Outcomes Framework
2023–2032

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

A joint Australian, state and territory government initiative

Australian Government

Department of Social Services

Ending gender-based violence in one generation

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

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Measuring change

The Outcomes Framework

This Outcomes Framework interprets the vision of the National Plan. It paves the way for the next 10 years, to achieve our goal, where Australia is a country in which all people live free from gender-based violence and are safe in all settings including at home, at work, at school, in the community, and online.

The purpose of this Outcomes Framework is to help link what we do (actions/activities) with what we want to achieve (outcomes). It will increase our ability to track, monitor, and report change over the life of the National Plan and also guide investment, inform the strategic direction for policy and program design, and unify governments across all jurisdictions through a shared vision and direction for change. It provides a focus for continuous improvement and ensures an interdependent relationship to the National Plan and Action Plans.

The Framework, in its entirety, will be delivered through a phased approach:

- **Phase 1:** Overarching outcomes model detailing outcomes and sub-outcomes.

- **Phase 2:** Performance Measurement Plan linking outcomes and sub-outcomes to indicators, measures and data sources. The performance measurement plan will also identify data gaps that will inform the work undertaken in Phase 3.

- **Phase 3:** Evaluation methodology and data development plan.

Phase 1

In line with the Theory of Change, the Outcomes Framework (Figure 1) consists of 5 rotating layers with our goal in the centre. Working from the inside out, the second layer identifies 6 long-term outcomes drawn from the National Plan:

1. Systems and institutions effectively support and protect people impacted by violence.

2. Services and prevention programs are effective, culturally responsive, intersectional and accessible.

3. Community attitudes and beliefs embrace gender equality and condemn all forms of gendered violence without exception.

4. People who choose to use violence are accountable for their actions and stop their violent, coercive and abusive behaviours.

5. Children and young people are safe in all settings and are effectively supported by systems and services.

6. Women are safe and respected in all settings and experience economic, political, cultural and social equality.

In keeping with the social-ecological model referenced in the Theory of Change, each segment represents change for individuals, services, systems and institutions, and communities. These long-term outcomes are supported by a number of sub-outcomes, as shown in Table 1, that assist in mapping incremental change across the short, medium, and long-term through the performance measurement plan which will be developed in Phase 2. The performance measurement plan will be the primary mechanism to monitor whether change is occurring, holding us accountable.

The third layer details the diverse population groups in our community as described in the National Plan and Theory of Change. It also includes men and boys, as without their engagement, transformative change is not possible.

The fourth layer talks to the reform areas in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan. Each reform area includes the following outcomes:

- Justice and equitable outcomes – Uphold human and cultural rights and enhance understanding of legal rights, including through access to culturally safe and appropriate legal assistance. Investment in strengthening positive change/leadership/cultural connection programs.

- Funding and investment – Build knowledge of expenditure across governments and reform relevant key components to align with Closing the Gap. Create opportunities for shared decision-making around funding allocations, including for housing.

- Sector capacity building – Building the capacity of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled sector and workforces, with targeted focus on the needs of all groups in the community. The broader sector needs to be culturally capable and culturally appropriate when working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

- Building the data and evidence base – Create a data and evidence eco-system specific to Closing the Gap Target 13. Prioritise and fund Indigenous-led research. Local, culturally-informed evidence is collected and used to develop solutions. Governments and mainstream agencies at all levels share data to enable community-controlled organisations to make data-informed decisions in line with Indigenous Data Sovereignty Principles.

- Leadership and governance – Build governance and support leadership arrangements to oversee implementation of the Action Plan and the family, domestic and sexual violence sector.

The development of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander outcomes have been led by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Council on family, domestic and sexual violence and speak to the diverse experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan outcomes and activities have guided the development of the sub-outcomes across the social ecological levels within the overarching Outcomes Framework.

The final layer displays the four domains of the National Plan. This illustrates how change across the individual, service, system, and community levels applies to all domains. This reinforces that no single long-term outcome applies only to one domain with effort required across all domains to achieve our goal.

The structure of the Outcomes Framework is underpinned by an intersectional approach that is embedded throughout. As described in the National Plan and Theory of Change, women and children are not a homogenous group. They have many and varied personal identities that lead to overlapping forms of discrimination or disadvantage based on attributes such as age, culture, gender, race, religion, location, income, disability and education. This Outcomes Framework, by simultaneously addressing individual, system, service, and community level change, works to address the multiple inequalities experienced by people in the diverse population groups articulated in the third layer.

The Outcomes Framework

FIGURE 1: NATIONAL PLAN OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK
– ENDING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN ONE GENERATION

Domains

Reform Areas

Priority Groups

10-year Outcomes

Our Goal

Long-term and Sub Outcomes

Diverse people and communities

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan

National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032

Our Goal

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

Domains

- Prevention
- Early Intervention
- Response
- Recovery and Healing

From the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032

10-year Outcomes

- Systems and institutions effectively support and protect people impacted by gender-based violence.
- Services and prevention programs are effective, culturally responsive, intersectional and accessible.
- Community attitudes and beliefs embrace gender equality and condemn all forms of gendered violence without exception.
- People who choose to use violence are accountable for their actions and stop their violent, coercive and abusive behaviours.
- Children and young people are safe in all settings and are effectively supported by systems and services.
- Women are safe and respected in all settings, and experience economic, social, political and cultural equality.

Underpinning each long-term outcome are sub outcomes that describe the pathways to change.

Reform Areas

- Voice, self-determination and agency
- Strength, resilience and therapeutic healing
- Reform institutions and systems
- Inclusion and intersectionality
- Evidence and data eco-systems – understanding our stories

From the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan under the National Plan and Children 2022-2032

Priority Groups

- Culturally diverse, migrant and refugee women & children
- Children & young people
- Rural & remote women & children
- LGBTQIA+ people
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women & children
- Older women
- People with disability
- Men and boys

Identified in the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032

TABLE 1: EXPANDED OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK WITH SUB-OUTCOMES

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

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

Targets

As part of Phase 1, an initial set of measurable targets have been identified. Commonwealth, states and territories have agreed to 6 meaningful and measurable national level targets that will measure progress against:

Female intimate partner homicide

Knowledge of behaviours that constitute family, domestic and sexual violence

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Community attitudes towards:

- **violence against women**
- **rejecting gender inequality**
- **rejecting sexual violence.**

Closing the Gap Target 13.

These targets will be measured through the Performance Measurement Plan (developed in Phase 2) where they will be linked to a set of indicators and measures. The activities under each contributing action, in the Action Plan, will ensure progress is being made against each target.

To continue the development of more numerical targets, a commitment has been made under Action 2 in the First Action Plan by all jurisdictions to develop and agree to the inclusion of more measureable targets across the life of the National Plan, including targets specifically for children and young people, and targets related more specifically to prevalence.

These targets are a starting point – as more data becomes available and trajectory modelling is possible, additional targets will be identified. This work will help to address data limitations and support measuring progress for specific cohorts including children,[1] women and children in remote Indigenous communities,[2] women and children with disability,[3] culturally and linguistically diverse communities, and LGBTIQA+ people including Sistergirl and Brotherboy.[4] It will also assist with developing consistent data collection which will be worked towards over the life of the National Plan through the Action Plans.

The following pages provide additional information about each of the 6 initial targets.

Homicide: female intimate partner homicide

Overall, in 2020–21, of all female victims of domestic homicides in Australia, the largest proportion (56 per cent) were victims of intimate partner homicides. This equated to one women killed every 14 days by a current or former intimate partner in Australia.

While the rate of female victims of intimate partner homicide has been in decline since 1989, it is clear, as shown in Figure 2, that there has been a consistent steady decline since 2013. While no single action or intervention can be attributed to this, it is important to highlight the change in pattern since the implementation of the first National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2012–2022.

Figure 2: Incidents of intimate partner homicide by victim sex, 1989–90 to 2020–21 (rate per 100,000 population aged 18 years and over)

TARGET: 25 per cent reduction per year in female victims of intimate partner homicide.

RATIONALE: Any death resulting from an act of violence is never acceptable. As previously stated, it is not possible to attribute a reduction in female intimate partner homicide to any one specific action or activity, in fact a reduction is the result of ongoing collective action. However, if we are to end gender-based violence in one generation, we must include a focus on female intimate partner homicide.

Data source: AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program

FIGURE 2: Victims of intimate partner homicides by sex, 1989-90 to 2020-21
– Rate per 100,000 (population aged 18 years and over)
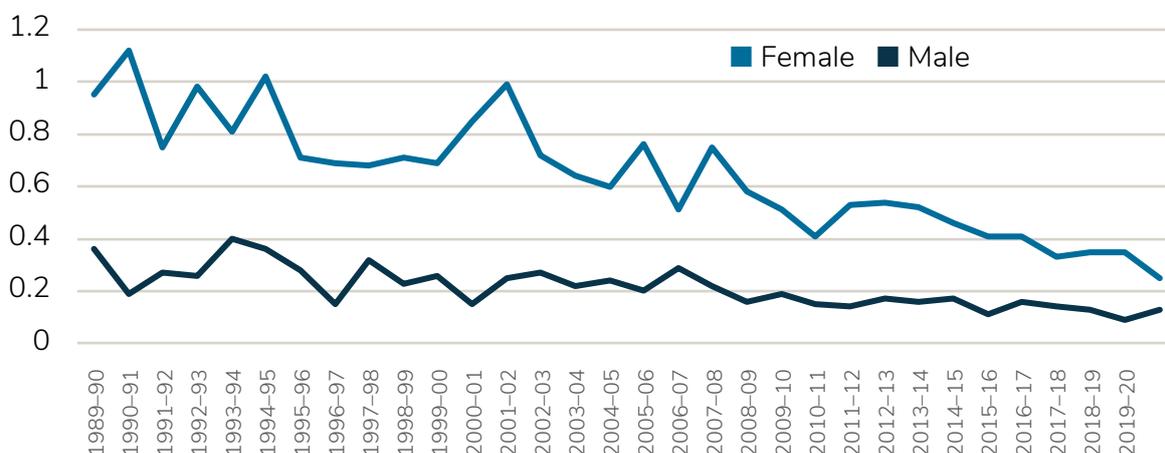
Contributing First Action Plan actions include but are not limited to:

- **Action 1:** Advance gender equality and address the drivers of all forms of gender-based violence, including through initiatives aimed to improve community attitudes and norms toward family, domestic and sexual violence.

- **Action 5:** Strengthen systems and services to better hold people who choose to use violence to account, and provide opportunities to support people who have used violence, or are at risk of using violence, to change their behaviours, with the aim of protecting the safety and wellbeing of current and future victim survivors.

- **Action 9:** Improve police responses and the justice system to better support victim-survivors through the provision of trauma-informed, culturally safe supports that promote safety and wellbeing, and hold people who choose to use violence to account.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan:

- Service providers (i.e. police, courts, welfare workers, and shelters) to hold regular forums to identify service gaps and work together to provide a consistent and pro-active intervention in family, domestic and sexual violence irrespective of which agency is the first point of contact.

- Establish and support services in prisons and places of detention for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who are both victims and perpetrators of family, domestic and sexual violence, including children.

- Build services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who are misidentified as perpetrators of domestic or family violence to ensure they receive support and assistance as victims of abuse.

- Expand the evidence base and availability of culturally informed men's prevention and perpetrator intervention programs. Community-led programs to work with men to understand and address both the colonial and gendered drivers of family violence.

Knowledge

An accurate understanding of violence against women and the gendered nature of violence can influence attitudes towards violence against women and also prosocial behaviours to intervene when witnessing violence or abuse (NCAS, 2021).

The National Attitudes towards Violence against Women (NCAS) measures Australians' understanding of violence against women, which includes:

- understanding of domestic and sexual violence

- understanding of the gendered nature of violence

- understanding of support services available for family, domestic and sexual violence.

Figure 3 shows the change, including the projected change, since 2009.

TARGET: 2 point increase in mean UVAWS score every 4 years

RATIONALE: An increase in community understanding of behaviours that constitute family, domestic and sexual violence will indicate significant improvements in Australians' understanding of violence against women.

Data Source: Using the Understanding of Violence against Women Scale (UVAWS) of the NCAS.

FIGURE 3: Community knowledge of behaviours that constitute violence against women – UVAWS mean score
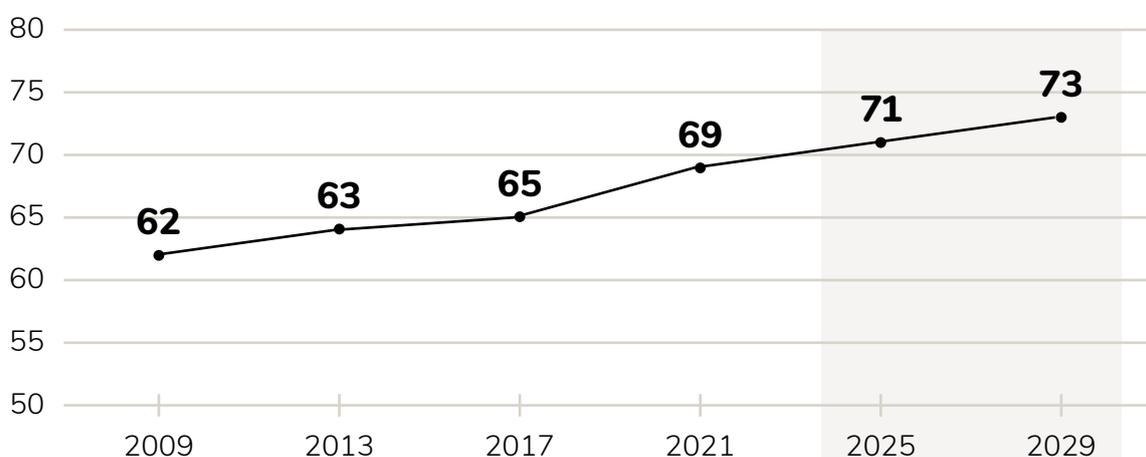
Outcomes and Action Plan Links

Outcome 3: Community attitudes and beliefs embrace gender equality and condemn all forms of gendered violence without exception.

3.1   People recognise the behaviours that constitute gender-based violence and understand the long-term consequences.

3.2   People know how to safely respond or seek support when they witness or experience gender-based violence.

Contributing First Action Plan actions include but are not limited to:

- **Action 1**: Advance gender equality and address the drivers of all forms of gender-based violence, including through initiatives aimed to improve community attitudes and norms toward family, domestic and sexual violence.

Contributing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan activities include but are not limited to:

- Establish an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Men's Advisory Body to provide advice and leadership regarding issues such as family violence, gender equality, programs and services for men, boys, Brotherboy and men's issues in general, to inform the work of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Council.

- Increase prevention services, programs and campaigns for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, including on-Country learning.

- Establish Aboriginal Men's Wellness Centres in suitable locations including programs such as prosocial interventions, cultural healing and education on respectful relationships, healthy parenting, mentoring, living skills and alcohol and other drugs, and understanding unique forms of abuse such as technology-facilitated abuse and coercive control.

- Strengthen connected Family Safety Services focusing on improving collaboration and service integration in the family safety sector, as well as strengthen sector understanding of unique harms such as technology-facilitated abuse.

- Establish and develop Yarn Hub events, sessions or venues for young people aged 7-18 years old. The Yarn Hub will provide a safe place for children with access to healthy food and a focus on healing and health promotion, child appropriate life skills such as digital literacy and online safety, and well-being and cultural activities.

- Support women through a diverse range of services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women at all stages of their lives. These services would offer a safe space for women to visit and receive training across a variety of programs including healthy relationship communication and identification of abuse, including technology-facilitated abuse, coercive control, positive parenting programs, education, and health.

Community attitudes

Poor understanding and problematic attitudes regarding violence against women at the population level reflects a culture that allows violence to perpetuate (NCAS, 2021). We know attitudes that condone violence play a key role in determining the way we (individuals, organisations and communities) respond to violence.

The NCAS measures Australians' attitudes towards violence against women, which includes:

- attitudes that minimize violence against women
- mistrust of women's reports of domestic violence
- sexual violence and the objectification of women.

This provides a means of monitoring changes over time in community attitudes that reject violence.

The 2021 NCAS showed that whilst attitudes towards violence against women have slowly improved, as shown in Figure 4, there is a need for continued efforts to promote attitudes that reject violence.

TARGET: 2 point increase in the mean AVAWS scores every 4 years in attitudes that condemn violence against women.

RATIONALE: This will indicate a significant increase in attitudes that reject violence against women.

Data Source: Using the Attitudes towards Violence against Women Scale (AVAWS) of the NCAS

FIGURE 4: Community attitudes condemning violence against women – AVAWS mean score
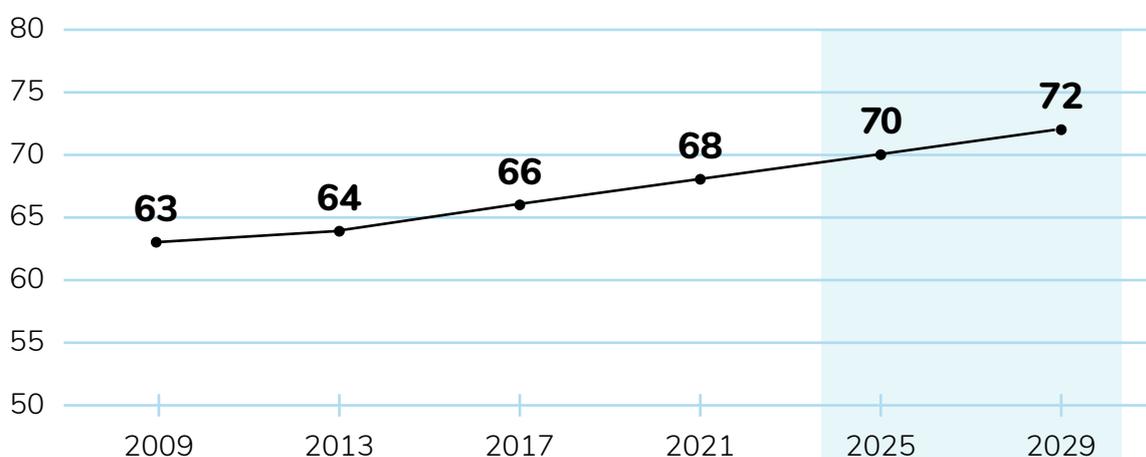
Outcomes and Action Plan Links

Outcome 3: Community attitudes and beliefs embrace gender equality and condemn all forms of gendered violence without exception.

1.4   People actively challenge incorrect and damaging misconceptions about gender-based violence, such as victim-blaming and a lack of understanding of the meaning of consent.

3.6   People actively challenge attitudes and behaviours that enable violence including gendered stereotypes and norms, cisgenderism and heteronormativity.

Contributing First Action Plan actions include but are not limited to:

• **Action 1:** Advance gender equality and address the drivers of all forms of gender-based violence, including through initiatives aimed to improve community attitudes and norms toward family, domestic and sexual violence.

Contributing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan activities include but are not limited to:

• Establish an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Men's Advisory Body to provide advice and leadership regarding issues such as family violence, gender equality, programs and services for men, boys, Brotherboy and men's issues in general, to inform the work of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Council.

• Increase prevention services, programs and campaigns for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, including on-Country learning.

• Establish Aboriginal Men's Wellness Centres in suitable locations including programs such as prosocial interventions, cultural healing and education on respectful relationships, healthy parenting, mentoring, living skills and alcohol and other drugs, and understanding unique forms of abuse such as technology-facilitated abuse and coercive control.

• Strengthen connected Family Safety Services focusing on improving collaboration and service integration in the family safety sector, as well as strengthen sector understanding of unique harms such as technology-facilitated abuse.

• Establish and develop Yarn Hub events, sessions or venues for young people aged 7-18 years old. The Yarn Hub will provide a safe place for children with access to healthy food and a focus on healing and health promotion, child appropriate life skills such as digital literacy and online safety, and well-being and cultural activities.

• Support women through a diverse range of services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women at all stages of their lives. These services would offer a safe space for women to visit and receive training across a variety of programs including healthy relationship communication and identification of abuse, including technology-facilitated abuse, coercive control, positive parenting programs, education, and health.

Rejecting gender inequality

Gender inequality is a key driver of violence against women. The NCAS measures Australians attitudes towards rejecting gender inequality, which includes:

- rejecting attitudes that deny gender inequality
- undermine women's leadership
- limit women's personal autonomy
- normalise sexism
- reinforce gender roles.

The 2021 NCAS showed that Australians' rejection of attitudes that condone gender inequality has been improving over time as shown in Figure 5. Although, it is difficult to determine causation, it is noteworthy that the most marked improvements have occurred since the launch of the first National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children (2012–2022). This indicates that ongoing efforts to end gender-based violence will be supported by a growing understanding of violence against women and attitudes rejecting gender inequality and violence against women.

TARGET: A 2 point increase in the mean AGIS scores every 4 years in attitudes that reject gender inequality.

RATIONALE: This will indicate a significant increase in attitudes that reject gender inequality.

Data Source: Using the Attitudes towards Gender Inequality Scale

FIGURE 5: Community attitudes rejecting gender inequality – AGIS mean score
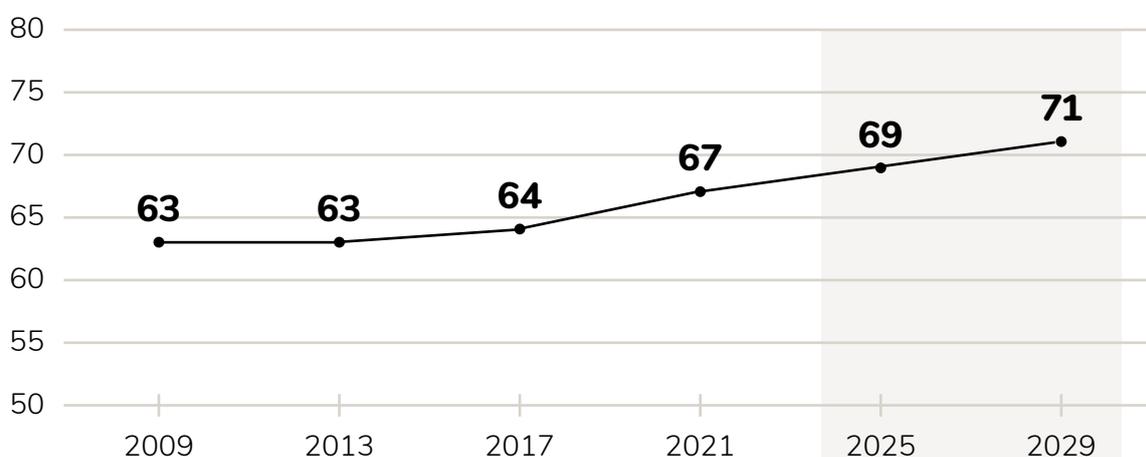
Outcomes and Action Plan Links

Outcome 3: Community attitudes and beliefs embrace gender equality and condemn all forms of gendered violence without exception.

3.3 People have equal, healthy, and respectful relationships.

3.5 Gender equality, positive relationships, and positive masculinities are promoted across the community including in faith-based, sporting, entertainment, educational institutions, digital spaces, the arts, and media organisations.

Contributing First Action Plan actions include but are not limited to:

- **Action 1**: Advance gender equality and address the gendered drivers of all forms of gender-based violence, including through initiatives aimed to improve community attitudes and norms toward family, domestic and sexual violence.

Contributing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan activities include but are not limited to:

- Establish an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Men's Advisory Body to provide advice and leadership regarding issues such as family violence, gender equality, programs and services for men, boys, Brotherboy and men's issues in general, to inform the work of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Council.

- Increase prevention services, programs and campaigns for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, including on-Country learning.

- Establish Aboriginal Men's Wellness Centres in suitable locations including programs such as prosocial interventions, cultural healing and education on respectful relationships, healthy parenting, mentoring, living skills and alcohol and other drugs, and understanding unique forms of abuse such as technology-facilitated abuse and coercive control.

- Strengthen connected Family Safety Services focusing on improving collaboration and service integration in the family safety sector, as well as strengthen sector understanding of unique harms such as technology-facilitated abuse.

- Establish and develop Yarn Hub events, sessions or venues for young people aged 7-18 years old. The Yarn Hub will provide a safe place for children with access to healthy food and a focus on healing and health promotion, child appropriate life skills such as digital literacy and online safety, and well-being and cultural activities.

- Support women through a diverse range of services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women at all stages of their lives. These services would offer a safe space for women to visit and receive training across a variety of programs including healthy relationship communication and identification of abuse, including technology-facilitated abuse, coercive control, positive parenting programs, education, and health.

Rejecting sexual violence

The attitudes towards violence against women include rejecting sexual violence, domestic violence and technology-facilitated abuse.

Attitudes rejecting sexual violence were measured for the first time in 2017, and increased by 2 points between 2017 and 2021 as shown in Figure 6.

TARGET: 2 point increase in the mean Sexual Violence Scale (SVS) scores every 4 years.

RATIONALE: This will indicate a significant increase in attitudes that reject sexual violence.

Data Source: Using the Sexual Violence Scale of the NCAS

Outcomes and Action Plan Links

Outcome 3: Community attitudes and beliefs embrace gender equality and condemn all forms of gendered violence without exception.

3.3 People have equal, healthy, and respectful relationships.

3.4 People actively challenge incorrect and damaging misconceptions about gender-based violence such as victim-blaming and a lack of understanding of the meaning of consent.

3.5 Gender equality, positive relationships, and positive masculinities are promoted across the community including in faith-based, sporting, entertainment, educational institutions, digital spaces, the arts, and media organisations.

3.6 People actively challenge attitudes and behaviours that enable violence including gendered stereotypes and norms, cisgenderism and heteronormativity.

FIGURE 6: Community attitudes rejecting sexual violence – SVS mean score
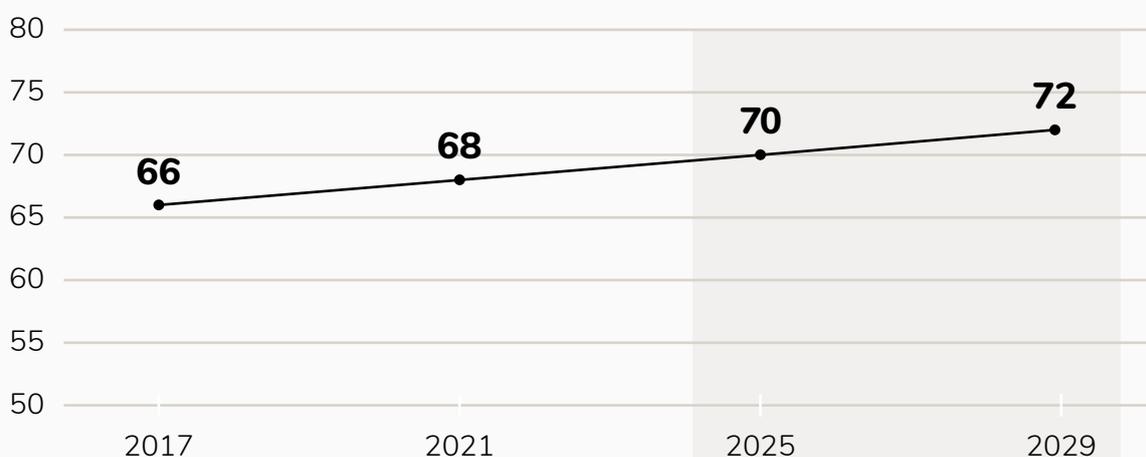
Contributing First Action Plan actions include but are not limited to:

- **Action 1:** Advance gender equality and address the gendered drivers of all forms of gender-based violence, including through initiatives aimed to improve community attitudes and norms toward family, domestic and sexual violence.

- **Action 6:** Improve action to prevent and address sexual violence and harassment in all settings, across the four domains.
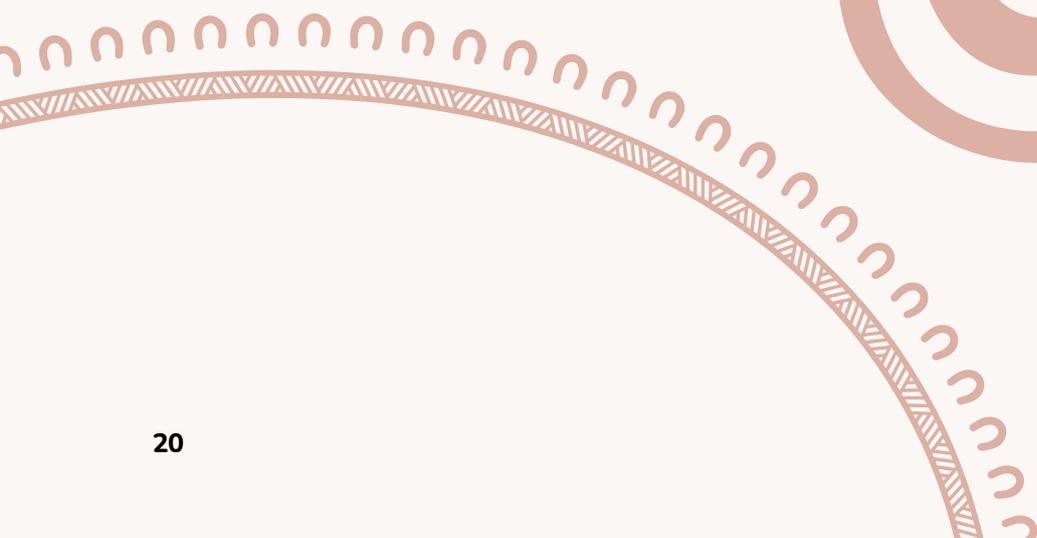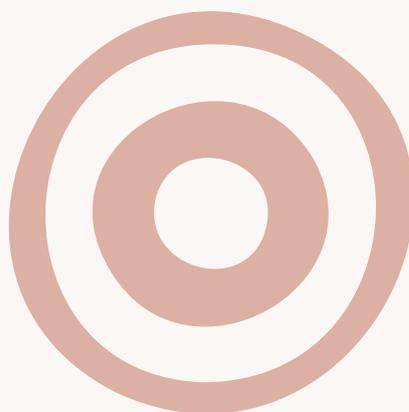
Contributing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan activities include but are not limited to:

- Establish an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Men's Advisory Body to provide advice and leadership regarding issues such as family violence, gender equality, programs and services for men, boys, Brotherboy and men's issues in general, to inform the work of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Council.

- Increase prevention services, programs and campaigns for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, including on-Country learning.

- Establish Aboriginal Men's Wellness Centres in suitable locations including programs such as prosocial interventions, cultural healing and education on respectful relationships, healthy parenting, mentoring, living skills and alcohol and other drugs, and understanding unique forms of abuse such as technology-facilitated abuse and coercive control.

- Strengthen connected Family Safety Services focusing on improving collaboration and service integration in the family safety sector, as well as strengthen sector understanding of unique harms such as technology-facilitated abuse.

- Establish and develop Yarn Hub events, sessions or venues for young people aged 7-18 years old. The Yarn Hub will provide a safe place for children with access to healthy food and a focus on healing and health promotion, child appropriate life skills such as digital literacy and online safety. and well-being and cultural activities.

- Support women through a diverse range of services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women at all stages of their lives. These services would offer a safe space for women to visit and receive training across a variety of programs including healthy relationship communication and identification of abuse, including technology-facilitated abuse, coercive control, positive parenting programs, education, and health.

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

9 indicators supporting this target:

1 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women self-reporting physical violence experience by relationship to perpetrator.

2 Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child protection substantiations related to family violence.

3 Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children entering out-of-home care and receiving protection orders where family violence is indicated.

4 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women reporting family violence is common in their communities.

5 **Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community awareness of what constitutes family violence (physical and non-physical violence: sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse and violence).**

6 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people identifying certain behaviours as forms of family violence (physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and financial control).**

7 **Rate of community attitudinal support (acceptance) of violence against women and children (justifying, excusing, minimising, hiding or shifting blame for family violence).**

8 Rates of hospitalisation for family violence assaults for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children by relationship to perpetrator.

9 **Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women/children homicide victim rates by victim-offender relationship.**

At present there is no appropriate data sources available to measure these indicators. The NCAS and Homicide in Australia report are being investigated as to their appropriateness as a data source for use against the bolded indicators above.

Closing the Gap – Target 13 continued

Outcomes and Action Plan Links

Indicators 13e, 13f and 13g

Outcome 1: Systems and institutions effectively support and protect people impacted by gender-based violence.

1.1: All government agencies build the evidence-base for all diverse population groups and forms of violence and abuse, including sharing data appropriately to drive effective policy and investment.

Outcome 2: Services and prevention programs are effective, culturally responsive, intersectional and accessible.

2.3: Prevention focused policies and programs are designed with, and tailored for, specific communities including all people from diverse population groups.

Outcome 3: Community attitudes and beliefs embrace gender equality and condemn all forms of gendered violence without exception.

3.1 People recognise the behaviours that constitute gender-based violence and understand the long-term consequences.

3.2 People know how to safely respond or seek support when they witness or experience gender-based violence.

3.3 People have equal, healthy, and respectful relationships.

3.4 People actively challenge incorrect and damaging misconceptions about gender-based violence such as victim-blaming and a lack of understanding of the meaning of consent.

3.5 Gender equality, positive relationships, and positive masculinities are promoted across the community including in faith-based, sporting, entertainment, educational institutions, digital spaces, the arts, and media organisations.

3.6 People actively challenge attitudes and behaviours that enable violence including gendered stereotypes and norms, cisgenderism and heteronormativity.

Contributing First Action Plan actions include but are not limited to:

- **Action 1:** Advance gender equality and address the gendered drivers of all forms of gender-based violence, including through initiatives aimed to improve community attitudes and norms toward family, domestic and sexual violence.

- **Action 7:** Work in formal partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to ensure policies and services are culturally competent, strengths-based and trauma-informed and meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities, aligning with the goals of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan.

Contributing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan activities include but are not limited to:

- Commonwealth, states and territories commit to ensure initiatives are sustainable and continue to progress towards Target 13 over the life of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap.

- Continue existing data development and harmonisation efforts to measure progress on Closing the Gap Target 13. Harmonisation efforts will ensure that gender-based violence experienced by people with disability is measured to strengthen the evidence base.

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