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July 2026

**SA UNIONS
SUBMISSION TO
THE CONSULTATION
ON THE SECOND
ACTION PLAN
(NATIONAL PLAN
TO END VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN
AND CHILDREN
2022–2032)**



Background

The National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032 (“National Plan”) is the overarching national policy framework guiding action towards ending violence against women and children in one generation.

The National Plan is deliberately ambitious and builds on the lessons learned from the previous national framework, which covered the period from 2010 to 2022.

The National Plan is implemented through two five-year Action Plans. The First Action Plan (2023–2027) focuses on delivering outcomes and translating the commitments contained in the National Plan into practical action.

The Second Action Plan will act as a roadmap for the Australian Government over the following five years. It will identify what needs to change and establish practical actions to help ensure that everyone can live safely and free from violence.

Consultation is taking place between 22 May 2026 and 31 July 2026 to inform the development of the Second Action Plan. The Australian Government intends for this consultation to involve the whole community.

Ending violence against women and children requires a commitment from all of us—governments and services, employers and workers, industries and communities.

Alarming trends in family, domestic and sexual violence demonstrate the urgent need for a coordinated, whole-of-society response. Despite the efforts of the Australian Government, national data continues to illustrate the scale and persistence of family, domestic and sexual violence. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2024–2025 recorded the highest family, domestic and sexual violence offender rate since national data was first published in 2019–2020, at 403 offenders per 100,000 people¹.

Meaningful consultation with workers, unions, specialist services, victim-survivors and the broader community will be essential to ensuring that the Second Action Plan responds to the reality of family, domestic and sexual violence and delivers the practical, coordinated action required to end it.

Priority Areas for the Second Action Plan

The Second Action Plan recognises that victim-survivors and people who use violence interact with workplaces, workers and services across the course of their lives. It must therefore recognise workplaces as essential sites of prevention, intervention and support, and unions as necessary partners in designing and delivering the national response.

¹ (Australian Bureau of Statistics , 2026)

Based on the available evidence, five priority areas are proposed as the focus for the current round of consultation. The priority areas focus on prevention, early intervention, response and recovery and healing.

1. Victim-survivors of domestic, family and sexual violence.

Ensuring that all victim-survivors can access consistent, trauma-informed support, safety and justice, regardless of where they live or the barriers they face. This includes improving response to coercive control, technology-facilitated abuse and systems that can be misused to cause further harm.

2. Prevention and early intervention

Addressing the attitudes, behaviours and structural inequalities that drive violence, while strengthening the capacity of communities and workers to identify risks and intervene before harm escalates.

3. Children and young people in their own right

Recognising children and young people as victim survivors with distinct experiences, rights and support needs. Policies and services should involve them directly and respond to emerging harms, including online exploitation and harmful sexual behaviours

4. People who use violence

Creating earlier pathways to identify harmful behaviour, support meaningful behaviour change and hold people who use violence accountable. Response must keep victim-survivor safety at the centre.

5. System integration and workforce

Improving coordination between the services and systems that respond to violence, while building a skilled, sustainable and properly supported workforce. This includes addressing workforce shortages, capability gaps and the impact of vicarious trauma.

Forward

SA Unions is the peak body for trade unions in South Australia and our offices are located on Kaurna land. Through our affiliated organisations, SA Unions represents approximately 160,000 union members in all industries and sectors.

For over 170 years, unions have been on the front line of political, industrial and legal action to create protections for workers. Unions are engaged daily in advancing safety, working conditions, and wages for workers at their workplaces.

SA Unions is also home to the South Australian Gender Equality Program, which works to address workplace barriers, gender stereotypes and restrictive expectations. Through its Safe, Respectful Workplaces training, the program supports participants to recognise, understand and respond to gendered violence as a workplace safety issue. Additionally, SA Unions' Training Centre facilitates nation-leading psychosocial hazard management

training for Health and Safety Representatives (“HSRs”) and union delegates through the Mind Your Head program. This training highlights the importance of combating hazards such as violence and sexual harassment in the workplace.

Family, domestic and sexual violence is a worker issue. It affects whether people can obtain work, remain in work, participate safely in work, maintain financial independence and ultimately leave violence. Workers and their unions must therefore be recognised as essential partners in preventing violence and building systems that allow victim-survivors to live safely and independently.

Union members are the police and ambulance workers – the first responders to instances of family, domestic and sexual violence. Union members are the doctors, nurses and allied health professionals who provide treatment and care when family, domestic and sexual violence arises. Union members are the government and community service providers that give support and resources when family, domestic and sexual violence arises. And of course, union members are the victim-survivors of family, domestic and sexual violence.

Workplaces can be sites where violence is perpetrated or compounded – but they can also become places of safety, support and early intervention. That requires enforceable rights, trained representatives, safe disclosure mechanisms and employers who understand their responsibilities.

Unions negotiate the conditions that give workers practical options. They represent workers experiencing violence, train delegates and Health and Safety Representatives, identify system risks, and advocate for reforms that extend well beyond individual workplaces. They are not merely stakeholders to be consulted after policy has been designed; they are part of the national prevention and response infrastructure.

Family, domestic and sexual violence in South Australia

Family, domestic and sexual violence is pervasive. It reaches into homes, workplaces and communities, affecting people of all ages and backgrounds. It crosses geographical boundaries, cultures, genders, sexual identities and socioeconomic circumstances.

On 14 August 2025, the South Australian Royal Commission into Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence presented its final report to Her Excellency the Honourable Frances Adamson AC, Governor of South Australia.

Across 664 pages, the report lays bare a body of evidence so confronting that it demands action from every legislature, policymaker and institution charged with protecting the public. It stands as a testament to the courage of the victim-survivors who came forward to tell their stories, an acknowledgement of those who continue to live with the physical and psychological scars of abuse, and a memorial to those whose voices were silenced by violence.

To respond effectively, we must first understand the full breadth of family, domestic and sexual violence. Homicide, rape, strangulation and physical assault within intimate relationships are among its most visible and devastating manifestations, but violence is not limited to physical acts, nor does it occur only between intimate partners.

Definitions of family, domestic and sexual violence vary across legislation, policy documents, statistical reports and academic research. These differences often reflect the distinct purpose and context in which each definition is applied.

The National Plan establishes specific definitions of domestic/intimate partner violence, family violence and sexual violence which capture the unique and overlapping characteristics of each form of violence.

The National Plan also acknowledges that violence is not just physical. Family, domestic and sexual violence encompasses a wide range of behaviours that result in physical, sexual, emotional and psychological harm². This includes coercive and controlling behaviours.

The data are clear: more women than men experience family, domestic and sexual violence. In 2021–22:

- One in six women—compared with one in 18 men—had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former cohabiting partner since the age of 15.
- One in four women – compared with one in seven men – experienced emotional abuse by a current or previous cohabiting partner since the age of 15.
- One in five women – compared with one in 16 men - had experienced sexual violence since the age of 15.
- One in six women – compared with one in 16 men – had experienced economic abuse by a current or previous cohabiting partner since the age of 15.

The Royal Commission found that one in three (29%) of South Australian women had experienced violence, emotional abuse, or economic abuse by a cohabiting partner since the age of 15³. Higher than the national average. It is also estimated that one in five (21%) South Australian women had experienced sexual violence since the age of 15⁴.

Family, domestic and sexual violence is not experienced equally. Intersecting identities, circumstances and forms of disadvantage can compound both a person's risk of violence and the barriers they face when seeking safety, support and justice.

A 2019 survey found that LGBTQIA+ people experience some forms of violence in intimate partner and/or family relationships in their lifetime. One in two LGBTQIA+ people have experienced sexual assault, three in five have experienced violence from an intimate partner, and eight in ten LGBTQIA+ people with a severe disability have experienced family violence⁵.

² (Royal Commission into Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence, 2025, p. 57)

³ (Royal Commission into Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence, 2025, p. 67)

⁴ *ibid*

⁵ (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2025)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are overrepresented as both victim-survivors and perpetrators of family, domestic and sexual violence. Two in three First Nations people aged 15 and over who had experienced physical harm in the last 12 months reported the perpetrator was an intimate partner or family member⁶. Additionally, nearly three in four hospitalisations of First Nations people involving treatment for assault were due to family violence⁷.

While people of all genders can be the perpetrator, or victim-survivor of family, domestic and sexual violence, overwhelmingly, it is men who perpetrate family, domestic and sexual violence against women. During 2023 to 2024, four in five (79%) of family, domestic and sexual violence offenders proceeded against police were male⁸. The more extreme the violence, the more likely the perpetrator is to be male, with males making up 83% of the domestic and family violence-related homicide offenders⁹.

For most victim-survivors, the person who harms them is someone they know. Australian Bureau of Statistics data shows that, in South Australia, more than four in five people who experienced sexual assault knew the perpetrator. Almost one in three were children aged 17 years or younger at the time of the assault¹⁰.

To properly grasp and confront family, domestic and sexual violence, we must once and for all dispense with the myth that perpetrators are strangers in long trench coats, hiding in dark parks and inner-city car parks, waiting for a victim. More often, they are already inside our lives: in our homes, next to us at the bar on a date, within our families, or beside us at work—they are a partner, a parent or sibling, a co-worker or boss.

Whatever form family, domestic and sexual violence takes, it is rooted in an imbalance of power, through which one person seeks to control, dominate or diminish another¹¹.

Despite positive developments, including the South Australian Government's criminalisation of coercive control, increased investment in services and a commitment to implement 129 of the 136 recommendations of the Royal Commission, rates of family, domestic and sexual violence remain persistent, and in some places across the country, are climbing.

The relationship between violence, work and economic security

Violence is not confined to the home. It follows victim-survivors into their working lives, affecting their safety, attendance, income and capacity to remain in employment.

⁶ (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2026)

⁷ *ibid*

⁸ (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2025)

⁹ (Royal Commission into Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence, 2025, p. 65)

¹⁰ (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

¹¹ (Royal Commission into Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence, 2025, p. 55)

Secure work and economic independence can provide a critical pathway away from violence. Insecure employment, financial dependence and inadequate workplace protections can make it harder—and sometimes impossible—for a person to leave.

At its core, the relationship between violence, work and economic security is shaped by persistent inequality in our workplaces. Workplace gender inequality remains deeply entrenched in South Australia and across the country, affecting women's pay, job security, career progression and economic independence. Societies in which gender inequality is more pronounced and pervasive are less cohesive, have weaker economies, poorer health outcomes, lower wellbeing, and higher rates of violence, poverty and instability¹².

Family, domestic and sexual violence is a worker issue because work can either provide a pathway to safety or become another site where violence, control and economic insecurity are reproduced. A serious national response must therefore recognise workplaces, workers and unions as essential parts of prevention, intervention and recovery.

For many victim-survivors, employment is not simply a source of income. It can be a lifeline: a place of routine, connection, visibility and practical independence from the person using violence. When violence destabilises a person's home, it inevitably destabilises their working life¹³.

Workers experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence may experience periods of absence from work, reduced concentration, trauma, injury, housing disruption, court obligations and increased caring responsibilities. These impacts can affect a worker's performance and their capacity to remain employed. This is not because victim-survivors are unreliable workers. It is because violence creates instability, fear and disruption across every part of a person's life¹⁴.

For some victim-survivors, losing work is not an incidental consequence of violence. It is one of the intended outcomes of violent, coercive or manipulative behaviour. In these instances, disruption to employment is part of the abuse itself. A person using violence may prevent someone from attending work, damage uniforms or equipment, withhold transport, harass them while they are on shift, monitor them digitally, attend the workplace, or contact managers and co-workers in an attempt to humiliate, isolate or control them.

The economic insecurity created by family, domestic and sexual violence compounds the violence itself. Without secure income, paid leave and access to flexible work, the practical steps required to seek safety can become impossible. Low wages, insecure work, casualisation, unpredictable hours and a lack of workplace entitlements can effectively prevent victim-survivors from seeking help, leaving them trapped in dangerous situations.

These realities mean that family, domestic and sexual violence is also a workplace health and safety issue. Employers have legal obligations to provide safe systems of work. This includes identifying and managing risks associated with gendered violence, sexual

¹² (United Nations Women Australia, 2025)

¹³ (Australian Human Rights Commission, 2025)

¹⁴ (Workplace Gender Equality Agency, 2026)

harassment, stalking, threats, coercive control and technology-facilitated abuse where those risks intersect with work.

These realities mean that family, domestic and sexual violence cannot be treated as separate from work. Where violence affects a worker's safety, attendance, employment, income or workplace relationships, it becomes a workplace issue requiring practical, informed and safe responses.

Unions have a critical role to play in making these rights real. Unions continue to fight for—and win—better pay, stronger conditions and greater security for women at work. Through collective bargaining, workplace representation, health and safety structures and advocacy, unions help ensure that workers experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence are not left to navigate unsafe workplaces, insecure employment or inadequate employer responses alone.

Governments, educational institutions and industry bodies have committed to advancing workplace gender equality. However, progress remains too slow, and significant structural inequality persists. If the Second Action Plan is to address family, domestic and sexual violence as it is actually experienced, it must recognise that work, economic security and collective representation are central to safety, recovery and prevention.

Workplaces as part of prevention and response

Australian workplace law increasingly recognises that gendered violence is not simply a private matter, but a workplace safety and equality issue. For many victim-survivors, it is their workplaces that can provide the bridge between violence and safety.

Workers and their unions have fought tirelessly for reforms, protections and entitlements that place workplaces at the heart of family, domestic and sexual violence prevention and response.

The Respect@Work reforms, including the positive duty on employers and PCBUs, require proactive steps to eliminate violence in the workplace.

On 13 December 2022, the *Anti-Discrimination and Human Rights Legislation Amendment (Respect at Work) Act 2022 (Cth)* received Royal Assent, creating a positive duty for employers and persons conducting a business or undertaking (“PCBUs”) to take reasonable and proportionate measures to eliminate, as far as possible:

- unlawful sex discrimination in employment;
- sexual harassment or harassment on the ground of sex;
- hostile workplace environments on the ground of sex; and
- acts of victimisation.

Employers and PCBUs must also take positive steps to protect workers from similar conduct by third parties, including clients, suppliers and customers.

Violence and aggression as well as harassment and sexual and gender-based harassment are considered to be psychological hazards in the workplace. Regulations made under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA)* require employers and PCBUs to manage risks to workers' psychological health and safety¹⁵.

Data collected by the Australian Human Rights Commission indicates that one in three workers in Australia experienced workplace sexual harassment in the previous five years. The data also shows that most workplace sexual harassment is perpetrated by men, and that only 18% of incidents are reported. Overall, only one third of Australian workers surveyed believed that their organisation was doing enough to prevent and respond to workplace sexual harassment¹⁶.

These figures point to a broader workplace culture which minimises, excuses and fails to address sexual harassment. They also reflect the reality that many victim-survivors do not feel safe to speak out, fearing that they will be disbelieved, blamed, treated as difficult, or that their experiences will be managed as an inconvenience rather than recognised as evidence of unsafe behaviour. A workplace response that focuses on managing the victim-survivor, rather than preventing and addressing the conduct of perpetrators, is not a serious prevention strategy.

Non-Disclosure Agreements ("NDAs") have long been used as a blunt tool to silence victim-survivors, making secrecy a mandatory condition of sexual harassment settlements. Forcing victim-survivors to enter into an NDA as part of a settlement only protects perpetrators and gives them free rein to keep harassing. This fuels a dangerous cycle where new workers are exposed to the same harm, while victims are legally forced into silence.

Employers who fail to meet their legal obligations to protect workers' psychological health and safety must be held to account. Workers, their families and unions should be granted standing to bring proceedings for breaches of employer duties under work health and safety legislation. Without meaningful enforcement rights, too many unsafe workplace practices will continue to go unchallenged.

Family, domestic and sexual violence cannot be eliminated without addressing safety, gender inequality, gender bias and gendered violence at work. Work health and safety training, including psychosocial hazard training and trauma-informed training, is critical to improving and maintaining workers' physical and psychological health and safety.

Employers should develop clear policies and procedures to support workers experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence. This should include training managers and workers to identify and respond safely to family, domestic and sexual violence-related risks, providing access to free and confidential counselling and support services, and implementing workplace safety and security measures across systems of work.

¹⁵ (Government of South Australia , 2026)

¹⁶ (Australian Human Rights Commission, 2025)

It is also essential that workplaces establish clear, accessible and trauma-informed reporting pathways for workers experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence. Managers and other people responsible for receiving disclosures should be properly trained and confident in responding safely, maintaining confidentiality, and informing workers of their rights, including their entitlement to access paid family and domestic violence leave.

The Second Action Plan must recognise that workplaces are not peripheral to the prevention of family, domestic and sexual violence. They are places where harmful cultures can be challenged, risks can be identified, victim-survivors can be supported, and perpetrators can be held accountable. If Australia is serious about ending violence against women and children in one generation, then workplace safety, gender equality, worker voice and union representation must be treated as essential parts of the national response.

Unions as essential partners

Unions must be recognised as essential partners in the national effort to end family, domestic and sexual violence. Unions represent workers who experience violence, workers who respond to violence, and workers whose workplaces can either support safety or compound harm.

The Second Action Plan, and the broader National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032, relies on work performed across sectors that are essential to preventing and responding to family, domestic and sexual violence. This includes workers in health, education, community services, housing, justice, the public sector, retail, hospitality, aged care, disability, transport and more.

These workers and their unions are embedded in the systems and services that respond to family, domestic and sexual violence. They should therefore be embedded in policy development, implementation, training, prevention and evaluation.

Unions are at the forefront of ensuring that workplace rights have practical and positive impacts on workers' lives. Entitlements such as paid family and domestic violence leave, flexible working arrangements, confidentiality protections, safety planning and protection from adverse action are essential to ensuring victim-survivors can access the support they need, when they need it.

By ensuring workers are protected when accessing entitlements such as workplace flexibility and paid family and domestic violence leave, unions support workers to seek safety while remaining connected to their workplace.

Worker voice is essential because workers understand how policies operate in practice. Unions, delegates and Health and Safety Representatives ("HSRs") often see patterns before management does. Unsafe staffing levels, isolated work, harassment, poor reporting cultures, ineffective reporting procedures, insecure work and poor workplace culture can all compound the impacts of family, domestic and sexual violence in the workplace.

Workers experiencing these practices are often more likely to raise their concerns with their union than with management. This is because rights and policies only work when workers know about them, trust them and can safely access them. Delegates and HSRs are often the people workers trust first, particularly where a worker does not feel safe disclosing violence directly to management.

Union delegates and HSRs can be an important first point of contact for workers experiencing family, domestic or sexual violence, harassment or unsafe workplace practices. HSRs also play an essential role in identifying hazards, consulting with workers and raising safety issues. Ensuring they are properly trained and equipped to carry out this role places employers and PCBU's in a better position to identify and respond to psychosocial hazards, gendered violence and harassment where those risks intersect with work.

Embedding unions in consultative processes, policy development and evaluation enables these voices to be heard. Employers should not simply draft family, domestic and sexual violence policies and hand them down to workers. Policies must be developed through genuine consultation with workers, unions, delegates and HSRs so that they reflect the reality of the workplace.

The Second Action Plan will be stronger if it is designed with workers, delivered with workers, and evaluated with workers and their unions at the table.

SA Unions policy positions

Recognise family, domestic and sexual violence as a workplace, economic and safety issue

Recommendation 1:

That the Second Action Plan expressly recognises family, domestic and sexual violence as a workplace issue, an economic security issue and a work health and safety issue.

Recommendation 2:

That the Second Action Plan include a dedicated stream recognising workplaces as essential sites for supporting victim-survivor safety, preventing further harm, and ensuring that work does not compound the impacts of family, domestic and sexual violence, developed in consultation with unions.

Strengthen workplace rights that support victim-survivors to seek safety

Recommendation 3:

That the Australian Government review and strengthen paid family and domestic violence leave in the National Employment Standards, including by considering reduced evidentiary burdens, stronger confidentiality protections, expanded reasons for accessing the leave, and an increased quantum of leave

Recommendation 4:

That the Australian Government strengthen the right to request flexible working arrangements under the *Fair Work Act 2009* by making flexibility more accessible to workers experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence, caring responsibilities, reproductive health needs and other circumstances affecting safety and wellbeing by removing thresholds and barriers.

Recommendation 5:

That workers accessing family and domestic violence leave, flexible work, safety planning or related workplace supports be protected from adverse action, discrimination, loss of shifts, disciplinary action or career detriment

Strengthen workplace safety duties, enforcement and worker voice**Recommendation 6:**

That the Australian Government work, in consultation with workers and their unions, work with Safe Work Australia to strengthen national guidance, model WHS laws and codes of practice dealing with psychological hazards, gendered violence, sexual harassment, third-party violence, stalking, technology-facilitated abuse and other FDV-related risks where they intersect with work.

Recommendation 7:

That workers, the families of deceased workers and unions be granted standing to pursue civil and criminal proceedings relating to the work health and safety contraventions of PCBU's, including in relation to psychosocial hazards, gendered violence, sexual harassment and unsafe work systems.

Recommendation 8:

That the Australian Government work with states and territories to strengthen psychosocial safety protections by empowering workers, unions and HSRs to identify, report, escalate and respond to psychosocial risks, including through clearer rights to cease or direct unsafe work to cease, stronger resourcing for HSRs, standing for workers and unions to seek stop orders and civil penalties, and clearer obligations on WHS inspectorates to investigate risks, exercise compliance powers and communicate outcomes to affected workers and their unions.

Embed unions, delegates and HSRs in prevention, training and implementation

Recommendation 9:

That unions be embedded as formal partners in the development, implementation, training, monitoring and evaluation of workplace-related actions under the Second Action Plan.

Recommendation 10:

That the Australian Government support workplace-based training for union delegates, Health and Safety Representatives, managers and workers on family, domestic and sexual violence, gendered violence, trauma-informed responses, psychological hazards and safe referral pathways, including to investigate funding state and territory Trades and Labour Councils to deliver that training.

Recommendation 11:

That workplace family, domestic and sexual violence policies and procedures be developed through genuine consultation with workers, unions, delegates and HSRs, rather than imposed by employers without worker voice.

Recommendation 12:

That the Australian Government leverage its procurement, grants and funding powers to ensure public money supports organisations that advance gender equality, prevent gendered violence, address the gender pay gap, provide secure work, and maintain safe, respectful and inclusive workplaces.

Address gender inequality and economic insecurity as drivers of violence

Recommendation 13:

That the Second Action Plan include action to address the economic conditions that make it harder for victim-survivors to leave violence, including insecure work, low wages, unpredictable rostering, gender pay inequity, access to early childhood education and care, and inadequate retirement savings.

Recommendation 14:

That the Australian Government pursue reforms that support women's economic independence, including universal access to affordable early childhood education and care, address the limitations in the government funded paid parental leave scheme including by increasing the leave entitlement, removing the administrative complications to accessing the leave and making superannuation payable on employer paid parental leave, introduce reproductive health leave, stronger rights to secure and predictable work, and measures to reduce gender segregation and undervaluation in feminised industries.

Protect workers from emerging forms of technology-facilitated harm

Recommendation 15:

That the Second Action Plan include workplace-specific response to technology-facilitated abuse, including safeguards around workplace surveillance, AI-driven decision-making, digital monitoring, privacy, cybersecurity, and the misuse of workplace systems to harass, track, intimidate or control workers.

Recommendation 16:

That workers and their unions be consulted before AI, surveillance or digital monitoring systems are introduced in workplaces, with clear protection to prevent those systems being used in ways that exacerbate gender inequality, compromise privacy or place victim-survivors at further risk.

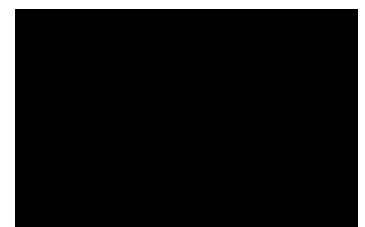
Conclusion: A National Plan that improves workers' lives

Family, domestic and sexual violence causes profound physical, emotional, psychological and financial harm to those who experience it. In its most extreme forms, it is lethal. As of 28 July 2026, Sherele Moody's Australian Femicide Watch has recorded that 42 women have been killed in Australia so far this year¹⁷.

Victim-survivors do not stop experiencing violence simply because they have walked through the doors of their workplace. Its impacts, implications and stigma can follow them into every aspect of their lives. Workers and their unions understand this reality, which is why family, domestic and sexual violence must be treated as a workplace issue demanding serious national attention.

The Second Action Plan under the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032 can only be strengthened by including the voices of workers and their unions. Workers are on the front lines of Australia's family, domestic and sexual violence crisis, both as workers responding to violence and as victim-survivors themselves. Their voices should help chart the path forward.

SA Unions is grateful for the opportunity to participate in this consultation and welcomes the opportunity to discuss any of the matters raised in this submission further.



SA Unions

¹⁷ (Hislop, 2026)

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