



SUBMISSION TO NSW WOMEN'S ECONOMIC REVIEW

Women & children's safety: the bedrock of economic opportunity

ANROWS - 2022

ANROWS

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION FOR WOMEN'S SAFETY

to Reduce Violence against Women & their Children

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Executive summary

ANROWS thanks the NSW Government Women's Economic Opportunities Review ('the review') for the opportunity to make a submission, and appreciates the review's focus on identifying and prioritising reform options to:

- Support women to enter, re-enter and stay in the workforce, including options to improve the affordability and accessibility of childcare.
- Create the opportunities and conditions for women to succeed in the workforce, including equity in the workplace such as reducing the gender pay gap and improving women's leadership opportunities.
- Improve women's economic security throughout their lifetime.
- Support female entrepreneurs to start and run their own business.

We are an organisation dedicated to providing an accessible evidence base for developments in policy and practice design for prevention and response to violence against women and children, nationally. Every aspect of our work is motivated by the right of women and their children to live free from violence and in safe communities. As such, our submission highlights the entangled relationship between women and children's safety, their experiences of domestic and sexual violence, and their economic security, stability and opportunities.

This submission briefly details the interrelated nature of safety from violence and economic security. It then identifies three research clusters that bring together recent and current ANROWS research and aligns them to the NSW Premier's Priorities. Finally, it sets out a proposal for NSW Government to increase funding to ANROWS so it can continue its work developing the evidence base on women's safety to ensure economic opportunities are possible for every woman.

We are of the firm belief that reform targeting women's economic opportunities must be inclusive of women and children's safety, especially the safety of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, culturally and linguistically diverse women, LGBTQ women and women and children with disability.

Safety from violence: the bedrock to economic opportunity

The relationship between women and girls' safety, economic security and opportunities cannot be understated. Women experiencing domestic and family violence are more likely to experience ongoing significant financial stressors (Cortis and Bullen, 2016).

Additionally, recent ANROWS-funded research found economic insecurity contributes to a heightened risk of domestic and family violence; while economic disparity within relationships is associated with intimate partner violence (Morgan and Boxall, 2022).

The intersections of violence and economic insecurity emanate from the direct consequence of financial abuse to structural impediments to women's and children's safety and ability or capacity to work, study and establish and maintain economic security. The full impact of domestic and sexual violence on women was laid bare in research by ANROWS examining the burden of disease of domestic violence on women in Australia (Webster, 2016). It found domestic violence was the number one contributing risk factor to disease burden in women in Australia. Beyond the burden of disease, the study also found that domestic and family violence affected women's access to housing and employment, was costly to women and the economy,

impaired children's health and development now and in the future and increase social and economic inequalities.

As such, in accordance with the review's terms of reference, for reform to truly make a difference in lives of women most likely to experience economic insecurity, it must identify and address structural barriers to entry, participation and reward for women. This must include domestic and sexual violence towards women and children.

The argument for strengthening the evidence base and knowledge dissemination

In order to achieve legal and policy reforms which will contribute to women and children's safety from domestic and family violence – and, in turn, create the conditions upon which economic security and opportunity can be pursued – a robust and contextualised evidence base is needed.

The specialist evidence base ANROWS oversees, including the priorities set out in Australia's National Research Agenda to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children (ANRA) 2020-2022, is critical to capturing the complexity of the phenomenon to inform policy and practice design. Critically, it is essential that such research continues to uncover the intersecting nature of violence against women and their children and policy that is relevant to women's health, housing, work and economic opportunity.

This evidence base can only develop and strengthen with adequate government support – at both the state and federal level. Funding must target both the creation of the evidence base and the dissemination of that evidence to policy and practice professionals at the forefront of implementing and evaluating change. This is the work the ANROWS Outcomes Model (Appendix 1) sets out our theory of short, medium and long term change as work towards our vision of contributing to policy and practice design that prevents and reduces violence against women.

Towards this aim of a more robust, nuanced and accessible evidence base, ANROWS is committed to building and maintaining solid relationships with key stakeholders so our research can contribute directly to policies and practice design. Critically, we must work with those at the forefront of policy and practice design in women's safety within state and federal governments, finding and strengthening common alignments for our collaborative efforts to enact change.

This is why this submission has been designed to build an understanding of the significant alignment between current and recent ANROWS research and priorities, including the ANRA, and priorities of the NSW Government. This document highlights these areas of alignment and identifies critical implications for future collaboration to reduce violence towards women and children and, in turn, address structural barriers to women's economic opportunities.

Research and government priorities – alignment and implications

The following clusters demonstrate the potential for ANROWS evidence and research priorities to inform NSW Government policy and practice so women and children are free from violence and able to participate to their fullest in society, including economic opportunities. Each cluster draws on relevant policy, research and reviews to provide a high-level overview of potential opportunities for extension or use of the evidence basis in NSW and will be useful in considering the state's strategy for implementation of the forthcoming National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and Children 2022-2025. A full map of ANROWS and Premier's Priorities is available in Appendix 2.

Research cluster 1 – Safe at home and healing

About this cluster

The focus of research cluster one is on the right of women and children to live safely at home, with their families, free from violence. It also includes the need for women and children who are victims and survivors of violence to have access to evidence-and-trauma informed, culturally safe healing responses. The research selected for this cluster centres on women and children currently receiving a statutory child protection response or children at increased likelihood of being reported at risk to the state's Child Protection Helpline. It highlights the alignments and potential of this evidence base to contribute to the Premier's Priorities:

- Protecting our most vulnerable children.
- Increasing permanency for children in out-of-home care.

It also has strong implications for the Premier's Priority, Towards Zero Suicides, by centring the mental health and wellbeing of children experiencing trauma in the context of domestic and sexual violence. An overview of the cluster is available in Appendix 2.

Criteria for cluster:

- Includes a focus on children, especially Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children who have experienced trauma, children with disability, and child mental health.
- Includes a focus on healing, especially within the context of relationships with the child's family and culture.

Research summary

The research in cluster one encompasses pilot programs, Aboriginal-led healing frameworks, research designed to deepen our understanding of what works to keep children safe and healing from their experiences of domestic and family violence, and how to create a service system capable of responding to diverse and complex needs. Relevant research findings include:

- A significant number of programs across the regions in two jurisdictions (NSW and Victoria) were not focused on women and centred more on men's rehabilitation (Langton et al., 2020).
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and their children had an 'extreme need' for safe accommodation (Langton et al., 2020).
- The two most common reasons for Aboriginal women experiencing violence reluctance to report to services and authorities were: the real and immediate threat of homelessness, as there was a financial reliance on their partner; and, a dominant fear of losing their children (Langton et al., 2020).
- The need for Aboriginal specific services, which are most appropriate in most cases, and culturally safe mainstream services (Langton et al., 2020).
- Mothers and children with disability using early intervention services often have difficulty accessing services they were entitled to and had to navigate multiple systems (Robinson et al., 2020).
- Mothers frequently seek support for their children in response to the trauma of violence and to meet disability and trauma needs, but these services are not available as children are not a target group of DFV support (Robinson et al., 2020).
- Limited practitioner confidence in speaking about disability with women and children creates service challenges which are compounded by strained sector capacity, time-limited support, and gaps in service delivery (Robinson et al., 2020)..
- More recently, ANROWS research piloting a mother-child therapeutic intervention in response to IPV (Hooker et al., 2022) found

- When there is domestic violence, the child-mother relationship can be improved through targeted, therapeutic responses aimed at strengthening relationships (Hooker et al., 2022). The trial produced several positive results including increasing caregiver warmth towards the child, improved child emotions and behaviours, and family violence appeared to decrease post-intervention.

Implications for NSW policy and practice responses

Evidence for more intersectional policy and practice

The Royal Commission on Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability has heard extensively through public hearings about the vulnerabilities of families with disability, particularly First Nations families, in interactions with child protection and the out-of-home care system. The hearing brought to light evidence from lived expertise, researchers, practitioners and policymakers with testimony underlining the need for a disability-capable sector and service design which supports women and children with disability to remain safely together.

Additionally, the recent review into Aboriginal children removed from their families in NSW, 'Family is Culture' (Davies, 2019), identified disability as a 'specific area of concern' with data from the review highlighting 'considerable issues both for children with disability and parents with disability who become involved with the child protection system' (p. 173). Submissions to the review from People with Disability Australia also noted that children and young people with disability are disproportionately represented in OOHC and that children experiencing placement instability may experience high rates of unrecognised disability (p. 173).

ANROWS research could be used to support NSW Government efforts to respond to recent and current commissions and reviews by contributing to the knowledge base informing potential procedural changes and data gathering strategies, supporting policy or program changes to intervene earlier and in more holistic ways with children and families with disability who are experiencing violence, and contributing to evidence and best practice knowledge distribution with sector practitioners on engaging with women and children with disability in trauma-informed ways.

Greater earlier support to children with disability who are experiencing violence may contribute to lowering the risk of developing or exacerbating mental health issues. The NSW Child Deaths Annual Report 2020 found that a large majority of children and young people who died by suicide (88%) and had contact with the statutory child protection system experienced mental health issues, self-harm or suicidal behaviour, or a combination of these issues (NSW DCJ, 2021, p. 55). Two-thirds, or 64% of the children in the reviewed cohort, had had concerns raised about their mental health and 14 of those 27 children had a diagnosed mental health condition. However, only 55% of the children in the cohort had received support for their mental health or suicidal behaviour within the three years before their death (p. 58). Additionally, of the 42 children in the cohort, six had a diagnosed neurodevelopmental disorder (p. 59). This finding aligns with existing research indicating a correlation between disability, mental health issues and suicidality.

Trialling and evaluating relationship and healing focused programs

The mother-child model trialled in the RECOVER pilot complements the direction set out by the NSW Practice Framework Standards, especially Standard 5: Nurturing the child's lifelong

belonging which sets out an expectation that all casework recognise 'that [a child's] safety, healing and life outcomes are often reflected by the quality of their relationships to others' (NSW DCJ, p. 21) and Standard 8: Building relationships that support change, which sets out expectations that casework 'foster safe networks around the child and family that will support them as they go through change' (p. 33).

The model's combination of therapeutic intervention and support to overcome structural barriers to healing and recovery, such as housing insecurity, makes the model well aligned to the NSW Safer Pathways program including Safety Action Meetings. This would also potentially align with Recommendation 30 of the Family is Culture report, which stipulates that consideration should be given to the involvement of caseworkers at Safety Action Meetings.

Furthermore, the models' approach to responding to both mother and child behaviour through a trauma-informed lens also aligns with the DCJ Dignity Driven Practice approach, designed to ensure practice responses to gender-based violence and child abuse acknowledge the resistance of those experiencing violence and the ways in which survivor and victim actions may emerge in response to trauma or efforts to keep themselves safer from harm.

Imperative for addressing structural obstacles to safety to support women's economic opportunities

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women identify the dual fears of homelessness and child removal as obstacles to reporting domestic and family violence to services or police (Langton et al., 2020). These structural obstacles, which are connected to colonisation and systemic racism, must be addressed to ensure First Nations women and children are safe from violence and are able to access economic stability and opportunities.
- Supporting women and their children to be safe from violence, and to heal in the aftermath of violence, buffers the catastrophic health consequences including mental health issues, problematic substance use, early pregnancy loss, suicidality and self-harm and acquired disability associated with domestic violence (Ayre et al., 2016). This support and healing is pivotal to keeping women in work, supporting their transition back to work and creating opportunities for economic stability and safety.
- The long term consequences of domestic and sexual violence on children's wellbeing and development are significant. Ensuring children have opportunities to heal from violence within caring responsive relationships that buffer the effects of toxic stress is critical to keep children and young people safe from further victimisation or future perpetration of violence.
- Forthcoming ANROWS-funded research by Rynne (due 2022) on the adverse childhood experiences of perpetrators of sexual violence revealed a profound correlation between use of sexual violence and negative childhood experience, including caregiver inconsistency and residential instability.

Research cluster 2 - Intervening early to keep young people who use violence safe, connected and free from further harm

About this cluster

Research cluster two focuses on older children and young people who are using violence in the home or have harmful sexual behaviours. Adolescent violence in the home (AVITH) contributes

to risk of significant harm reports in NSW via the categories: 'posing a risk to self or others' and 'child/young person problematic sexual behaviour toward others'. Additionally, research shows that the use of violence by young people can contribute to the removal of children by statutory child protection. This may prove particularly traumatic for older children and young people, who, according to NSW Department of Communities and Justice Pathways of Longitudinal Care Study (POCLS), are more likely to experience placement instability and long term out-of-home care orders (NSW DCJ, 2020, p. 8).

As such, cluster two contributes to the Premier's Priorities of:

- Protecting our most vulnerable children.
- Increasing permanency for children in out-of-home care.

It also contributes to the Premier's Priority: reducing domestic and family violence re-offending. Young people in NSW who use violence in the home can be charged under the *Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007*; and, can be subject to Apprehended Violence Orders. An overview of the cluster is available in Appendix 2.

Criteria for cluster:

- Focus on older children or young people who use violence.
- Explore the connections between child safety, family safety and the use of violence by young people.

Research summary

The research in cluster two includes a national study on the use and experiences of violence among young people; using available data sets to examine the connections between adverse childhood experience, domestic and family violence and young people with harmful sexual behaviours; developing practice-orientated frameworks to better respond to young people with disability who use violence in the home, and analysing and evaluating the current quality and capacity of services to respond to the needs of young people and their families when adolescent violence is present. Relevant findings include:

- AVITH or harmful sexual behaviours contribute to removals of children from families and placements into out-of-home care, including the removal of younger children who are assessed as unsafe within the household (Campbell et al., 2020).
- Families experiencing adolescent violence in the home received little service support contributing to escalating danger and risk (Campbell et al., 2020).
- Child protection agencies lack a frame through which to address the use of family violence by adolescents and respond to the needs of young people (Campbell et al., 2020).
- A lack of appropriate crisis accommodation meant young people were frequently being placed with another family member, most often women, often grandparents, or partners (Campbell et al., 2020).
- The childhoods of young men who use harmful sexual behaviours and sexual violence are characterised by multiple and different types of maltreatment and that suggested, via temporal analysis, that frequent changes in both accommodation and primary caregiver predominately grandparents and out-of-home care placements were extremely common among the group of young people (Rynne et al., forthcoming).

Implications for NSW policy and practice responses

Keeping older children and young people safe at home with family

The research and policy priorities underline a need for placement stability, ideally at home and with family, for children and young people who use violence or who have harmful sexual behaviours, especially where behaviours emerge in the context of trauma and/or disability. The especially poor outcomes for Aboriginal young people in OOHC, including increased incarceration rates and high rates of hospital usage (Tune, p.22), set an imperative to immediately lower the rates of removals of Aboriginal children in NSW. Research could be used to support decisions made about government programs such as Functional Family Therapy – Child Welfare, a specialist evidence-based early intervention for young people focused on disrupting the cycle of violence and reducing potential future re-victimisation and perpetration.

Keeping children safe in care

The research cluster on young people's use of violence in the home and harmful sexual behaviours also could be used to support government policy and practice in response to the safety of children in out-of-home care, especially in ensuring that children and young people in residential facilities are safe from further harm. This is especially critical for young people with disability, who require disability-informed and trauma-informed care from carers, caseworkers, and parents.

Lowering rates of domestic violence re-offending

Research with young people who use violence and harmful sexual behaviours has the potential to deliver policy and practice insights into effective responses to young people charged under the *Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007*, and as such contribute to the Premier's Priority to lower rates of domestic violence re-offending.

Preventing care criminalisation

In the Family is Culture Report, Megan Davies details how the overlapping issues of child protection, out-of-home care and the involvement of the criminal justice system are well established in Australia, with one Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) study finding that children and young people who were in OOHC were 16 times more likely than other children to be under youth supervision (AIHW, 2018 in Davies, 2019, p. 235). The report further details issues of 'cross over kids': children at the nexus of child protection, care and justice systems. These issues include 'care criminalisation', the heightened risk of young people in foster or residential placements being responded to by police for property or person offences against the residence, carers or workers, and the heightened risk of young people in care remaining incarcerated on remand due to insecure accommodation (Davies, p. 237).

Additionally, the report highlighted gaps in current DCJ and Children's Court processes contributing to young people facing charges without a representative from DCJ being mandated to be present during criminal hearings. This, Davies says, fails to ensure courts have a holistic picture of a child's experience in the lead up to criminal proceedings. The report recommends that legal reform should occur to require the attendance of a delegate of the Secretary of DCJ in circumstances where the child is under parental responsibility of the Minister (Recommendation 65). A further recommendation concerns the current dearth of data and evidence on children crossing over between the child protection and care system and the justice system (Recommendations 69 and 70), with a call to commission research specifically on the involvement of Aboriginal children and young people in OOHC and the juvenile justice system.

ANROWS research could further the NSW jurisdictions understanding of the needs of young people who use violence in the home, or with harmful sexual behaviours, and identify contextualised and localised best practice early intervention and program implementation

designed to keep young people safe at home with families; or, if young people are in out-of-home care, experience carers who are informed and equipped to respond to the behaviour through a trauma-informed and evidence-informed lens.

Imperative for addressing structural obstacles to safety to support women's economic opportunities

- ANROWS research indicates that young people who use violence are also frequently experiencing domestic violence at the hands of their male caregivers, mostly fathers. This points to the compounding impact of violence from dual sources within the home for women. This likely has an exacerbating effect on women's economic stress, especially as mothers overwhelmingly manage the majority of children and young people's interactions with services such as mental health and general health appointments and care.
- ANROWS research has identified service inaccessibility as a key factor contributing to the stress experienced by women who are subjected to adolescent violence in the home and to the involvement of statutory child protection intervention. Navigating a complex service system, and managing a child's appointments with multiple services, are significant obstacles to entering and remaining in the workplace, especially on a full-time basis.
- Studies of young people's use of violence include girls. Girls who use violence are often experiencing trauma, violence and homelessness or housing insecurity. This severely obstructs girls' ability to participate in education and healthy relationships, both of which are conducive to access to work.
- Young people who are removed from their families are often placed with female relatives or partners, essentially moving the problem while retaining the risk of gender-based violence. This may have serious implications for the ability of carers or partners to engage in the workforce.
- Both care criminalisation and the use of adolescent violence increase young people's risk of being incarcerated. This can have serious, long-term, intractable issues of young women's ability to enter the workforce.

Research cluster 3 - Perpetrator interventions

Research cluster three focuses on building the evidence about perpetrators of violence primarily focused on men who use domestic and family violence and sexual violence. Reducing domestic and family violence re-offending is a target set under the Premier's Priorities. Current actions to reach this challenging target include enhancing the supervision of offenders, increasing access to behaviour change programs, strengthening sentencing laws, building police capacity to assess risk and identify serious repeat offenders, and introducing new strategies to ensure people comply with Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders. Considering the complex dynamics associated with the perpetration of domestic violence, each of these actions could be further informed and refined by evidence including that focused on perpetrator and victim factors, risk factors in domestic violence and perpetrator service needs. An overview of the cluster is available in Appendix 2.

Criteria for cluster:

- Includes focus on perpetrators of domestic and family violence and/or sexual violence.

Research summary

The cluster includes recent reviews of intimate partner violence, identification of violence trajectories, qualitative research with men who use violence to transform responses, evaluation models for perpetrator programs, and national risk assessment principles. Relevant findings include:

- Three key pathways to intimate partner homicide Boxall et al., (2022).
- More innovative, rigorous and comprehensive data collection and reporting is necessary to ensure funding is distributed more effectively in responding to the use of violence by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men (Langton, et al., 2020).
- More targeted research is urgently required to provide better evidence of how to manage and rehabilitate perpetrators of family violence successfully within justice systems and communities, to ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children are no longer exposed to the extraordinarily high levels of violence currently being experienced (Langton, et al. 2020).
- Court services, men's support programs, alcohol and other drugs services and other relevant services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men who are perpetrators of family violence need to be more accessible, available and appropriately targeted to meet the ever-increasing demand and highly complex needs of different perpetrators to prevent further family violence and support stable and safe family relationships and communities (Langton, et al. 2020).
- Lack of partner contact in mental behaviour change programs can lead to some perpetrators using their participation in the program to perpetrate abuse towards the victim and survivor and other family members (Chung et al., 2020).

Implications for policy and practice:

Improve risk assessment practices and intervention practices

ANROWS could support the refinement and development of current domestic violence risk assessment tools, as demonstrated by recent research by BOCSAR (2022). Additionally, ANROWS could help identify and evaluate key drivers to successful interventions with perpetrators of domestic violence, including targeted interventions that respond to the different needs of men including men with disability, adverse childhood experiences, who are culturally and linguistically diverse and First Nations men. More specifically, the recent RECOVER pilot identified the program could be extended, where safe, to men who use violence, helping to build healthy relationships between fathers and children.

Further funding of ANROWS could also support contextualised knowledge distribution to frontline workers on how to identify and assess the risk of coercive control, and provide a serious response, including general practitioners and mental health workers. We could also pilot the development of innovative responses, like 'intelligence-led policing' in partnership with community service providers to identify men using coercive control and work to stop the risk of further violence and escalation, as suggested by Boxall et al., (2022).

ANROWS could also be commissioned to inform the development of policy and practice which targets ongoing contextual risk factors and comorbidities, such as problematic substance use (Boxall et al., 2022).

Support inclusion of women and children's safety in perpetrator programs

Research that approaches perpetrator interventions and needs alongside those of victims and survivors, such as that being led by Hegarty et al., (currently in development) or studies previously led by Langton et al., (2020) and Fisher et al., (2020) help to build a nuanced understanding of the different needs of perpetrators and victims and survivors. This research could be used to continue NSW specific pilots and evaluations of how women and children's safety is centred in perpetrator interventions, such as men's behaviour change programs.

Imperative for addressing structural obstacles to safety to support women's economic opportunities

Ensuring there are evidence-informed perpetrator interventions that work to keep women safe is integral to ensuring women have the confidence to report violence and live lives free from violence. Without this security, women will continue to experience economic disparity within relationships, fear the financial consequences of leaving men who use violence, and struggle to enter and remain in stable work.

Proposal

As the national research organisation for women's safety, we propose that now is the time for the NSW Government to strengthen its investment in ANROWS to ensure our research, evaluation and dissemination work can have a greater impact on the women and children of NSW.

As the world's only organisation dedicated to the design and development of research on violence against women, ANROWS is uniquely placed to take up this work and to ensure research and evaluations specific to NSW capture the nuance of women's lives at the intersections of gender, sex, sexuality, age, race, culture and socio-economic factors.

Greater NSW Government investment in ANROWS would lay the critical safety foundations for any reform springing from the Women's Economic Opportunities Review.

This submission demonstrates the parallels between the NSW Premier's Priorities and recent and current work led by ANROWS. We propose that these alignments could be made more purposeful with increased investment by the NSW Government. With increased funding, ANROWS could:

- Develop and lead evaluations of programs based in NSW; including, extending on existing pilots and evaluations both in NSW and other jurisdictions.
- Expand on and further develop research targeted at NSW women and their children, including the development of policy and practice frameworks developed with an intersectional lens on the needs of NSW women and families.
- Collaborate on research and evaluations with key NSW peak bodies and organisations; similar to our work on the development of healing frameworks with Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Protection Peak (QATSIPP).

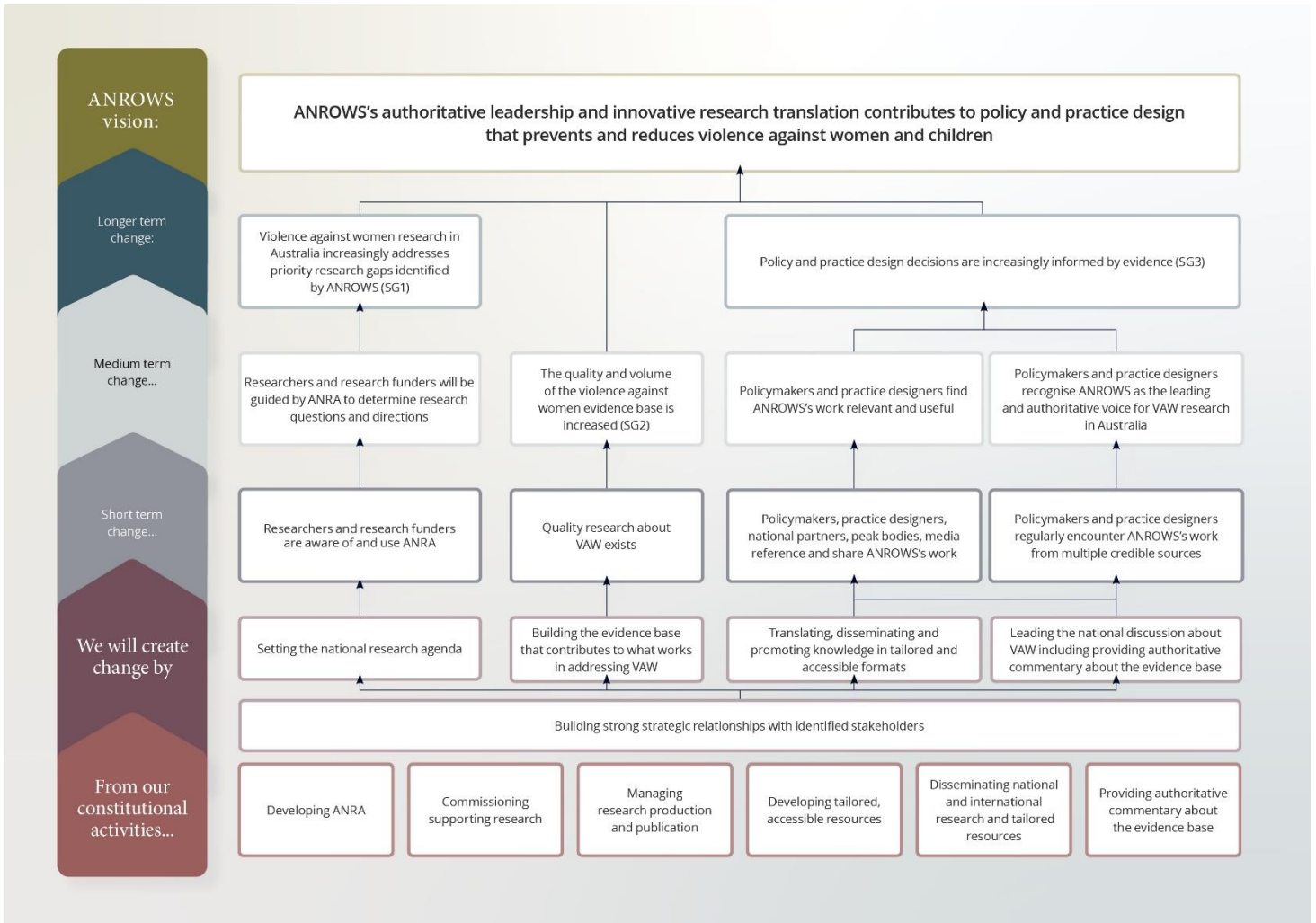
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Appendix 1

ANROWS Outcomes Model



Appendix 2

| RESEARCH OVERVIEW | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------|---|--|---|--|
| ANROWS activity | Jurisdiction | Date | Protecting our most vulnerable children Decrease the proportion of children re-reported at risk of harm by 25% by 2023 | Increasing permanency for children in OOHC Double the number of children in safe & permanent homes by 2023 for children in, or at risk of entering OOHC | Reducing domestic violence reoffending Reduce the number of domestic violence reoffenders by 25% by 2023 | Towards zero suicides Reduce the rate of suicide deaths in NSW by 20% by 2023 |
| <i>An exploration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healing programs that respond to domestic and family violence and sexual assault - Carlson and Day</i> | National | Active | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>Transforming responses to intimate partner and sexual violence: Listening to the voices of victims, perpetrators and services - Hegarty et al.,</i> | National | Active | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Adolescent family violence in Australia: A national study of prevalence, use of and exposure to violence, and support needs for young people - Fitz-Gibbon</i> | Aus wide | Active | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Service system responses and culturally designed practice frameworks to address the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children exposed to domestic and family violence - Morgan and Butler</i> | QLD | Active | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>Adverse childhood experiences and the intergenerational transmission of domestic and family violence in young people who engage in harmful sexual behaviour and violence against women - Rynee et al.,</i> | QLD | Active | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>What Works to reduce and respond to violence against women - ANROWS</i> | National | Active | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>Connecting the dots: Understanding the DFW experiences of children and young people with disability within and across sectors - Robinson</i> | SA | Active | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Building a framework to prevent and respond to young people with disability who use violence at home - Sutherland</i> | Vic (check) | Active | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Analysis of linked longitudinal data on child protection involvement for NSW families with domestic and family violence, drug and alcohol issues and mental health issues - Conley-Wright</i> | NSW | Active | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>WRAP around families experiencing adolescent violence in the home (AVITH): Towards a collaborative response - Campbell et al.,</i> | Vic | Active | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Investigating the mental health of children exposed to domestic and family violence through the use of linked police and health records - Orr</i> | WA | Active | | | | ✓ |
| <i>Pathways to intimate partner homicide - Boxall et al.,</i> | National | 2022 | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>Australian Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Network Data Report: Intimate partner violence homicides 2010-2018 - ADFVDRN and ANROWS</i> | National | 2022 | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>RECOVER - Reconnecting mothers and children after family violence: The child-parent psychotherapy pilot - Hooker et al.,</i> | SA, Vic | 2022 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>Mothers and children with disability using early intervention services: Identifying and sharing promising practice - Robinson et al.,</i> | NSW | 2020 | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>The PIPA project: Positive Intervention for Perpetrators of Adolescent violence in the home - Campbell et al.,</i> | Vic, WA, Tas | 2020 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Improving family violence legal and support services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men who are perpetrators of family violence - Langton et al.,</i> | Vic, NSW | 2020 | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Prioritising women's safety in Australian perpetrator interventions: The purpose and practices of partner contact - Chung et al.,</i> | National | 2020 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>Good practice in delivering and evaluating intervention for young people with harmful sexual behaviours - Quadara et al.,</i> | National | 2020 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>SUSTAIN: Sustainability of identification and response to family violence in antenatal care -Hegarty et al.,</i> | Vic, NSW | 2020 | ✓ | | | |
| <i>The views of Australian judicial officers on domestic and family violence perpetrator interventions - Fitz Gibbon et al.,</i> | NSW, Tas, ACT, NT, WA, Vic | 2020 | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Invisible practices: intervention with fathers who use violence - Healy et al.,</i> | NSW, QLD, Vic, WA | 2018 | ✓ | | | |
| <i>Best practice principles for interventions with domestic and family violence perpetrators from refugee backgrounds - Fisher et al.,</i> | National | 2020 | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Development of a best practice guide to perpetrator program evaluation - Nicholas et al.,</i> | National | 2020 | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Exploring the client-worker relationship in men's behaviour change programs - Reimer</i> | NSW, QLD | 2020 | | | ✓ | |
| <i>STACY for Children: Safe and Together Addressing Complexity focussing on children - Humphreys et al.,</i> | QLD, NSW and Vic | 2020 | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| <i>National Risk Assessment principles for family and domestic violence - ANROWS</i> | National | 2018 | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>Examining the power of child-at-risk electronic record (eMR) alerts to share interpersonal violence, abuse and neglect concerns: Do child protection alerts help? -</i> | NSW | 2018 | ✓ | ✓ | | |

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|--|----------|------|--|--|---|--|
| Laherty et al., | | | | | | |
| <i>Electronic monitoring of domestic and family violence perpetrators</i> - Nancarrow and Modini | National | 2018 | | | ✓ | |

| CLUSTER 1 | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|---|---|--|
| ANROWS activity | Jurisdiction | Date | Protecting our most vulnerable children Decrease the proportion of children re-reported at risk of harm by 25% by 2023 | Increasing permanency for children in OOHC Double the number of children in safe and permanent homes by 2023 for children in, or at risk of OOHC | Towards zero suicides Reduce the rate of suicide deaths in NSW by 20% by 2023 |
| <i>An exploration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healing programs that respond to domestic and family violence and sexual assault - Carlson and Day</i> | National | Active | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Service system responses and culturally designed practice frameworks to address the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children exposed to domestic and family violence -Morgan and Butler</i> | QLD | Active | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Connecting the dots: Understanding the DFV experiences of children and young people with disability within and across sectors – Robinson</i> | SA | Active | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Investigating the mental health of children exposed to domestic and family violence through the use of linked police and health records – Orr</i> | WA | Active | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>RECOVER - Reconnecting mothers and children after family violence: The child-parent psychotherapy pilot - Hooker et al.,</i> | SA, Vic | 2022 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Mothers and children with disability using early intervention services: Identifying and sharing promising practice - Robinson et al.,</i> | NSW | 2020 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>STACY for Children: Safe and Together Addressing Complexity focusing on children - Humphreys et al.,</i> | QLD, NSW and Vic | 2020 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Improving family violence legal and support services for Indigenous women - Langton et al.,</i> | Vic, NSW | 2020 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| CLUSTER 2 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------|--|---|---|---|
| ANROWS activity | Jurisdiction | Date | Protecting our most vulnerable children | Increasing permanency for children in OOHC | Reducing domestic violence reoffending | Towards zero suicides |
| | | | Decrease the proportion of children re-reported at risk of harm by 25% by 2023 | Double the number of children in safe and permanent homes by 2023 for children in, or at risk of entering, OOHC | Reduce the number of domestic violence reoffenders by 25% by 2023 | Reduce the rate of suicide deaths in NSW by 20% by 2023 |
| <i>Adolescent family violence in Australia: A national study of prevalence, use of and exposure to violence, and support needs for young people - Fitz-Gibbon</i> | Aus wide | Active | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Adverse childhood experiences and the intergenerational transmission of domestic and family violence in young people who engage in harmful sexual behaviour and violence against women - Rynee et al.,</i> | QLD | Active | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| <i>Building a framework to prevent and respond to young people with disability who use violence at home - Sutherland</i> | Vic (check) | Active | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>WRAP around families experiencing adolescent violence in the home (AVITH): Towards a collaborative response - Campbell et al.,</i> | Vic | Active | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>Good practice in delivering and evaluating intervention for young people with harmful sexual behaviours - Quadara et al.,</i> | National | 2020 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>The PIPA project: Positive Intervention for Perpetrators of Adolescent violence in the home - Campbell et al.,</i> | Vic, WA, Tas | 2020 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| CLUSTER 3 | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------|---|--|--|--|
| ANROWS activity | Jurisdiction | Date | Protecting our most vulnerable children | Increasing permanency for children in OOHC | Reducing domestic violence reoffending | Towards zero suicides |
| | | | <i>Decrease the proportion of children re-reported at risk of harm by 25% by 2023</i> | <i>Double the number of children in safe and permanent homes by 2023 for children in, or at risk of entering, OOHC</i> | <i>Reduce the number of domestic violence reoffenders by 25% by 2023</i> | <i>Reduce the rate of suicide deaths in NSW by 20% by 2023</i> |
| <i>Transforming responses to intimate partner and sexual violence: Listening to the voices of victims, perpetrators and services - Hegarty et al.,</i> | National | Active | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <i>What Works to reduce and respond to violence against women - ANROWS</i> | National | Active | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>Pathways to intimate partner homicide - Boxall et al.,</i> | National | 2022 | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>Australian Domestic and Family Violence Death Review Network Data Report: Intimate partner violence homicides 2010-2018 - ADFVDRN and ANROWS</i> | National | 2022 | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| <i>Improving family violence legal and support services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men who are perpetrators of family violence - Langton et al.,</i> | Vic, NSW | 2020 | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>Prioritising women's safety in Australian perpetrator interventions: The purpose and practices of partner contact - Chung et al.,</i> | National | 2020 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| <i>The views of Australian judicial officers on domestic and family violence perpetrator interventions - Fitz-Gibbon et al.,</i> | NSW, Tas, ACT, NT, WA, Vic | 2020 | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Best practice principles for interventions with domestic and family violence perpetrators from refugee backgrounds - Fisher et al.,</i> | National | 2020 | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Development of a best practice guide to perpetrator program evaluation - Nicholas et al.,</i> | National | 2020 | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Exploring the client-worker relationship in men's behaviour change programs - Reimer</i> | NSW, QLD | 2020 | | | ✓ | |
| <i>Electronic monitoring of domestic and family violence perpetrators - Nancarrow and Modini</i> | National | 2018 | | | ✓ | |
| <i>National Risk Assessment principles for family and domestic violence - ANROWS</i> | National | 2018 | ✓ | | ✓ | |