



Third Action Plan — National Priority Area Two

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and their children

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are 34 times more likely to be hospitalised due to family violence related assaults than other women¹ and police data suggests they are up to 3.7 times more likely than other women to be victims of sexual violence.

Under the Third Action Plan, initiatives will be developed and delivered to reduce family violence in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Initiatives will be rigorously evaluated to inform future policy and build a better picture of what works to reduce violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and their children.

Key national actions

- Providing community-driven, trauma-informed supports that give Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children choice.
- Working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations to develop an Indigenous resource to sit alongside *Change the Story: A shared framework for the primary prevention of violence*.
- Co-designing and developing primary prevention activities with, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men.
- Trialling new treatment services to better support perpetrators to change their behaviour.
- Conducting a study in remote, regional and urban communities to improve our understanding of how to reduce domestic, family and sexual violence in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

More information

For more information on the priority areas or the Third Action Plan, visit the [National Plan website](#).

¹ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (Unpublished data), National Hospital Morbidity Database, 2012-13.