Preventing and addressing violence against women and children: consulting on the next National Plan



Your views will help all Australian governments to reduce violence against women and children by:

- building on what is working,
- improving collaboration between the Commonwealth and state and territory governments, business and across the community.

About this discussion guide:

This document is a visual aid to support you better in responding to the DSS Engage survey.

Key principles are included to reflect what we have learned so far.



Principles



Everyone has a right to live free from violence, and reducing violence against women and children is everyone's responsibility.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people must be at the centre of all aspects of responding to violence in their communities.

Gender inequality is a key driver of violence against women, and reinforced by factors such as socio-economic status, mental illness and prejudice.

Our approach to women and children with diverse lived experiences needs to be inclusive, strengths-based, and promote social cohesion.

Children and young people need responses that are age appropriate and tailored to their needs.

Actions will be based on evidence from lived experience and research relating to violence against women and children.

Evidence

Since the age of 15, women are more likely to experience intimate partner violence. **Around 1 in 6 women experience physical violence by a partner, compared to one in 17 men**. Women are **eight times more likely** to experience sexual violence by a partner than men.

According to the ABS Personal Safety Survey (PSS);

- Around 15.5% of people (2.9 million) are estimated to have experienced physical or sexual violence from a current or former partner, boyfriend, girlfriend or date since the age of 15.
- Women aged 18 years and over were more likely than men to have experienced either physical violence and/or sexual violence by a partner since the age of 15.

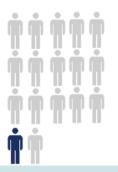


An estimated 17% of women (1.6 million) and 6.1% of men (547,600) had experienced violence by a partner since the age of 15





Around 1 in 6 women (16% or 1.5 million) experience physical violence by a partner, compared to one in 17 men (5.9% or 528,800)





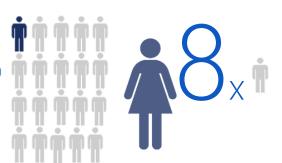
Approximately 1 in 4 women (23% or 2.2 million) and 1 in 13 men (7.8% or 703,700) are estimated to have experienced physical or sexual violence from a current or former partner, boyfriend, girlfriend or date



- Around 11.7 % of people are estimated to have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15
- Around 19.5% of people are estimated to have experienced **emotional** abuse by a current or previous partner since the age of 15



Approximately 1 in 5 women (18.4% or 1.7 million) and 1 in 20 men (4.7% or 428,800) are estimated to have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15.



Women were eight times more likely to experience sexual violence by a partner than men. Approximately 5.1% of women (480,200) experienced sexual violence by a partner compared with approximately 0.6% of men (53,000)



Around 1 in 4 women (23 % or 2.2 million) and 1 in 6 men (15.9% or 1.4 million) had experienced emotional abuse by a current or previous partner.



Evidence

INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

Indigenous adults are 34 times as likely to be hospitalised for family violence as non-Indigenous adults.

CHILDREN

In 2017–18, 22% (26,500) clients seeking specialist homelessness services as a result of family or domestic violence were aged 0–9 (AIHW 2019). For both women and men, experiencing abuse before the age of 15 increased their likelihood of experiencing intimate partner violence as an adult by threefold.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

People with disability were 1.8 times as likely to have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from a partner in the previous year, compared with people without disability.

PEOPLE IN RURAL AND REMOTE AUSTRALIA

People in remote and very remote Australia are more than 24 times as likely to be hospitalised for domestic violence as are people in major cities.

PEOPLE FROM CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTIALLY DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS

Between March 2013 and June 2016, the Australian Federal Police received 116 case referrals for forced marriage involving young females.

PEOPLE FROM SOCIOECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED AREAS

People living in the most disadvantaged areas of Australia are 1.5 times as likely to experience partner violence as those living in areas of least disadvantage.

LGBTIQA+

In the last 5 years, workplace sexual harassment was higher among those identifying with diverse sexual orientation (52%) than among those identifying as heterosexual (31%).



Draft framework for Australia's National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children

VISION

An Australia free from all forms of violence against women and children.

MISSION

Creating intergenerational change to eliminate violence against women and children.

Principles

Everyone has a right to live free from violence. and reducing violence against women and children is everyone's responsibility.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are decision makers in responses to the family and sexual violence experienced in their

Gender inequality is a key driver of violence against women, and reinforced by various factors such as socioeconomic status, mental illness and prejudice.

Our approach to women and children with diverse lived experiences needs to be inclusive, strengths based, and promote social cohesion.

RESPONSES

children.

Children need responses that are age appropriate, childcentred, and tailored to their needs.

Actions will be evidence-based and build on research relating to violence against women and children.

National Priorities

PRIMARY PREVENTION

Effective

initiatives to healthy and safe relationships and build gender eguitable values is a key part of ending iolence against women and children.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES TO DRIVE CHANGE

IN THEIR

COMMUNITIES

SUPPORT

Supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and their families to lead the creation of solutions Delivering tailored, holistic, trauma informed and culturally safe support that respond to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children

RESPECT, LISTEN AND RESPOND TO THE DIVERSE LIVED **EXPERIENCES OF** WOMEN AND CHILDREN

AFFECTED BY

VIOLENCE Acknowledging the intersecting forms of inequality that enable violence against women and using the lived experiences of women and children in policy and program development.

RESPOND TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Strengthen the capacity of all sectors to address sexual violence and harassment to ensure women and children are safe at home, at work, while studying, in public and

IMPROVE WORK WITH SERVICE SYSTEMS PERPETRATORS

Using a holistic approach to Support services need work with specialised skills perpetrators of to provide family and comprehensive, sexual violence informed, and to inform strength based support that deterrence, meets the rehabilitation needs of and ensure accountability. women and

Collaborate

STRENGTHEN

THE EVIDENCE

BASE.

MONITORING

AND

REPORTING

Through better

data, enhanced

reporting

frameworks

evaluations.

civil society. business, and academia to ensure a coordinated response to reducing iolence against women. All sectors need to be engaged in ending the cycle of violence and keeping women and children

safe.

PARTNER

Approaches

Prevention

Intervention

Response

Recovery

Focus Areas

Children experiencing violence

Supporting women from diverse backgrounds

Coercive control

Mental health

Rural and remote communities

Financial abuse

LGBTIOA+ communities Technologyfacilitated abuse

Alcohol and other drugs

The role of ntergenerational trauma

Perpetrator interventions

Disability

Outcomes

By 2031, the rate of all forms of family violence and abuse against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children is reduced by at least 50%, as progress towards zero.

All communities are safe and free from violence

Relationships are respectful

Services meet the needs of women and their children experiencing violence

Justice responses are effective

Perpetrators stop their violence and are held to account

What do we want to achieve?

All communities are safe and free from gender-based violence

By 2031, the rate of all forms of family violence and abuse against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children is reduced by at least 50 per cent, as progress towards zero

Perpetrators stop their violence and are held to account

Justice responses are effective

Services meet the needs of those experiencing violence

Relationships are respectful and gender equality is reinforced

Vision:

An Australia free from all forms of gender-based violence

Mission:

Creating intergenerational change to eliminate violence against women and children in Australia



National Priorities:

To reduce gender-based violence, we need a new National Plan which responds to need and is coordinated, based on evidence and agile enough to meet new and emerging challenges.



Primary Prevention.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women and Children

Respect, listen and respond to the diverse lived experiences of women and children affected by violence.

Respond to sexual violence.

Improve service system responses.

Work with perpetrators.

Partner with all governments and settings.

Many factors can affect the impacts of violence on those experiencing it Technology Disability facilitated abuse Coercive Stalking Children and Women from control diverse young people backgrounds Sexual Financial Chronic Forms of violence Diverse life experiences abuse harassment health Socioconditions Geographical economic status location Sexuality and Migration and Visa gender Physical Sexual identity status violence violence Ableism Homophobia **Emotional** abuse Race Social and psychosocial factors Racism Mental health Intergenerational Religion trauma Alcohol & other drugs

Your feedback will form part of targeted consultation activities:



Accessible online feedback from interested parties including people experiencing violence and those supporting them as well as the general public.

A National Plan Advisory Group with experts on family, domestic and sexual violence.



National Summit to bring together key experts in a national conversation on the priorities and action required to prevent and respond to violence against women.

As well as consultations, the next National Plan will be informed by many other avenues, including previous evaluations, current evidence, the Wiyi Yani U Thangani (Women's Voices) project and findings from the House Standing Committee Inquiry into family, domestic and sexual violence.

You can subscribe to updates on the feedback received during the consultation via DSS Engage and plan4womenssafety.dss.gov.au.

