiatives that address primary (first or underlying) drivers of violence.

## Violence Against Women

Our Watch ([www.ourwatch.org.au](http://www.ourwatch.org.au)) defines violence against women as any act of gender based violence that causes or could cause physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of harm or coercion, in public or in private life.

As this definition makes clear, violence against women is not only or always physical. It includes psychological, economic, emotional and sexual violence and abuse, and a wide range of controlling, coercive and intimidating behaviours.

In Australia, violence against women includes many different things, such as domestic violence, family violence, intimate partner violence, sexual harassment and sexual assault.

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[www.facebook.com/sawomen](https://www.facebook.com/sawomen)

# Endnotes

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<sup>i</sup> ABS 2017 Personal Safety Survey – Summary of 2016 survey results, viewed at <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4906.0>

<sup>ii</sup> Ibid

<sup>iii</sup> Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) 2016. Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2016. Productivity Commission: Canberra

<sup>iv</sup> Ibid

<sup>v</sup> Ibid

<sup>vi</sup> 2016 ANROWS Burden of Disease of Intimate Partner Violence – Compass report.

<sup>vii</sup> ABS 2017. Personal Safety, Australia, 2016. ABS cat. no. 4906.0. Canberra: ABS. Compared to the overall female violence prevalence rate of 4.7%, women aged 18-24 were the most likely to have experienced violence. In 2016, an estimated 12% of women aged 18–24 years experienced violence in the 12 months prior to interview.

<sup>viii</sup> AIHW, Family, domestic and sexual violence in Australia at <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/domestic-violence/family-domestic-sexual-violence-in-australia-2018/contents/summary> (accessed 17 January 2019).

<sup>ix</sup> ABS 2017. Personal Safety, Australia, 2016, ABS cat. no. 4906.0. Canberra: ABS.

<sup>x</sup> BetterStart (2017) *Child Protection in South Australia*, (Child Health and Development Group, University of Adelaide, Adelaide) at <https://health.adelaide.edu.au/betterstart/publications/reports/child-protection-in-south-australia.pdf> (accessed 16 January 2019), p.2.

# Notes

# Notes

Office for Women  
GPO Box 292 Adelaide SA 5001  
Email: [DHSOFWInformation@sa.gov.au](mailto:DHSOFWInformation@sa.gov.au)

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