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# Selected domestic and family violence prevention programs: a rapid review

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An **Evidence Check** Review  
brokered by the Sax Institute for the  
NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet



**New South Wales Government**  
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# CONTENTS

<b>Executive summary</b>	1
<b>Introduction</b>	4
Policy context	4
<b>Method</b>	6
Scope and limitations	7
<b>Results</b>	8
Primary prevention programs	8
Prevention of recurrent domestic violence	11
Routinely enquiring about domestic violence	12
Perpetrator programs	13
Programs for those who have experienced domestic violence	14
Programs specifically for Indigenous populations	23
Evaluation programs	26
<b>Conclusions</b>	28
<b>Best bets for programs to be included in the NSW Policy Framework</b>	30
<b>References</b>	32
<b>Appendices</b>	38
Appendix A Australian and international programs that aim to reduce domestic violence	38
Appendix B Health, community and non-government organisation programs, method 2	73



## **Executive Summary**

This review examined programs that aim to prevent domestic and family violence. Domestic and family violence was defined as personal violence, including actual and/or threatened physical and sexual violence and property damage, where the perpetrator has or has had an intimate relationship with the intended victim of the violent act<sup>1</sup>. Reduction in domestic and family violence was categorised as primary prevention where the aim is to prevent violence occurring in the first place and as prevention of recurrent incidents whereby repeated acts of domestic violence are prevented by early intervention, crisis and long term management programs. In line with current NSW Government initiatives, this review focuses on programs that are integrative and interagency in nature and that could conceivably be auspiced by the NSW Government.

The review was conducted using electronic searches of the internet, relevant websites (e.g. Australian Domestic and family Violence Clearing House, NSW Government, Office for Women), databases of scholarly and peer reviewed publications (e.g. Google scholar, Medline) and specific journals (e.g. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Journal of Family Violence). Material that was then collected and reviewed included government reports and policy documents, international reports, peer reviewed publications, program information and evaluations, and websites. Information was then categorised and the target group, date, location, aim, cost and outcome/evaluation was documented. It was noted that many programs did not include all of this information; in particular, evaluations were rarely located.

Nearly every reviewed document mentioned the need for integrated or interagency responses. The NSW Government is already aware of this call and has responded by developing a leadership model to promote a whole of government approach to responding to domestic violence<sup>1</sup>. Across all types of programs the need for referral procedures based on multiple agency or interagency responses was evident. Communications and effective information networks were found to facilitate referral systems and collaborative program approaches.

Few programs were considered unacceptable, although adverse impacts of elements of past practice with Indigenous communities were highlighted as potential issues. Another concern with regard to awareness campaigns was ensuring that programs did not give rise to unintended and undesirable consequences. These can be avoided or at least mitigated by monitoring the progress and outcomes of the program.

The lack of evaluation information and limited information regarding cost meant that recommendations for good practice were limited. Despite difficulties in assessing the impact and cost of programs, the volume of material covered has allowed for a broad assessment of common elements of programs that aim to prevent domestic and family violence. It is worth noting that although many programs' stated aims are to reduce or

prevent incidents of domestic and family violence, few were found that explicitly assessed the reduction of violent acts as an outcome criterion.

The review concluded that components of successful programs along with ongoing monitoring and evaluation could be incorporated into the NSW policy framework, including awareness and education campaigns, perpetrator programs (with the caution that these programs have met with limited success), advocacy and support interventions, and website and helpline referral services. Specifically the best bets for the NSW Government were determined as follows:

Awareness campaigns:

- Awareness campaigns should be developed from a theoretical base and thoroughly pretested before rollout.
- The availability of interagency support services and an efficient referral network should be established prior to the campaign.
- Ongoing monitoring of the efficacy and acceptability of the program is essential to avoid undesirable consequences.
- Baseline, ongoing and post-program measures should be taken in order to evaluate the ability of the campaign to meet the stated aims.
- School based programs need to offer adequate training and consultations with teaching staff and appear to work best when a cross-curriculum approach is used.

Perpetrator programs met with limited success. However, the following points were found to contribute to improved, although far from successful, outcomes:

- The safety of potential victims and their children should remain the top priority of any program designed to reduce domestic violence perpetrator recidivism.
- Rigorous evaluation of current programs should be undertaken so that recidivism and behavioural changes are measured pre and post treatment.
- Monitoring the literature for advances in the field will assist with developing this area further.
- Consideration could be given to funding the development of effective perpetrator programs.

A ten week advocacy intervention was found to offer a model of best practice in implementation, content and evaluation<sup>2</sup>. The intensive program was implemented as a short term management strategy, but appeared to have positive long term outcomes. However, this type of program is likely to be costly. Because this program was developed in the USA, any implementation in the Australian context should be pilot tested. The ongoing success of the Women's Domestic Violence Court Assistance Program (WDVCAP) represents a crisis and short-term management program that appears to meet its targets. The NSW Domestic Violence Intervention Court Model and the Dubbo Domestic Violence Project incorporate the WDVCAP and offer

extended services for short term, and in the case of the Dubbo project long term, strategies to prevent reoccurrences of domestic violence. Successful elements of collaborations between the police, court and other services included:

- Adequate funding;
- Communication and consultation between stakeholders;
- Clear goals and responsibilities for stakeholders;
- Attention to the location of the program; and
- Continued monitoring of outcomes.

Health, community and NGO services have developed and implemented successful interagency collaborative projects. Evaluations of services also revealed elements that have contributed to successful program delivery that can overcome many of these challenges including:

- Community consultation and education;
- Continuous funding;
- Flexibility;
- Links to multiple agencies and services;
- Consultations with the intended target groups (including those who have lived with domestic violence, Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse groups);
- Open communication; and
- Clear policies to guide dealings between different services.

As a crisis and short term intervention for young people who witness domestic violence, the Bursting the Bubble website offers an example of best practice. Furthermore, this is a cost effective service. Helplines were largely not evaluated, however, once the Australia Says No campaign and helpline evaluation are released it might be possible to incorporate findings from this into the NSW context.

Programs and reviews concerning family violence in Indigenous communities were also reviewed. In summary, programs that incorporate extensive community consultations and are adequately resourced, take a holistic approach (including, but not limited to consideration of colonisation; exclusion; racism; perceptions of local services; and substance use), are multidisciplinary and interagency in nature and that take account of the individual community needs and experiences, appear the most likely to be successfully implemented.

## 1 Introduction

This document reviews the impact, cost and acceptability of programs to reduce domestic and family violence. In keeping with current New South Wales (NSW) policy approaches, domestic and family violence is defined as personal violence, including actual and/or threatened physical and sexual violence and property damage, where the perpetrator has or has had a relationship with the intended victim of the violent act<sup>1</sup>. For the purposes of this review, domestic and family violence is defined as personal violence perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner.

Reduction in domestic violence has been characterised as having two components:

- Primary prevention: whereby domestic violence is prevented from occurring in the first place. Typical primary prevention programs include awareness and education campaigns. Successful primary prevention would ultimately be reflected in lower population lifetime prevalence rates.
- Prevention of recurrent incidents: whereby repeated acts of domestic violence are prevented by early intervention, crisis and long term management programs. Successful prevention of recurrent incidents would ultimately be reflected by lower 12 month incidence rates of domestic violence.

The authors acknowledge that some literature includes an intermediary level of secondary prevention. However secondary prevention has been variously defined as subsequent to early warning signs (e.g. controlling behaviours) and prior to physical violence<sup>3</sup> or subsequent to an initial violent act and prior to further acts of physical violence<sup>4</sup>. Since coercive behaviour underscored by the threat of personal violence or property damage meets our current definition of domestic violence, early intervention programs will be included with prevention of recurrent incidents for the purposes of this review.

### 1.1 Policy context

The NSW Government is currently implementing recommendations made by ARTD Consultants in 2007<sup>1</sup> including the establishment of the Violence Prevention Coordination Unit (VPCU) and the formation of the Premier's Council on Preventing Violence Against Women<sup>5</sup>. This centralised approach aims to oversee all initiatives that address domestic violence (and other acts of violence) and to facilitate linkages between state government departmental responses.

The ARTD report<sup>1</sup> specifically recommended that interagency responses, overseen by a central body (the VPCU), should include coordination of responses by:

- NSW Police Service
- Attorney General's Department



- Legal Aid NSW
- NSW Department of Corrective Services
- NSW Health
- NSW Department of Housing
- NSW Department of Community Services
- NSW Department of Education and Training

Since the ARTD report has addressed the policy framework and oversight of programs that might prevent domestic violence, the current review will focus on programs that have been implemented and where possible will comment on their quality.

### 1.1.1 Terms of reference

The terms of reference for this review were to:

1. Identify programs to reduce domestic and family violence that have been tried in Australia and internationally, including programs that target:
  - Prevention of domestic and family violence;
  - Early intervention;
  - Crisis management; and
  - Long term management.
2. Determine the evidence about the impact of these programs in reducing domestic and family violence in the short and longer term, their costs and acceptability.
3. Determine what the evidence suggests would be the *best bets* for programs in NSW. That is, programs that are most likely to be effective and represent value for money.
4. The scope of the review should focus on literature published since 1990, be cognisant of the legislative framework in NSW, cover peer review research from Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, North America and Western Europe, review grey literature from Australia and important grey literature from other countries, focus on programs that could be implemented or auspiced by government, include special consideration of programs for Indigenous populations, and comment on methodological issues, the credibility of the reviewed research and its applicability to the NSW context.

## 2 Method

Public search engines such as Google were used to source programs that aimed to reduce domestic violence. Several hundred programs were located across a range of government (local, state and federal) and non-government websites, both nationally and internationally. Particularly useful Australian websites included the Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse, the Office for Women, and the Family and Domestic Violence Unit.

Databases such as Google Scholar, Web of Science, Sage Journals and Medline were searched in order to identify peer reviewed literature concerned with domestic violence programs. Specific journals including Violence Against Women, Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Violence and Victims, Health Promotion Journal of Australia, Journal of Family Violence, and Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment and Trauma were searched using key words such as “evaluation”, “intervention”, “prevention”, “program” and “campaign”. Approximately 100 programs conducted in Australia were scrutinised along with several major international campaigns.

The content mix of material in this review comprises:

- Government publications and policy papers;
- International publications (eg. World Health Organisation, Centre for Disease Control);
- Peer reviewed journal articles;
- Program/campaign information and evaluations; and
- Websites.

The collected literature that specifically described programs was then categorised as being from Australia or overseas, and then subcategorised as:

- Major initiatives;
- Media and education programs;
- School based education programs;
- Health, community and non-government organisation programs;
- Integrated and collaborative programs; and
- Helplines, websites and resources.

Each listed program was then summarised and the target group, date and location, aim, funding information, whether the program targeted Indigenous or culturally and linguistically diverse peoples, and outcome/evaluation information were noted. The results of this analysis were tabulated and are included in Appendix A.

The category of health, community and non-government organisation programs initially contained a vast number of programs. However, many of these initial search results revealed very limited information about the programs concerned. A sample of 50 results

from the initial searches is included in Appendix A (labelled as Method 1). Given the breadth of programs in this category and the limited information available about many of them, a second approach was developed based on the premise that the successful elements of programs in these areas could be identified by taking a purposive and then random sample of the programs and reviewing the content until such time as no new information was appearing (in qualitative research terms, reaching 'saturation').

The approach used (Appendix A, Method 2) was systematic and used the Google search engine. Australian programs that had not already been identified were selected using the search term: [help OR health OR community OR intervention OR prevention OR program OR support OR crisis OR counselling] AND [domestic violence]. The first 16 consecutive programs found from this search were purposively selected using the logic that these would be the websites that were most frequently accessed. A further seven programs were then randomly selected using a random number table. Another seven programs were randomly selected from a second search using the same search terms but with 'family violence' substituted for 'domestic violence'. This led to a total of 30 programs (listed in Appendix B). A lack of detailed information was still evident and therefore each of these 30 programs was entered into the good practice programs search engine on the Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse website in an effort to find more information. These 30 programs and the first 50 programs identified by Method 1 that included evaluation information were then reviewed to determine the elements of successful program delivery through health, community and non-government organisations.

## **2.1 Scope and limitations**

The scope of this review included grey and peer reviewed literature that was produced after 1990, that was available electronically and in English. Given the rapid nature of the review, documents that described programs that were evaluated, or that were reviews or meta-analyses were focussed upon. Due to the time constraints, the review was broad but not exhaustive. Those programs that do not have a presence on the Internet could not be included. This review offers an overview of programs that have been implemented in Australia and overseas (the majority from New Zealand, United Kingdom, and North America), and, where reported, a description of the short and long term impact, cost and acceptability of the program is included. Due to time limitations, the majority of programs were reviewed by their abstracts, executive summaries and relevant selected sections. It is possible that more information about the programs included in this report is available, but was not found due to the expeditious methods used to produce this report.

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Primary prevention programs

Primary prevention programs include awareness campaigns targeting the general public and groups considered to be in high risk situations, and education programs that can be school based or form part of a more general awareness campaign.

Awareness campaigns typically aim to educate people about domestic violence, raise public awareness about domestic violence, decrease public acceptance of domestic violence and put people in need of help, both perpetrators and victims, in touch with an emergency or other services<sup>6</sup>. The latter aim crosses the boundary between primary and later preventions, but will be included in this section.

In 2005, Donovan and Vlasis<sup>7</sup> conducted a comprehensive review of Australian and international social marketing and public education campaigns that targeted violence against women. The interested reader is referred to this document for a thorough grounding in this area. A brief overview of some of the findings of this report follows, followed by pertinent findings from other literature.

The Donovan and Vlasis report<sup>7</sup> highlights the need for awareness campaigns to undertake pretesting, evaluation and 'on the ground' activities to avoid undesirable and unintended consequences of awareness campaigns (e.g. normalising abuse). Preparation for increased awareness also needs to include interagency responses and referral networks, so that responses to the campaign can be appropriately addressed. Free media coverage is also viewed as desirable, so that an advertising campaign might also be covered by television and radio programs, reinforcing the message and providing additional opportunities for community education. However, awareness of potentially hostile interviews in these media has been discussed in other literature<sup>8</sup>.

The Donovan and Vlasis report<sup>7</sup> specifies a number of important components to awareness campaigns including the need for a campaign to be based on social marketing and health promotion theory and for it to be developed using formative research with thorough pretesting. Few of the campaigns reviewed by Donovan and Vlasis had been developed from a theoretical base and/or had been developed using research or pretesting. The authors also noted that few campaigns had been evaluated, a finding echoed by the current review. Among the exceptions were the Freedom from Fear campaign conducted in Western Australia (WA) and the Soul City program, discussed further below.

The Freedom From Fear campaign conducted in WA is cited as an example of thorough pretesting, where perpetrators, those who had experienced domestic violence and professionals were consulted prior to the rollout of the campaign<sup>7</sup>. This campaign was targeted at perpetrators, with the goal being for perpetrators (and potential

perpetrators) to call a hotline and take part in a prevention program. Pretesting and formative research led the team to develop a campaign that showed the impact of domestic violence on children. The campaign successfully led to increased calls to a helpline and to some perpetrators undertaking the intervention program<sup>9</sup>.

One of the most successful awareness campaigns is conducted by the Soul City non-government organisation (NGO) in South Africa. Soul City is a mass media 'edutainment' soap opera that is delivered via television, radio and print media and reaches between 65% and 86% of its target audience<sup>10</sup>. Through drama with follow-up promotional visits, Soul City has achieved shifts in social norms, increased help seeking, significantly decreased acceptance of domestic violence<sup>11</sup> and has also influenced the national government to enact laws about domestic violence<sup>10</sup>. Key features of the Soul City program are its development from a research base, and its evaluation procedures that are developed in concert with its program, so that baseline and post-test measures are taken against a predetermined set of goals<sup>12</sup>.

Like Donovan and Vlasis, Flood argues that community education, including awareness campaigns, need to be theoretically sound and as such should address constructions of masculinity, take account of diversity, and make use of masculine culture<sup>13</sup>. Flood cites the 'Violence Against Women - It's Against All the Rules Campaign' conducted by the NSW Government 2000-3 as meeting these criteria. This campaign was based on social and political theory and aimed to '...prevent and reduce violence against women by challenging prevailing images of permissible masculine behaviour.' (p. 15<sup>14</sup>). Men were targeted by using well-known sportsmen as role models in posters, booklets and radio advertising. This program was evaluated, with findings indicating that although penetration in rural areas was inadequate the message was memorable, appropriately targeted (to all men in the community), credible and acceptable to the target audience.

The most recent national Australian campaign, 'Violence Against Women - Australia Says No' was considered successful. However, the evaluation of that program is not yet available. This campaign was rolled out with a new national domestic violence hotline for both perpetrators and women who had experienced violence, including but not limited to domestic violence.

In addition to the points raised above, other research has indicated the need for ongoing reviews of the campaign types and placements - in one case bus advertisements did not work well, while radio advertising placed in sports, news and current affairs segments generated increased calls from males seeking help for their own abusive behaviour<sup>8</sup>.

In addition to mass media campaigns, awareness programs also include special days (e.g. 16 Days of Activism; White Ribbon Day) and activities (e.g. Multifaith Walk Against Violence). While the 16 Days program for 2007 is the subject of a current online evaluation survey, awareness days and activities were generally not evaluated.

Awareness of domestic violence has also been addressed by school-based programs. Domestic violence education programs have been delivered through primary and secondary schools. While there appears to be a range of school based programs being conducted<sup>3</sup>, detailed information about these programs was not available using the search techniques employed by this review. The programs included below should not be considered a comprehensive evaluation of school based programs.

The 'Be Cool...Not Cruel' education campaign has been cited as a best practice model of youth education<sup>15</sup>. This program targeted young Northern Territory people with the aim of raising awareness and teaching young people that domestic violence is not acceptable. The youth program was launched in conjunction with a program aimed at adults, and included a media launch, mailout, crisis chat line, telephone counselling service, brochures and promotional products. Key to the success of this program was the cooperation of school principals and teachers in supporting the launch with curriculum based activities.

In the UK a series of education campaigns was conducted in primary and secondary schools. They were designed to promote violence free relationships through exercises and lessons concerned with respect, communication, discrimination and power<sup>4</sup>. Overall, students were found to have valued the sessions, particularly those delivered using drama and where a cross curriculum approach was used (e.g. where messages were presented in Health and English classes). Costs of these programs were not itemised, and while the students accepted the programs, some teaching staff lacked confidence in presenting the topics. Teachers were also concerned that the positive impact of the program would be short rather than long term. The researchers recommended that education programs should be implemented in all primary and secondary schools using a cross-curriculum approach with particular attention paid to both training and supporting teachers.

In addition to programs that are directed at the general public there are programs that are directed at groups considered to be at risk of perpetrating or experiencing domestic violence. In particular, some programs have targeted adolescent males and young men who have witnessed domestic violence. Programs have included peer, school based and group work education<sup>16</sup> that resulted in a reduction in violent behaviour and an increased awareness of respectful relationships. However, evaluations tended to be limited to short term outcomes.

Based on the available evidence, and noting that many awareness and education campaigns are not evaluated, the following points were consistently made in the literature:

- Awareness campaigns should be developed from a theoretical base and thoroughly pretested before rollout.
- The availability of interagency support services and an efficient referral network should be established prior to the campaign and be adequate to deal with expected responses.
- Ongoing monitoring of the efficacy and acceptability of the program is essential to make best use of resources and to avoid undesirable consequences.
- Baseline, ongoing and post-program measures should be taken in order to evaluate the ability of the campaign to meet the stated aims.
- School based programs need to offer adequate training and consultations with teaching staff and appear to work best when a cross-curriculum approach is used.

### **3.2 Prevention of recurrent domestic violence**

Domestic violence is rarely a single act of violence and typically manifests as recurring behaviour. Broadly categorised, these programs target:

- Early intervention: defined as programs that are designed to intervene immediately after violence (or known precursors to actual violent acts) occurs.
- Crisis management: defined as programs that offer short term management strategies to facilitate the immediate cessation of domestic violence (e.g. crisis accommodation such as refuges).
- Long term management: defined as long term programs that facilitate the long term (permanent) cessation of domestic violence (e.g. counselling).

As pointed out in the literature, overlap occurs between early, crisis and long term management strategies. Programs in this review were identified as belonging to one or more of the categories as was appropriate.

Programs that aim to prevent recurrent incidents cannot be enacted unless domestic violence has been identified, so the first subsection of this section considers current practice and issues around routinely inquiring about domestic violence. Once domestic violence is identified, either through disclosure, observation (e.g. police are called to an incident) or by other means, the persons involved may be put in touch with or referred to early intervention, crisis and/or long term programs that aim to prevent further domestic violence. The second subsection examines programs for perpetrators of domestic violence. The remaining subsections examine programs for the people who

have experienced domestic violence. Programs that are specifically targeted for Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse populations will be discussed in the final subsection.

### **3.2.1 Routinely enquiring about domestic violence**

Domestic violence leads to poorer physical and mental health and to increased use of health services<sup>17, 18, 19</sup>. Women who experience domestic violence are also much more likely than other women to be or to become separated or divorced<sup>20</sup>. Therefore, opportunities for identification of domestic violence, interventions and referrals exist in healthcare and legal settings. This opportunity has been recognised by NSW Health whereby routine inquiries about domestic violence in specific services (i.e. antenatal, mental health, early childhood health and substance use services) have been mandated<sup>21</sup>. However, those who experience domestic violence may be reluctant to discuss the violence. A review of interventions that were designed to encourage disclosure of domestic violence in the UK concluded that disclosure was facilitated by routine enquiry by health workers<sup>4</sup>.

Recently some questions have been raised concerning the efficacy of routinely asking patients/clients about domestic violence<sup>22</sup>. A systematic review conducted in the UK concluded that, ‘...implementation of screening programs in healthcare settings cannot be justified’ (p.314;<sup>23</sup>), because there was little evidence that screening for partner violence was beneficial and the potential harmful effects of screening have not been evaluated. However, this study also found that referral to outside agencies was one outcome of screening, in accord with other research<sup>24</sup>. Furthermore, as Webster argues, inaction, or not asking about domestic violence, is not a choice<sup>22</sup>. In addition, Gerbert et al. have pointed out that ‘compassionate asking in and of itself constitutes the first step in helping battered patients’<sup>25</sup>.

Overall the literature appears to support routine screening and tends to focus on low screening rates<sup>26</sup> and barriers to asking about domestic violence, that include fear of offending the patient<sup>27</sup>, lack of privacy and/or time and not knowing how to ask<sup>28</sup>. These types of barriers might have influenced the healthcare professionals included in Ramsay’s review, a high proportion of which were not in favour of asking about domestic violence<sup>23</sup>.

The two components that appear most necessary for the successful implementation of routine inquiries are comprehensive training of healthcare and support workers, and of workers within the judicial system, and the availability of a multi-agency referral network<sup>4, 29</sup>. A review in the UK found that training and support of workers and interagency referrals were considered essential for the effective use of routine inquiries<sup>4</sup>. These points were also raised at the recent international Margins to Mainstream Conference<sup>30</sup>, where primary healthcare workers reported that asking about domestic violence was problematic if workers were untrained and especially if referral services were unknown or unavailable.



Training has been associated with increased likelihood of asking about domestic violence<sup>31, 32</sup>, and with increased confidence, understanding and comfort with the process<sup>33</sup>. Furthermore, there is evidence that prior training and experience decrease the need for comprehensive ongoing training, which can be costly, and that long term efficacy can be maintained by short focussed in-service courses<sup>33</sup>. Indeed, ongoing training might be essential, as evidence from Turkey suggests that training effects erode over time<sup>34</sup>.

The evidence indicates that comprehensive training, regular follow-up training and the presence of multi-agency referral networks facilitate routine asking about domestic violence.

### 3.2.2 Perpetrator programs

The peer reviewed literature currently finds that perpetrator programs have limited success in reducing recidivism rates. A review of six cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) trials in the USA concluded that too few randomised control trials have been undertaken for results to be definitive, although there was a slight reduction in recidivism among those perpetrators who undertook CBT compared to control groups<sup>35</sup>. A meta-analysis of 22 studies found that perpetrators who underwent CBT or Duluth model treatment programs had a 35% chance of recidivism while perpetrators who did not undergo treatment had a 40% chance of recidivism<sup>36</sup>. The 5% change attributable to perpetrator intervention programs is considered small.

Two comprehensive reviews of Australian perpetrator programs agreed with the peer reviewed literature. Where evaluated, the outcomes of perpetrator programs were ambiguous and although there were some indications of reductions in domestic violence, clarity around the reasons for this reduction were lacking<sup>16, 37</sup>. Bowen and Gilchrist<sup>38</sup> have recommended a holistic approach to the evaluation of perpetrator programs, so that in addition to recidivism rates, such things as clinically significant behavioural changes are also assessed. The authors suggest that holistic assessments will facilitate improvements in program design through improved knowledge.

In addition to the unclear outcomes of perpetrator programs, a number of other barriers to program implementation have been identified:

- Szirom et al.<sup>16</sup> recommend caution in implementing programs developed in an overseas context, particularly those that require significant changes to legislation.
- A qualitative South Australian study found that service providers believed that perpetrator programs would not work in rural areas due to concerns about anonymity and community attitudes that supported male control over female partners<sup>39</sup>.
- Perpetrators with additional issues may not be eligible for programs - in a review of 78 international perpetrator programs the WHO reported that perpetrators who have a mental health diagnosis, substance abuse disorder, or who are

violent or disruptive during intervention sessions were likely to be excluded from perpetrator programs<sup>40</sup>.

- Female perpetrator programs have attracted little attention in the peer reviewed literature, although one paper recommended that female perpetrator interventions needed to take past victimisation into account<sup>41</sup>.

Some researchers have suggested ways of improving perpetrator program outcomes, for example:

- Integrating perpetrator programs with community, victim and judicial system response;<sup>42</sup>
- The 'Working Alliance' mode of therapy;<sup>43</sup>
- 'One on one' and case tailored management;<sup>44</sup> and
- 'Stage-matched expert system interventions'<sup>45</sup>.

However, none of these approaches has been tested beyond assessing the acceptability of the programs with a sample of the target population<sup>45</sup>. While it is encouraging that research and the development of new interventions are ongoing, it is not possible to recommend any of these newer approaches as evidence for their efficacy is lacking.

The low success rate of perpetrator programs makes it impossible to recommend particular programs at this point in time. However, since even a 5% decrease in recidivism is a positive result, the following points can be suggested:

- The safety of potential victims and their children should remain the top priority of any program designed to reduce domestic violence perpetrator recidivism.
- Rigorous evaluation of current programs should be undertaken so that recidivism and behavioural changes are measured pre- and post-treatment.
- Monitoring the literature for advances in the field will assist with developing this area further.

### **3.2.3 Programs for those who have experienced domestic violence**

The first point of contact with a service may occur as a result of police intervention or contact with health services, or as a result of help seeking where websites or helplines may be accessed or a protection order sought through the court system (in NSW an Apprehended Domestic Violence Order or ADVO). It is worth noting that barriers to service delivery, including privacy and confidentiality concerns, fear of the consequences, the feeling that help is unnecessary ('not serious enough' or wanting to be self sufficient), embarrassment and shame<sup>46</sup> will influence how or whether a person will interact with services. In addition, special challenges exist for people from rural communities<sup>47, 48</sup> including issues to do with confidentiality, limited availability of services, isolation, and difficulties with transport and communication.

As noted previously in this review, knowledge of available services and a complete referral network will facilitate service delivery and help to overcome the barriers listed above. A common theme among all of the reviewed literature was the need for integrated service provision, in line with recommendations made by the WHO<sup>49</sup> and with current plans of the NSW Government<sup>1</sup>. Integration includes facilitating collaborations among existing services, and also building domestic violence services into existing structures. This section discusses successful collaborative programs that were designed to offer efficient responses to domestic violence.

### 3.2.3.1 Advocacy programs

One method of integrating services is the provision of an advocacy service, whereby individuals are put in touch with a full range of services by an advocate. In a general sense, nearly all domestic violence services involve advocacy. This section of the review includes examples of advocacy *programs* as opposed to advocacy as an element of another service.

A ten week advocacy intervention, whereby trained advocates met with women (for about 6 hours per week) who had experienced domestic violence, led to reduced violence and increased quality of life and social support<sup>2</sup>. This study used a longitudinal (2 year) case control approach and as such is of high methodological quality. Key components of the intervention were the training of advocates who then: advocated for community services for the client, including healthcare, transport, housing, income, legal assistance, children's services, social support networks and support groups; continued throughout the process to identify needs and address them in concert with the client; and undertook a sensitive planned withdrawal from the client from the 7 week point of the intervention<sup>2</sup>.

The ten week advocacy program could offer a best practice solution that would also assist with integrating and tailoring service delivery. The program is implemented as a short term management strategy, but appears to have positive long term outcomes. However, the intensive nature of this type of program is likely to be costly and would also involve increased uptake of other services, which in turn would require additional resources. There would also be a need to locate the advocacy service within an existing framework. Because this program was developed in the USA, any implementation in the Australian context should be pilot tested.

Advocates can also focus on one area of support and offer some referrals or information about other services as a secondary service, as is the case for court support workers. The Legal Aid Commission of NSW administers state government funding for the Women's Domestic Violence Court Assistance Program (WDVCAP). The Program was established in 1996 and funds 33 Women's Domestic Violence Court Assistance Schemes (DVCAS) servicing 55 local courts throughout NSW. The aim of the WDVCAP is to assist women and children who are experiencing domestic violence to obtain legal protection through Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders (ADVOs) and access support services that can assist them with their other needs (e.g. financial

assistance and advice, housing, emotional support and counselling and family law issues). Assistance is provided through a cooperative system of legal representation, specialised support, advocacy, information and appropriate referrals to other services.

In 1998, Bradfield and Nyland were commissioned by the NSW Legal Aid Commission to report on the DVCAS program<sup>50</sup>. They found the service to be:

...a highly successful program, despite being set up with limited resources in a relatively short period of time... (the) work done by scheme coordinators with local courts is critical to client outcomes... (pp 4-5)

Of the clients surveyed, 97% believed that DVCAS had made a positive difference for them. No recent comprehensive evaluation of the DVCAS system was found, although there is overwhelming support for WDVCS published by WEL (Women's Electoral Lobby)<sup>51</sup> and other programs<sup>52</sup>. The ongoing success of the WDVCS represents a crisis and short-term management program that appears to meet its targets. In the following section, collaborative projects that have utilised the WDVCS or can potentially integrate with the WDVCS are described.

### *3.2.3.2 Police, court and other service collaborative projects*

The majority of collaborative projects reviewed concerned service delivery that occurred with the police and courts systems as the starting point for intervention. In the USA a court outreach program, whereby women identified through the court system were contacted by telephone and offered counselling met with limited success; less than 4% of the women undertook counselling<sup>53</sup>. By contrast the approaches of a number of NSW programs have experienced more satisfactory outcomes.

The Dubbo Domestic Violence Project<sup>52</sup> aimed to create a model that would provide integrated criminal justice system and service responses to domestic violence. The Dubbo project identified gaps in service delivery by interviewing service users and providers, conducted training sessions based on identified service problems, trialled new methods of service delivery and achieved its goal of producing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that detailed interagency operational guidelines and was signed by numerous Dubbo services. Challenges to this type of program were identified: myths about domestic violence, service boundaries, concerns about confidentiality (particularly due to the rural setting) and staffing changes.

The Brisbane Waters Police Interagency Project aimed to provide a crisis response for women who came into contact with the police because of a domestic violence incident. This service sought to put women in touch with support services with the goal of increasing Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders. Although a successful collaboration was built, it appeared that the lack of funding and resource limitations adversely impacted the project's effectiveness.

The most recent evaluation of court collaborative projects was the evaluation of the NSW Domestic Violence Intervention Court Model (DVICM<sup>54</sup>). Findings indicated that although there were limited changes in court results (charges laid, guilty pleas) victim and stakeholder satisfaction with the service was high. Perhaps most importantly, four out of five of those who had experienced domestic violence reported feeling safe and most said they would report a similar domestic violence act in the future.

The DVICM offered support to those who had experienced domestic violence through a victim's advocate or the Women's Domestic Violence Court Assistance Scheme. Through these services, those who had experienced domestic violence were put in touch with other sources of support, including housing, counselling, security and a variety of brochures that covered other topics. Although overall satisfaction with the service was high, court delays, information about court procedures, outcomes and decisions to charge the perpetrator were mentioned as being shortcomings of the scheme. Stakeholders reported improved collaborations and communication with other agencies, better service provision, and improved local court procedures but also felt that consultations between agencies, definitions of roles and goals, some police training and time pressure issues could be improved.

As a crisis response and short term management program the DVICM appears to be effective. The rollout and evaluation of the pilot program was thorough and has identified those areas that require attention. In addition the DVICM was one of the few programs that evaluated the outcomes in terms of number of domestic violence incidents - in this case the number reported to the police. While the results of this part of the project were equivocal the DVICM evaluation can be seen as a sound example of program evaluation methodology. The main aims of the model with regard to stakeholder and client satisfaction were met. Should the program continue with these aims and the identified shortcomings be addressed then indications are that the program will be successful.

As a crisis and short-term management program the Dubbo project was also successful. Perhaps one advantage of the Dubbo project is its capacity to feed into long-term solutions in a more overt way than the DVICM. Where the DVICM focuses on police and court contact, the Dubbo project uses the police and court experience to put those who have experienced domestic violence in touch with a wide variety of services. Both projects have merit and those elements of the Dubbo project that lead to long term management could be incorporated into the DVICM (i.e. the consultation with services and development of MOUs).

### *3.2.3.3 Domestic violence and child protection collaborations*

The NSW Domestic Violence Interagency Guidelines<sup>55</sup> were developed to provide domestic violence prevention workers with information on the policies and guidelines of key agencies. They acknowledge that domestic violence is a child protection issue and that all interventions require a child protection perspective. While the reporting issues appear relatively clear in the documentation, no evaluation or reports on the efficacy of this system were located.

Overseas reports indicate that collaborations between domestic violence and child protection agencies have been difficult to establish due to differing philosophies and outcome goals. For example, in the USA the Greenbook initiative aims to form collaborations between domestic violence and child safety services<sup>56</sup>. Philosophical differences, limited resources and power imbalances have been challenges for this collaboration. Overall, however, cross training, improved screening and potentially positive service outcomes have been achieved thus far. An evaluation of this collaboration concluded that an inclusive climate was essential for collaborative efforts to succeed, particularly when some systems are state based and others are not<sup>56</sup>. Other barriers to collaboration between child protection and domestic violence services include a lack of cross-training, ideological clashes, and limited resources<sup>57</sup>. Attempts to overcome these barriers have been undertaken by mediation, joint training and relationship building; nevertheless, change in these areas in the USA has been slow<sup>57</sup>.

A successful program that has attempted to meet the needs of women who experience domestic violence and whose children have experienced abuse has been undertaken in the USA. In this program, mothers and their children attended counselling groups designed to increase safety and coping skills. High attendance was assisted by the provision of dinner, transport funding and childcare while the mothers attended their sessions<sup>57</sup>.

### *3.2.3.4 Health, community services and non-government organisations*

Health, community and non-government organisations (NGOs) offer a wide range of services for those who have experienced domestic violence and children who have witnessed domestic violence. As with the previous sections, some programs are highlighted as examples that should be viewed in the context of the methods used. The focus in this section is on collaborative endeavours; NSW Health released its Domestic Violence Policy Discussion Paper in 1999 that detailed plans for an integrated system response to domestic violence, in line with current NSW Government objectives<sup>58</sup>. NGOs and other community based services have also recognised the need for interagency responses.

Just as the collaborative projects that were led by legal services (i.e. police, court services) relied on support from health, community services and NGOs, so services offered by health, community and NGOs can rely on the cooperation of legal services. For example, the Staying Home Leaving Violence (SHLV) initiative<sup>59, 60</sup>, that aims to enable women to stay in their homes while excluding the perpetrator of violence, relies upon the response of police and the courts to ensure the safety of those who have

experienced violence. SHLV was managed by the NSW Department of Housing in East Sydney, auspiced by Bega Women's Refuge Inc<sup>59</sup> in Bega, and funded by the NSW Department of Community Services. Services of other community and NGOs were also accessed when needed. Because of its involvement with government, health, community and NGOs, the SHLV program is a good example of a collaborative endeavour. Furthermore, unlike many domestic violence programs, SHLV was subject to evaluation.

The Bega SHLV program evaluation<sup>59</sup> indicated that just over half of the clients who accessed the service were satisfied. Those who were not satisfied tended to have complex problems such as mental health and substance use issues; however, other complications such as service response issues also contributed to adverse outcomes. Community engagement and education about domestic violence were successful and provided evidence for the value of targeting education campaigns to local communities. A major problem for the SHLV program was maintaining the referral network that had been established. High staff turnover in some services contributed to this difficulty. The recommendations made by the evaluation team<sup>59</sup> included the initiation of a state domestic violence strategy, which has since occurred. Other recommendations, should they be implemented, will help overcome the issues experienced during this pilot project, including but not limited to: linkage of the program with other domestic violence programs (e.g. the DVICM), development of generic policies, increased consultations with other services within the sector, and policy adjustments to facilitate staying in the family home for those who experience domestic violence<sup>59</sup>.

An evaluation of a Hobart based program (Lets Face It) also identified some issues with interagency approaches. This program used a case management strategy to facilitate services ('broker') for families at risk of or recently experiencing domestic violence<sup>61</sup>. While the evaluation found that the scheme enabled clients to have access to a broader range of services, the scheme itself was not well received by the domestic violence sector. Also, some agencies were reluctant to participate, which contributed to the lack of success. Perhaps the most important finding of this evaluation was that 'pilot study fatigue' (p.15) might have affected the motivation of agencies to fully participate in the initiative. A general finding of the current report is that many programs appear to be conducted for limited periods of time and then cease operation. It is possible that various agencies involved in domestic violence service delivery are indeed fatigued with the introduction of new programs. More research should be conducted into this potential barrier to effective interagency service delivery.

The need for ongoing resources to enable continued service provision and rollout of local programs to other areas was also stressed by Victorian violence prevention workers<sup>62</sup>. In this series of interviews with Family Violence Prevention Networkers in Victoria, results indicated that adapting locally developed programs for use in other areas was cost effective and prevented duplicating tasks. However, workers also reported that access to information about successful services and limited resources did lead to duplicated efforts or 'reinventing the wheel', possibly another factor that contributes to 'pilot study fatigue' reported by the Lets Face It evaluation team<sup>61</sup>.

The current review findings support concerns about duplicated efforts. Many Australian and international services seem to offer similar programs that have been developed in isolation from each other. Recent initiatives such as the development of the VPCU in NSW can help to overcome problems of duplicated efforts. In addition, use of the internet to distribute information about successful programs, such as the Victorian document, '101 Ways Great & Small to Prevent Family Violence'<sup>62</sup> and the database of 'Good Practice' programs held by the Domestic and Family Violence Clearing House<sup>63</sup>, can help to prevent duplicated efforts. A serious problem with using such resources, however, is a lack of evaluation information<sup>63</sup>. For example, in this section of the report, only 10 of the 80 reviewed programs included evaluation information that was readily available\*. Potentially useful evaluation strategies are discussed further in Section 3.3 although one possible model of research and program integration is described below.

A current program that seeks to integrate mental health with domestic violence services is an ongoing collaboration between NSW Health and the University of Sydney<sup>64</sup>. The aim of this project is to better service women who have experienced domestic violence and who also have a mental health problem. In the past, people who fitted more than one criteria were at risk of falling through the cracks of service delivery or of experiencing inadequate services that addressed only one of the issues at hand<sup>65</sup>. As was noted earlier, the SHLV evaluation found that clients with mental health issues were less likely to be satisfied with the SHLV program<sup>59</sup>. By collaborating with university researchers this project will achieve a thorough evaluation upon its completion and offers an example of how research and interagency collaborations can work together to develop sound interventions with evaluation procedures built into the protocols.

Undertaking research and local consultations during program development can help to lay the groundwork for a successful collaborative program. Workers in Victoria pointed out that ownership of programs must be shared among the collaborating agencies and the local community. Consultations with communities, including Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse groups, were found to contribute to the success of collaborative endeavours that have a positive impact on the community<sup>62</sup>.

Appropriate targeting of services was highlighted by the outcomes of two different initiatives. Evaluation of The Broken Hill Aboriginal Family Violence Prevention Service revealed that intensive targeting successfully delivered services to specified groups. However, a gay and lesbian targeted counselling service in Western Australia was not sufficiently supported by the gay and lesbian community which ultimately led to the conclusion of the service. These experiences underscore the need for community consultation, particularly when targeting particular groups of people. For example, various multicultural centres, such as the Immigrant Women's Support Service (IWSS)<sup>66</sup>, were found to be conducting domestic violence awareness and support programs with culturally and linguistically diverse communities. Although evaluations of these programs were not located, their continued provision suggests that they are being used by the communities concerned, for instance, the IWSS has been operation since 1986.



The majority of programs covered in this report were initiated by government department, NGO, or community service personnel in response to a perceived or stated community need. However, some programs have been developed from the 'bottom up'. For instance, the WOWSafe program is an example of peer support where women who have lived with violent partners provide practical and emotional support to women currently experiencing domestic violence<sup>67</sup>. This is a largely voluntary program currently supported by the Adelaide Central Community Health Service that provides a part time worker, venue and clerical support. WOWSafe encourages sound practice by stressing safety of the peer supporters through debriefing and workload distribution for emotional safety, and police and mobile phone back-up for physical safety when providing support<sup>67</sup>. Although not evaluated, this service has been in operation since 1993 and should therefore be considered an example of a successful grass roots 'self-help' organisation that has developed collaborative links with other agencies (police, court, health) and offers services not otherwise available (e.g. assistance with furniture removal, car repair, pet minding).

The WOWSafe program and the value of community consultations indicate that those who have experienced domestic violence provide valuable input into service design and delivery. Victorian domestic violence prevention workers have also stressed the value of employing people who have experienced domestic violence as advocates, role models and educators (although it was unclear if this was paid or voluntary employment)<sup>62</sup>. Collaborative services could benefit from routine inclusion of client group representatives at least in advisory capacities.

Health, community and NGO services have developed and implemented successful interagency collaborative projects. Evaluations and reports of these services have indicated a number of challenges for domestic violence services including dealing with a complex client base with multiple needs, high staff turnover and limited resources. In turn these challenges can lead to duplicated efforts ('reinventing the wheel') and 'pilot study fatigue' as programs come into existence for short periods and are then discontinued or replaced. Evaluations of services also revealed elements that have contributed to successful program delivery including community consultation and education, continuous funding, flexibility, the need for links to multiple agencies and services, and consultation with the intended target groups (including those who have lived with domestic violence, Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse groups). Underscoring most of the reviewed programs was the implicit need for open communication, including clear policies to guide dealings between different services.

### *3.2.3.5 Websites and helplines*

Websites and helplines can be a non-threatening first port of call for those who have experienced domestic violence. The anonymous nature of these services can help overcome barriers to service delivery that occur due to fear and concerns about confidentiality<sup>46</sup>. By their nature, websites and helplines are integrated as they act as a referral and information source. Naturally this means a website is only as useful as the information it contains and a helpline is only as effective as the training and information a telephone counsellor has received.

The Bursting the Bubble website was developed by the Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria<sup>68</sup> to offer information and support for teenagers who witnessed domestic violence. In its 2005 evaluation, findings indicated that the site had successfully motivated teenagers to seek help, helped young people identify domestic violence, and conveyed information about coping strategies. The evaluation also included recommendations for others who might develop websites for teenagers, including the use of colour, appropriate language (not 'trying too hard'), providing interactive activities and information about how services operate once they are contacted. Adults, counsellors and teachers also reported finding the website helpful.

As a crisis and short term intervention for young people who witness domestic violence the Bursting the Bubble website offers an example of best practice. Setting up the website had a reported cost of \$20,000 in 2005. Typically websites are economically sound propositions once established. Essential to any successful website is the maintenance of current information and appropriate pointers to and from the site. For websites of this nature, it is also important to establish the best contacts and links to put on the site. The Bursting the Bubble website includes links to sites across Australia, although the focus is naturally on Victorian contact details for help services.

Websites directed at adults who experienced domestic violence tended to be part of other services, such as Lifeline, Women's Health Centres, etc. No other evaluations of websites were found, although given the plethora of information on the web concerning domestic violence it is possible that some were overlooked.

In Australia there is a national domestic violence helpline (1800 200 526) and state based domestic violence helplines (in NSW 1800 65 64 63). Other telephone services offer help to people experiencing domestic violence, including Lifeline, Kids Helpline, Men's Domestic Violence Helpline, Crisis Careline, Victims of Crime Helpline to name a few. Although calls to helplines are often considered as outcome measures for media awareness campaigns, the outcomes of calls to helplines are difficult to monitor - largely due to the anonymous nature of the services offered. The Australia Says No campaign and its associated national helpline were evaluated according to responses made to Senator Lyn Allison during parliamentary question time<sup>69</sup>; however, these evaluations could not be located.

Overseas research indicates that callers to domestic violence helplines tend to be in need of housing, counselling, and legal services<sup>70</sup>. While the anonymous nature of calls

does prevent follow-up, one UK evaluation of a parenting helpline used taped telephone calls as data<sup>71</sup>. This solution might be reasonable to evaluate Australian and NSW helplines, providing taping procedures met with ethical guidelines.

The following points were consistently made by evaluations of and reports about programs for those who have experienced domestic violence. Ideally, successful collaborations would include:

- Adequate, continuous (or long term) funding to maintain services;
- Funding to provide extra resources where service demand is increased;
- Communication and consultation between stakeholders;
- Clear goals, responsibilities and policies to guide stakeholders (e.g. MOUs);
- Flexibility;
- Allowances for the challenges of rural locations and hard to service areas;
- Continued monitoring of outcomes and the capacity to adjust programs accordingly;
- Community consultations;
- Community education;
- Consultations with the intended target groups; and
- Adequate training.

### 3.2.4 Programs specifically for Indigenous populations

In reviewing the research and grey literature concerned with family violence<sup>†</sup> in Indigenous communities a number of common themes were noted. Paramount among these themes was the need for community consultations and respect for local culture. A related theme concerned the need for interventions to be designed by and for local communities. It did not appear appropriate to recommend any particular program, but rather to distil the common elements of approaches that have worked well or that have been recommended by extensive consultations and reviews.

The Partnerships Against Domestic Violence (PADV) meta-evaluation in 2003<sup>72</sup> determined that Indigenous programs had been ineffective because:

...they have ignored the impacts of colonisation on community, spiritual and cultural identity and wellbeing; compartmentalised the associated problems of family violence; lacked a whole of community focus; and not adopted a developmental approach to service delivery and community involvement and ownership. (p.13)

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<sup>†</sup> The term 'family violence' is the preferred terminology for personal violence that occurs between people in relationships with each other in Indigenous communities.

Against this background other reviews and studies have indicated that the following points also need to be addressed by any programs that seek to prevent family violence:

- Alcohol and drug use are seen as primary causal factors and family violence can not be addressed in isolation from these issues<sup>73</sup>.
- Unresolved issues of grief, stress and trauma impact on perpetrators and victims of family violence<sup>73</sup>.
- Consideration of social exclusion needs to underpin initiatives to address family violence<sup>73</sup>.
- Racism within systems (health, police, housing) prevents service access and also interferes with the implementation of new programs<sup>74</sup>.
- Perceptions among Indigenous people that the legal system is ineffective interferes with the implementation of new services and is a barrier to uptake of services<sup>73</sup>.
- Findings that the legal system has failed in the past reinforces these perceptions<sup>75</sup>.
- Applying non-Indigenous interventions was viewed as ineffective<sup>75</sup>.
- Perceptions that refuges were 'all white' or would require women to leave relationships prevented their use<sup>75</sup>.

The above list is not exhaustive, and needs will vary by community as will appropriate actions. Extensive consultation with members of the communities is essential to the success of any program<sup>72, 75, 76</sup>. As with many of the programs already discussed, an integrated approach is also recommended for programs that specifically target Indigenous populations<sup>15, 72, 74, 75</sup>. A consultative integrated approach would meet many of the identified challenges to successful service delivery.

Other barriers to successful service delivery include limited resources and short funding timeframes<sup>72, 77</sup>. The need for building capacity for interventions was mentioned by two reviews as being crucial to the prevention of family violence<sup>72, 77</sup>. This need was underscored by findings of other studies that indicated burnout among non-Indigenous and Indigenous workers, due to a lack of preparation and extremely high workload<sup>73</sup>. A NSW report also stressed the high workloads of workers - pointing out that solo workers were expected to be available 24 hours a day, every day, as there was no perception of being 'off duty'<sup>74</sup>. An interagency approach may help to mitigate some of the work stress associated with this type of work. However, the extent of current duties may preclude adequate involvement in interagency initiatives<sup>74</sup>.

A 2000 review of literature concluded that interventions were more likely to be successful where: they were needs based, included community consultations; respected local traditions; and were multidisciplinary interagency, and holistic<sup>75</sup>. Consultations with Indigenous women have revealed that if consultations are managed appropriately schemes that are developed between communities and police can be effective and the use of women's law can also be effectively utilised<sup>75</sup>.

The 'Walking Into Doors: National Indigenous Campaign' successfully met its aims of challenging attitudes and promoting understanding about domestic violence and

increased knowledge about assistance that was available. The elements of this program that were considered essential were:

- Extensive community and stakeholder consultation, including regional forums;
- Use of Indigenous media;
- Use of well known and respected Indigenous leaders as role models and spokespeople; and
- Brochure, emergency card and information dissemination.

Consultations can also be conducted with large groups of people from various communities. Recommendations were made at an Indigenous Family Violence Conference held in Adelaide with 350 Indigenous delegates from around Australia, and policy makers and service providers determined a national strategic framework in 2001<sup>76</sup>. Recommendations included: counselling; coordinating the Indigenous Grants program; examining long term outcomes; educating all children about Indigenous history and culture; and developing culturally appropriate training for service personnel. The PADV meta-evaluation made similar recommendations, including that: programs undertake long term planning; plan for training; expand the information and service delivery base so that Indigenous women can make informed choices; have a holistic, interagency approach; be accountable; and monitor and evaluate outcomes<sup>72</sup>.

Evaluations are an important component of program delivery but must also be sensitive to the culture and values of the people concerned. A 2005 evaluation of family violence programs was commissioned by the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services (FACS) after responsibility for the programs was moved from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) to FACS in 2004<sup>77</sup>. Recommendations for programs (excluding those that related to FACS policy) included: integration of programs across government levels; determination of outcomes and timescales for projects at the outset; establishment of indicators of goals; annual workshops for knowledge sharing among program workers; longer term funding to meet longer term objectives; and provision of funding to train Indigenous people in working in the family violence service field.

In summary, programs that address family violence among Indigenous populations are most likely to be successful when:

- Extensive community consultations are undertaken;
- Programs are collaborative and tailored to the community;
- Programs and interventions are adequately resourced;
- A holistic approach is used including but not limited to consideration of:
  - Colonisation;
  - Social and economic exclusion;
  - Racism;
  - Current perceptions of local services; and
  - Substance use.
- Programs are multidisciplinary and interagency in nature.

### 3.3 Evaluation programs

Overall there is agreement in the peer reviewed literature that outcomes of programs designed to prevent the recurrence of domestic violence and to improve the long-term safety and wellbeing of those who have experienced domestic violence have been poorly evaluated<sup>78, 79</sup>. A 2003 review of interventions that aimed to prevent 'abuse or reabuse' of women concluded that while contact with refuges, advocacy and counselling services appeared to lead to improved quality of life and decreased abuse, the empirical evidence in support of such programs was lacking<sup>80</sup>. The Centres for Disease Control and Prevention in the USA have also reported a 'paucity of empirically tested strategies' (p.13)<sup>81</sup> that address domestic violence from a prevention perspective. Both of these papers concur with calls from the World Health Organisation (WHO) for building an 'evidence base of programs' (p.9)<sup>82</sup>.

The current review found that while some program and intervention evaluations have been undertaken, the majority of programs did not undertake, or did not have the capacity to undertake rigorous evaluations. The WHO has developed a handbook that can assist organisations and individuals to collect information about and document violence prevention programs<sup>82</sup>. The VPCU may wish to consider using the format suggested by the WHO to collect information about programs operating in NSW.

A USA evaluation program was developed by Kaufman et al. to measure community based family violence initiatives<sup>83</sup>. The framework developed by this team led to the implementation of routine data collection, analysis and program reviews at the service delivery level. While it is outside the scope of the current review, given the scarce nature of program evaluation reports, future reviews might assess evaluation frameworks with a view to recommending frameworks for program evaluation. Developing a relationship with the service providers, offering assistance with information and framework development, keeping the service providers up to date with

evaluation results, providing training and resources to providers, and attending provider management meetings were recommended by the Kaufman et al. evaluation program<sup>83</sup>. A promising finding of this review overall is the number of projects that are currently undertaking evaluations. In the past evaluations were uncommon, which has made the suitability of programs difficult or impossible to determine.

## 4 Conclusions

Although program evaluations are problematic, in that they are often conducted with limited resources, or not undertaken at all, the WHO recommends collecting and documenting the existence of all programs designed to reduce violence<sup>82</sup>. Documentation will build the evidence base that can inform the development of future interventions. Some but not all of the programs included in the current review can be found on the Domestic and Family Violence Clearing House Good Practice Database website. The NSW Government may wish to consider using the WHO handbook system to collect this information into a central repository (such as that auspiced by NSW Health, or the Good Practice Database mentioned above).

Nearly every reviewed document mentioned the need for integrated or interagency responses. The NSW Government is already aware of this call and has responded by developing a leadership model to promote a whole of government approach to responding to domestic violence<sup>1</sup>. Interagency programs have been found to be more successful where there has been a dedicated employee who coordinated the program<sup>47</sup>. The models that have been implemented by the NSW Government include dedicated region coordinators in the Police Force, and could include dedicated staffing for programs in other departments.

Across all types of programs the need for referral procedures based on multiple agency or interagency responses was evident. For example, it was ineffective for teachers to be trained in educating children about domestic violence if there was no referral procedure available to the teacher should a child disclose abuse in the home. Communications and effective information networks would facilitate referral systems.

Few programs were considered unacceptable, although adverse impacts of elements of past practice with Indigenous communities were highlighted as potential issues. Another concern with regard to awareness campaigns was ensuring that programs did not give rise to unintended and undesirable consequences. These can be avoided or at least mitigated by monitoring the progress and outcomes of the program.

Very few of the reviewed documents detailed the costs of programs. Those that did are detailed in the tables in Appendix A. However, the limitations of evaluations preclude an accurate assessment of value for money. Similarly, the impact of the majority of programs was not objectively or adequately assessed. The WHO strategy of information collection would help to fill these gaps in knowledge. It is noteworthy that very few programs assessed the outcomes of their programs in terms of a reduction in violence. Those that did assess domestic violence reduction found little difference as a result of a court intervention<sup>54</sup>, a small impact of perpetrator programs in reducing repeat domestic violence offences<sup>36</sup> and a reduction in domestic violence among victims who took part in an advocacy program<sup>2</sup>.



Despite difficulties in assessing the impact and cost of programs, the volume of material covered has allowed for an assessment of common elements of programs that aim to prevent domestic and family violence. These are summarised in the following section.

## 5 Best bets for programs to be included in the NSW policy framework

A general lack of prevention project evaluations makes recommendations of particular programs problematic. Even programs that have been successful in one setting or at one point in time may not succeed in a different setting or at the current time or in the future. However, the components of successful programs and the overall recommendation that programs be subject to monitoring and evaluation as a matter of course, allow us to make the following recommendations with regard to the best bets for successful prevention programs in NSW.

Awareness campaigns:

- Awareness campaigns should be developed from a theoretical base, and thoroughly pretested before rollout.
- The availability of interagency support services and an efficient referral network should be established prior to the campaign.
- Ongoing monitoring of the efficacy and acceptability of the program is essential to avoid undesirable consequences.
- Baseline, ongoing and post-program measures should be taken in order to evaluate the ability of the campaign to meet the stated aims.
- School based programs need to offer adequate training and consultations with teaching staff and appear to work best when a cross-curriculum approach is used.

Perpetrator programs met with limited success. However the following points were found to contribute to improved, although far from successful, outcomes:

- The safety of potential victims and their children should remain the top priority of any program designed to reduce domestic violence perpetrator recidivism.
- Rigorous evaluation of current programs should be undertaken so that recidivism and behavioural changes are measured pre- and post-treatment.
- Monitoring the literature for advances in the field will assist with developing this area further.
- Consideration could be given to funding the development of effective perpetrator programs.

A ten week advocacy intervention was found to offer a model of best practice in implementation, content and evaluation<sup>2</sup>. The intensive program was implemented as a short term management strategy, but appeared to have positive long term outcomes. However, this type of program is likely to be costly. Because this program was developed in the USA, any implementation in the Australian context should be pilot tested.

The ongoing success of the WDV CAP represents a crisis and short-term management program that appears to meet its targets. The WDV CAP can be an integral part of collaborations between police, courts, and other services. Similarly the DVICM, which incorporated the WDV CAP, offered a sound model of interagency cooperation. While both of these programs offer crisis and short-term strategies to prevent recurrences of domestic violence, the Dubbo Domestic Violence Program used a similar model to offer short-term strategies that then fed into longer term solutions. Successful elements of collaborations between the police, court and other services included:

- Adequate funding;
- Communication and consultation between stakeholders;
- Clear goals and responsibilities for stakeholders;
- Attention to the location of the program, that is, allowances for the challenges of Rural locations and hard to service areas; and
- Continued monitoring of outcomes.

Health, community and NGO services have developed and implemented successful interagency collaborative projects. Evaluations of services also revealed elements that have contributed to successful program delivery that can overcome many of these challenges including:

- Community consultation and education;
- Continuous funding;
- Flexibility;
- Links to multiple agencies and services;
- Consultations with the intended target groups (including those who have lived with domestic violence, Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse groups);
- Open communication; and
- Clear policies to guide dealings between different services.

As a crisis and short term intervention for young people who witness domestic violence the Bursting the Bubble website offers an example of best practice. Furthermore, this is a cost effective service. Helplines were largely not evaluated, however, once the Australia Says No campaign and helpline evaluation are released it might be possible to incorporate findings from this into the NSW context.

Issues concerning family violence in Indigenous communities are complex. Programs that incorporate extensive community consultations, are adequately resourced, take a holistic approach (including but not limited to consideration of colonisation, exclusion, racism, perceptions of local services, and substance use), are multidisciplinary and interagency in nature and that take account of the individual community needs and experiences appear the most likely to be successfully implemented.

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## Appendix A: Australian and international programs that aim to reduce domestic violence

The following table is a summary of selected domestic and family violence programs, categorised into Australian and international programs. Information entered into the table was accessible on the internet. Where there is no information in sections of the table, it must be noted that this information may be available from other sources or found by a more rigorous search, although not located within the limitations of this review. The Australian programs were subcategorised into: major initiatives; media and education programs; school based education programs; health; community and non-government organisation (NGO) programs method 1; health, community and NGO programs method 2; and integrated and collaborative programs. Similarly, the international programs are subcategorised into: media and education programs; school based programs; health, community and NGO programs; integrated and collaborative programs. The target group was identified for each program. Where the target group was labelled general, this refers to anyone experiencing or affected by domestic violence (e.g. victims, witnesses and perpetrators). The duration or year of the program and its general location was noted in the date/location column. The aims and/or descriptions of the program were outlined. Funding information usually included the funding body of the program, since information on the actual cost of programs was rarely found. Programs were identified if they focused on or included practices for Indigenous or Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) groups. The evaluation or outcomes of the programs were also outlined if this information was readily available. Domestic Violence has been abbreviated to 'DV'.

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>MAJOR INITIATIVES</b>						
<b>Women's Safety Agenda: Elimination of Violence</b>	Women	National, 2005-2009	This Agenda is run by the Federal Office for Women. It focuses on women's safety, with a strong commitment to eliminating DV and sexual assault. The Agenda has four themes; prevention, health, justice and services. The Agenda builds on the achievements of the Partnerships Against Domestic Violence Initiative and the National Initiative to Combat Sexual Assault (see below). The Agenda was responsible for the repeat of the "Australia Says No" campaign and the development of the Domestic and Family Violence and Sexual Assault Initiative.	\$75.7 million from the Australian Government	Acknowledges DV in Indigenous communities	There have been many outcomes of this initiative, some mentioned in the previous aims section. Funding for DV resources such as the Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse (provides central points of information helpful for research, policy and practice). See the Office for Women website for more information on the outcomes of this initiative.

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Partnerships Against Domestic Violence (PADV)</b>	General	National, 1997-ongoing	A part of the Women's Safety Agenda, Office for Women. Themed areas that funding covers include; breaking the cycle of violence between generations, breaking patterns of violence among adults (mainly men), educating communities against violence, information and practices, helping rural and remote areas with DV, increasing awareness in Indigenous communities and responding to children who live in DV environments.	A total of about \$50 million. \$25.3 million in 1997 (\$13.3 million for Commonwealth projects, \$12 million for national initiatives) subsequent \$25 million in 2001.	Acknowledges DV in Indigenous communities and funds several Indigenous programs.	Attempts a 'whole government' approach and is most effective where program boundaries are open and services are combined and integrated. Early intervention and prevention strategies need support from police, legal system, health workers, child protection services, and education and childcare workers. Strength of the program comes from trust, common goals and cooperation. Strong leadership is also a key to success.
<b>Domestic Family Violence and Sexual Assault Initiative</b>	General	National, 2005-2008	A part of the Women's Safety Agenda, Office for Women. This initiative funds programs aimed to decrease the impact of sexual assault and DV by trialling and evaluating new preventative and response mechanisms, and developing and promoting products to assist in best practice service delivery. See list of programs in health, community and NGO programs.	\$1.97 million for 2007-2008 programs. \$1.5 million for 2005-2007 programs.	Several of the programs target Indigenous or CALD groups.	The funding of these programs will promote service delivery for reducing DV.
<b>Family Violence Partnership Program (FVPP)</b>	General	National, 2005-2008	The program supports projects and initiatives that aim to bring about a sustainable reduction in, and prevention of, Indigenous family violence and child abuse, through enhancement of existing or establishment of new services in partnership with states. Programs funded under FVPP include establishment of safe houses, night patrols, counselling services, support workers, perpetrator programs and education programs.	\$37.3 million over 4 years from the Department of Family, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs. \$10.3 million ongoing funding per year.	This program provides funding to several Indigenous projects.	Evaluation assessed the effectiveness of the program to date and the best means by which any future program might support local communities to address family violence issues in their community.
<b>Family Violence Regional Activities Program (FVRAP)</b>	Indigenous peoples	National, 2003	This program supports projects that have been identified by Indigenous communities as a local priority. Aims to provide practical and flexible support on projects about breaking the cycle of DV.		Provides funding to Indigenous projects.	The evaluation model included both qualitative and quantitative methods. The evaluation found a need to establish short term and long term indicators for evaluation purposes.

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Domestic and Family Violence Grants Program</b>	General	National, 2007-2008	A grant program that provides funding to DV programs.	\$2.9 million for 2007-2008	\$900, 000 of the \$2.9 million is allocated to Indigenous programs.	
<b>VIC Health (Respect, Responsibility and Equality: Preventing Violence Against Women Program)</b>	General	VIC, ongoing	Linking investments with evidence by providing funding to organisations who want to run programs. Many projects (29 in 2007) have been supported by VIC Health (many are listed below). They are supported by <i>A framework to guide the primary prevention of intimate partner violence.</i>		There are projects targeting Indigenous and CALD people.	
<b>Women's Safety Strategy</b>	Women	VIC, 2002 - 2007	This was a 5 year strategy that worked within a single policy framework.	\$35.1 million allocated to reform VIC family violence system.	\$8.4 million to Indigenous programs.	There is a 2005 progress report which included updates on policies and legislation.
<b>MEDIA AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS</b>						
<b>No Respect, No Relationship</b>	Youth and young adults	National, 2004	Targeted young people 16-24 years.	Estimated \$20 million.		Campaign was cancelled by government in 2004 replaced with the Australia Says No campaign - see below. An evaluation was not conducted.
<b>Violence Against Women- Australia Says No</b>	General	National, 2004-2005	This program replaced the No Respect, No Relationship campaign. Focus on women experiencing violence, encourage victims to seek help and men to stop being violent. Campaign has now ended.	\$23 million, funded by the Women's Safety Agenda.		An evaluation has been done - not yet publicly available. It was considered successful and run for a second time. However, there was a lack of consultation with specialised on-the-ground services and stakeholders in its development and there was a narrow focus on violence (hitting and sexual abuse).
<b>Safe at Home</b>	Men	TAS, 2004	This was an award winning program. It targeted men who engage in family violence, partners and children of offenders and the general public. Was to coincide with new legislation.	17.7 million over 4 years (\$175,000 for media).		No impact evaluation data available. It was awarded 1st prize in two categories (funded projects and population health) in the 2004 Northern Rivers Area Health Service Quality in Health Care Awards.

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Kids Really Count: Expect Respect</b>	Youth	Northern Rivers region NSW, 2003 and 2005	This program targeted youth and provided education and information on DV.			A survey was conducted at the musical festival 'Splendour in the Grass'. It showed young people wanted more information on healthy relationships through television, face-to-face services, web sites and from family and friends.
<b>The Body Shop</b>	General	National, ongoing	The Body Shop raises awareness about DV through a magazine "Expect Respect" and in conjunction with above government projects. The Body Shop has also funded other programs.			
<b>Violence Against Women - It's Against All the Rules</b>	Men	National, 2000-2003	This program aimed to change social norms around violence, targeting men 21-29 years as perpetrators. It used advertisements and other media to portray that violence is not appropriate.	Funded by Partnerships Against Domestic Violence	Indigenous Knockout (football) was held and information was dispersed.	The evaluation consisted of quantitative and qualitative data from men. Results showed approx 75% of the men recognised the program, 50% recalled the slogan, 91% of the target group reported the issue was not one they would talk about with their peers irrespective of the campaign.
<b>Captain Harley's Be Cool, Not Cruel</b>	Youth	NT, 1998	This was a community education program using the character Captain Harley. Aims were to educate youth about DV and adults about the effect of DV on youth. There was a wide range of media materials, a 24 hour crisis hotline and advertisements.	Funded by Partnerships Against Domestic Violence.	Campaign was designed for geographical spread and cultural diversity.	An impact evaluation suggested that children's awareness about DV was increased after taking part in the program. There was a high level of 'brand' recognition. The campaign was associated with a shift to preferring friends as a source of support in DV.
<b>National Domestic Violence Campaign for People from Non-English Speaking Backgrounds</b>	CALD groups	National, 2002	This program aimed to raise awareness in CALD communities via radio, newspaper and other media about DV and helpful resources.	\$500,000, funded by Partnerships Against Domestic Violence.	13 language and cultural groups	

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Walk Away Cool Down</b>	Indigenous peoples	QLD, 2001	This program was conducted by QLD Police to reduce incidence of DV in North QLD. Targeted offenders, to reduce the escalation of situations that lead to DV, particularly fuelled by alcohol.		Targeted at Indigenous peoples	A survey was conducted at various points through the campaign. It showed that of those who admitted they had committed an act of DV, 28% selected the "Walk Away Cool Down" option and 12.8% endorsed counselling.
<b>Freedom from Fear Campaign</b>	Perpetrators and men	WA, 1998 - ongoing	This is long-term, multi-phased approach, focuses on perpetrators and men (20-40) to accept responsibility. This program is supported by a Men's DV Hotline and includes advertisements and media.		Culturally inappropriate for Indigenous peoples	Evaluated by performance targets regarding knowledge, attitude, belief and behaviour change over time (qualitative). The program has effective social marketing strategies in reshaping attitudes, however needs to be reshaped with the legislative framework. The evaluation concluded that it has "run its race" and that it's a "one size fits all" model of service and only deals with physical violence. There was inadequate tracking of men to determine long-term effectiveness and there was an unequal distribution of funding.
<b>Let's Stop It...Now</b>	General	NT, 1995, 1998, 2001-2003	A long term program in the Northern Territory aimed at reducing the incidence of DV.		Included a focus on Indigenous peoples	An evaluation of the initial 1995 'It's Got To Stop' campaign showed that violence-inhibition attitudes were held by the majority of respondents at the pre campaign survey. However, there was little room for the campaign to do any more than maintain the pre-existing positive attitudes.
<b>Strong Culture, Strong Peoples, Strong Families - Towards a Safer Future for Indigenous Families and Communities</b>	Indigenous	VIC, 2008	This is a 10 year plan to reduce DV in Indigenous families. There are 8 objectives: cultural safety; healthy families; education; awareness and prevention; safety for victims; accountability; healing; service capability; and research and evaluation.	\$8 million (out of \$24.7 invested for <i>A Fairer Australia</i> ).	Focus on Indigenous peoples	Developing framework for evaluation (early stages as it's a new project).

<b>Australian Programs</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b>Location/Date</b>	<b>Aim/Description</b>	<b>Funding Information</b>	<b>Indigenous/ CALD</b>	<b>Evaluation/ Outcome</b>
<b>The Family and Friends Campaign</b>	General, family friends and neighbours	VIC, 1999	Awareness raising campaign with lots of media, focusing on the important role that family and friends can play in assisting those experiencing family violence.	Run by Family Violence Prevention Networks.	Included Indigenous groups	State-wide resources and activities provided regional networks. There was no formal evaluation of the campaign due to lack of funding.
<b>Violence in the Home has Many Forms</b>	CALD groups	SA, 1999	Radio advertisements in 13 different languages, giving information about DV. Aim was to identify with victims.		CALD groups	
<b>16 Days of Activism to Stop Violence Against Women</b>	General	National, 1991 - ongoing	Thousands of individuals were involved in over 150 public and internal activities across NSW, to raise awareness of DV.			There is an online survey that can be completed to evaluate the 2007 campaign. The international recognition of this campaign suggests it is effective.
<b>Stop Domestic Violence Day</b>	General	National, 2001 - ongoing	This day aims to highlight the problem of DV and give actions that people can undertake to protect rights.			
<b>UNIFEM Australia White Ribbon Day</b>	General	National and international, 1991 - ongoing	Everyone is encouraged to purchase and wear a white ribbon on the 25 November each year in the aim to increase awareness of DV as a significant problem in Australia. It is a fundraiser and also has TV ads, printouts etc.	Funded by the DV Support Program		Received well by the public.
<b>SCHOOL BASED EDUCATION PROGRAMS</b>						
<b>WEEO WISER (Women Educate Each Other, Women in Safe and Equal Relationships)</b>	Young women and CALD	NSW, 2004-present	Prevention and early intervention program. The program aims to develop young women's self-worth and confidence, encourage healthy relationships, provide information and support and be culturally sensitive. They conduct peer education through high schools in the Liverpool area, mostly with year 9 girls.	Funded through the Western Sydney Area Assistance Scheme.	The peer educators are young women from CALD backgrounds.	Pre and post questionnaires aimed to measure the impact of participation in the program. Other data such as peer educators' reports and feedback was also used. Pre and post program changes were statistically significant. Focus groups showed many positive benefits experienced by the peer educators. Focus groups with key stakeholders also revealed positive results.

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Solving the Jigsaw</b>	Children, mothers and teachers	VIC, 1998 - ongoing	This is a school based program aiming to change social norms and the perception of violence.			The evaluation of the project highlighted the value of a collaborative approach between a DV organisation such as EASE and school communities; and the value of using a trained and experienced facilitator.
<b>Respect Protect Connect SECASA (South Eastern Centre Against Sexual Assault)</b>	Youth	VIC, 1996 - ongoing	Secondary schools peer education program with workshops for both boys and girls.	Cost for schools to participate: \$140 for a one day work shop.		Post-program actions taken by schools provide evidence that the program promotes cultural change in schools. Examples include reviewing and promoting bullying and harassment policies throughout the school community and implementation of follow-up sessions by school staff utilising the training manual. Whole program evaluated by student from Swinburne University.
<b>Kinks and Bends</b>	Youth	National, 1999 - ongoing	An educational program to prevent sexual violence in young people's lives (DVD/video).			Independent evaluation has shown substantial positive outcomes, in particular changes in young men's attitudes about pressuring for sex. Participants preferred male/female combined groups. All weaknesses were caused by logistics and external agencies, and were not a result of the program. The level of participation varied because of individual domestic and transport issues.
<b>Y-ise up About Relationships</b>	Youth	NSW, ongoing	Abuse prevention program for high school students in response to alarming rates of bullying and DV. Students are given information and skills to develop their social and communication skills.			Student evaluations show Yise Up is making a measurable difference in these young people's lives, by changing attitudes and behaviour, not just for them, but in many cases, their families as well.



Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>The Responsive, Guys, Adolescent Education (RAGE) project</b>	Boys and youth	VIC, ongoing	Targeted boys 12-18 years who had experienced or witnessed family violence. The RAGE project provides individual and group services.			Evaluation survey produced suggestions such as having activity-based 'not counselling' project, anger management courses, tutorials on dealing with conflict, goal-setting for improving life, having an opportunity to meet other boys who had similar family backgrounds i.e. with DV. More worker and group facilitator training may have increased the influence of the project.
<b>Love BiTES Program</b>	Youth	Mid-North Coast, ongoing	This is a school based early intervention program involving workshops about sexual assault and DV.			The program has been run for over 4,000 students.
<b>The RAVE (Resisting Abuse and Violence for Equality)</b>	Boys and youth	QLD, ongoing	Provide youth accommodation crisis and support services, family mediation, legal services, employment and training for the community.	Integrated Community Response (ICR) and other local agencies fund the program.		Participants showed an increased willingness to open up and discuss issues.
<b>HEALTH, COMMUNITY AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION PROGRAMS, METHOD 1</b>						
<b>Staying Home, Leaving Violence (Bega)</b>	General	NSW, 2004 - present	This pilot program was auspiced by Bega Women's Refuge from 2004-2005. The aim of the pilot was to test the conditions necessary for women and children who have experienced DV to stay safe in their homes, with the removal of the perpetrator. Essential conditions for success include protocols between key agencies, a local community campaign, provision of outreach support for all parties, safety plans and thorough assessment and evaluation of the program.	Funded by the NSW Department of Community Services in 2007. There was a promised rollout of a further 16 SHLV services.		The pilot SHLV program won a NSW Violence Against Women Prevention Award and was evaluated in 2006. Data collected from the pilot indicated that about 57% of clients had a positive outcome. A positive outcome was defined as being able to safely stay in their homes, or if women left their homes and had positive outcomes. Recommendations included establishment of framework to link all programs for a State plan and to review Family Court Law.

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Staying Home, Leaving Violence (East Sydney)</b>	General	NSW, 2004	Similar to the above program, this aims to expand the choices available to women and children at risk of homelessness due to DV, by developing a coordinated framework. This program is managed within the NSW Department of Housing.	Funded by the NSW Department of Community Services.		It was reported that an evaluation was to be completed in August 2007, however this evaluation was not found online.
<b>Saying No To Violence: A Community Responsibility</b>	General	VIC, 2007	This program aimed to engage men, local organisations and businesses in the Nillumbik Shire Council.	Funded by VIC Health		
<b>Northern Migrant Resource Centre</b>	CALD groups	VIC, 2007	This centre is a "one-stop-shop" for migrants and refugee families. Aimed at engaging community and religious leaders in the development of media material featuring men from different faiths and ethnic backgrounds taking a stand against DV.	Funded by VIC Health	CALD groups	
<b>Federation of Indian Association Victoria</b>	CALD groups	VIC, 2007	Engaging members of the Indian community in Victoria to raise awareness and increase understanding of DV.	Funded by VIC Health	CALD groups	
<b>Vietnamese Women's Association</b>	CALD groups	VIC, 2007	"Speak Out: Preventing Violence against Women" - engaging Vietnamese women.	Funded by VIC Health	CALD groups	
<b>Darebin Interfaith Council Taking Responsibility</b>	CALD groups	VIC, 2007	Engage faith leaders to raise awareness and understanding of DV.	Funded by VIC Health	CALD groups	
<b>Horn of Africa Communities Network</b>	CALD groups	VIC, 2007	Engaging members of the Horn of Africa community in the development and implementation of a community strategy aimed at preventing DV.	Funded by VIC Health	CALD groups	
<b>The Albany Family Violence Early Intervention Program</b>	General	WA, 2000	This program was developed by the KinWay centre in Albany. KinWay provides many services to people affected by DV. The program provided tools for workers to identify and refer those who could benefit from early intervention and counselling.		This program included specific services for Indigenous peoples	A review of seven clients who accessed the program was mainly positive. Limited time frame, wide goals. Most serious part of the problem was in the most difficult to reach part of community.

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Indigenous Puppets Project</b>	Indigenous peoples	Wagga Wagga, Coffs Harbour, NSW	This program aimed to be educational, to build self esteem, provide ways of addressing DV and promote a culture that does not tolerate violence.	\$38,000 police and community funded	Indigenous peoples	
<b>Women's Art project</b>	Indigenous women	Central West, NSW	To use creative arts to provide ways of raising issues of violence and community wellbeing in a non confrontational way.		Indigenous peoples	
<b>Black and Blue Project</b>	Women	Sydney, NSW, 2006	Community awareness program			
<b>Religion and Family Harmony</b>	General	Western Sydney, NSW, 2005	Engaging in religious and community leaders in the prevention of DV and promotion of family harmony.			
<b>Sista Girl Camps</b>	Indigenous young women	New England Region, NSW, 2006-2009	Peer education and support to young Aboriginal women.		Indigenous peoples	
<b>Living in a Man's World - Victorian Women's Trust</b>	Men	VIC	Engaging older men as champions/group leaders to work with younger men in challenging cultural perspective of masculinity supporting violence against women.			
<b>Let's Face It Project (LFI)</b>	General	Hobart, TAS	This program aimed to increase the ability of service providers and first contact people to respond appropriately to DV. Incorporated a 'whole family' approach.	Funded by Partnerships Against Domestic Violence	CALD groups included	The LFI group felt that the main limitation was a need for further expertise in critical analysis, lateral thinking and theoretical input. The LFI agencies thought the project was worth running, but there was a weakness in the case management and brokerage activities.
<b>Kicking goals for Healthy Relationships Welcome to Yarra Sport - Yarra Council Sports</b>	Men	VIC	Engaging local rural community and football clubs to promote respectful relationships between men and women.			

<b>Australian Programs</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b>Location/Date</b>	<b>Aim/Description</b>	<b>Funding Information</b>	<b>Indigenous/ CALD</b>	<b>Evaluation/ Outcome</b>
<b>Positive Relationships, Successful Lives</b>	Men	Mildura, VIC	This program involved police, education and the AFL to work with young people to prevent DV.			Focus groups showed that service providers felt that the project highlighted DV and increased knowledge of what an integrated response means and sources of referral.
<b>Close Knit Community Challenge</b>	General	VIC, 2003	The challenge was held over month leading up to the Week Without Violence, 2003. This program raised community awareness of family violence through participation and media coverage. The campaign involved over 300 participants contributing to the creation of a symbolic scarf. The project received lots of media coverage – free newspaper article.		Included culturally appropriate themes	The knitting element was inexpensive but was only possible through the support of local organisations.
<b>Affirming Informal Networks</b>	Indigenous women	Rural areas	Reduce violence in rural communities by supporting existing framework by targeting strong/elderly leaders to counsel and advise other community members.		Focus on Indigenous women	
<b>Program for Aboriginal Young People Affected by Domestic Violence</b>	Indigenous youth	NSW	Specific group program developed for Koori young people aged 12-16 affected by DV.		Indigenous youth	
<b>Live, Love, Laugh and Be Happy</b>	Youth	Central Coast, NSW	Program for young people affected by DV.			An independent evaluation is being undertaken to determine the program's effectiveness.
<b>Hunter DV Taskforce Project</b>	Victims	Hunter, NSW, 2006-2009	Working with police and other Government departments, to develop an integrated framework for responding to DV.			
<b>Women with an Intellectual Disability and Violence Project</b>	Disabled women	Hunter, NSW, 2006-2009	Respond to the emerging issue that there is a lack of support and service for disabled women.			
<b>SADA (Sexual Assault Disability and Aged Care Project)</b>	Disabled and older women	Sydney, NSW, 2005	Aimed to develop good practice guidelines and improve responses to disabled and older woman.			

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Cobar Domestic/Family Violence Community Education Initiative</b>	Victims	Cobar, NSW	Improve responses to DV and to ensure an integrated approach.		High Indigenous population	
<b>Multicultural Project</b>	CALD groups	WA	Multicultural Women's Advocacy service, Trans-cultural Mental Health Centre, Ethnic Disability Advocacy Centre, Canning Division of General Practice, Unity of Ethiopia Association and Muslims Women Support Centre. Programs included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dar Al Shifah (Islamic) Inc</li> <li>- Families in Cultural Transition Program</li> <li>- Metropolitan Migrant Resource Centre</li> <li>- Its Not Part of Our Culture</li> <li>- Bi-Culture Community Educator DV Training Project</li> <li>- CALD Radio Program: Worked Radio 6EBA FM</li> <li>- African Project</li> </ul>		CALD groups	
<b>Centre for Philippine Concerns</b>	CALD groups	VIC, 1991 - present	Providing support for the Philippine community.		CALD groups	
<b>"Have a Chat"</b>	Women	Auburn, NSW	This is a support group offering a safe environment for the sharing of experiences around DV. Group work usually occurs in co-junction with individual practical support.		CALD groups	
<b>WOW Safe</b>	CALD and Indigenous women	SA, 1993 - ongoing	The program increases awareness, provides a "Sister System" support network for women experiencing or leaving DV relationships and training for workers.	Funded by Domestic Family Violence and Sexual Assault Initiative from 2006-2007 budget (total funding \$1.5 million split across projects).	CALD groups and Indigenous peoples.	Program produces positive outcomes. Also used as a model for other programs across Australia.

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Manly Warringah Women's Resource Centre</b>	Women	NSW	Central contact for the NSW Women's Refuge Movement. A network of 53 women's refuges situated across NSW providing support and accommodation for women and children escaping DV.	\$90, 000		
<b>The Respect, Responsibility &amp; Equality: Preventing Violence Against Women projects (some included below)</b>	General	VIC, Released Sep 2008				
<i>Northern Interfaith Project</i>		VIC	This program run by Darebin City Council			
<i>Baby Makes 3</i>	Men	VIC	Whitehorse Community Health Science. A project building on existing partnerships to engage with first time fathers to focus on the development of respectful and responsible ways of relating at this stage of life.			
<i>Maribyrnong Respect and Equity Project</i>	General	VIC	This program is run by Maribyrnong City Council.			
<i>Working Together Against Violence</i>	General	VIC	This program is run through Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria.			
<i>Partners in Prevention</i>	General	VIC	This program is run through Women's Health Victoria.			
<b>Outing Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence (OSADV) Gay and Lesbian Counselling Service (GLCS)</b>	Same sex couples	WA, 1996	Raised awareness of DV within lesbian and gay communities and encouraged those affected by DV to seek assistance. Provide a hotline counselling service.	Volunteer based program.		Response to the campaign was minimal. A member of the group expressed the view that the disinterest shown by the lesbian and gay community reflected an underlying reluctance to discuss and acknowledge such a confronting issue. No longer operational due to lack of support and interest from gay and lesbian communities.

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Regional Lesbian Domestic Violence Program</b>	Women	NSW, ongoing	To highlight the silence around violence in lesbian relationships.		Efforts to be culturally appropriate	
<b>Same Sex Domestic Violence Campaign</b>	Same sex couples	NSW, 2004	Raise awareness within gay and lesbian communities whilst providing a range of referral information. This program was run by ACON.			
<b>Domestic Family Violence and Sexual Assault Initiative Programs 2007-2008 Community Programs</b>	General	All States, 2007-2008	This initiative provides funding to many community services as described earlier. In 2007 – 2008 agencies and programs included Peer Support for Women in CALD Communities, Hurt, Bidja's Place, It All Starts at Home, Healing Families, Doncare Angels for Women's Network, Safe from the Start, Opening Closed Doors, Reach Out, Community Wellbeing, Family Safety and Caring for Children.	These projects share more than \$1.97 million		
<b>Domestic Family Violence and Sexual Assault Initiative Programs 2005-2007 Community Programs</b>	General	2005-2007	Examples of programs funded in 2005-2007 include DV Counselling and Support for CALD communities, Cape York Indigenous Media Project, Palm Island "Safer Tomorrow" Workshop, Safety Resource Card, Strength, Health and Empowerment (SHE), Building Generations, Women's Narratives in Response to DV, Healthy Relationships Youth Kit, Strong Families Strong Communities, Keeping Women Safe After Separation and Silent No More.	These projects shared more than \$1.5 million		

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Partnerships Against Domestic Violence (PADV) Indigenous programs</b>	Indigenous peoples	Various States	This initiative funds many programs as described previously. There have been several community Indigenous programs that have been funded by PADV including the Rural and Remote DV Initiative, Family Violence Advocacy Project, Koori Family Strengthening, Rural Crisis Intervention Partnerships Projects, Bega Garnbirringu Health Services.		Programs for Indigenous communities	
<b>Mainstream Grants 2007 Community Programs (Domestic and Family Violence Support Program)</b>	General	National, 2007	This is a grant program that selects agencies with proposed DV programs. In 2007, funding went to several programs including Love Bites, Women's Refuge Resource, Amelie House, Liverpool Women's Health Centre, Immigration Advice and Rights Centre.	\$2 million in funding given between these programs		
<b>Domestic and Family Violence Grants Program - Below are the Indigenous programs:</b>	General with a large focus on Indigenous peoples	NSW, 2007-2008	Provides funding to programs listed below in community programs.	\$2.9 million	\$900 000 of the \$2.9 million is allocated to Indigenous programs (see list).	
<i>Redfern Legal Centre</i>	General	Sydney, NSW	To improve Aboriginal women's access to the Downing Centre Court and increase the number of positive outcomes for Aboriginal women seeking AVOs.		Indigenous peoples	
<i>Yoorana Gunya Family Violence Healing Centre</i>	General	Forbes, NSW	Awareness and education program to create environment of zero tolerance of DV.		Indigenous peoples	
<i>Carries Place</i>	General	Maitland, NSW	Outreach program/refuge, culturally appropriate intervention.		Indigenous peoples	
<i>Mudgin-Gal Aboriginal Corporation</i>	Indigenous peoples	Redfern, NSW	Black out anti-violence campaign.		Indigenous peoples	



Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<i>Broken Hill Aboriginal family Violence Prevention Service</i>	Indigenous peoples	Broken Hill, NSW	Increase self esteem for young women, provide advice and support.		Indigenous peoples	Evaluation of outcomes showed clear benefits in targeting and delivering intensive interventions to certain groups in the population.
<b>HEALTH, COMMUNITY AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION PROGRAMS, METHOD 2 (See also Appendix B)</b>						
<b>1. Domestic Violence Crisis Service (DVCS)</b>	General	ACT, 1988 - present	DVCR provides crisis intervention and telephone support 24/7, information and referrals, facilitation to safe accommodation, education in schools and the community, court support, support for families and friends and works with other agencies to reduce the incidence of DV.	Body Shop funded the website		
<b>2. Crisis Help Network (website)</b>	Homeless people	All States, ongoing	Crisis Help Network is an up-to-date web site that provides information to help people with accommodation, food and other agencies to assist those in need. Contains a web directory of addresses.	The Homelessness Drug Dependency Trail at Flagstaff.		Limited to major cities
<b>3. Central Violence Intervention Program: Magistrates Court Violence Intervention Program</b>	Women	SA, ongoing	Aims to provide supportive and safe environments for women to lodge applications for Restraining Orders and Summary Protection Orders at a designated time. Interagency cooperative arrangement, provide information, advocacy and support to victims.			
<b>4. Domestic Violence Counselling Service</b>	General	Alice Springs, NT, ongoing	To provide counselling for those people who are or have experienced DV.			
<b>5. Salvation Army – Support Options</b>	General	National, ongoing	The Salvation Army provides support options for those affected by DV. They have telephone counsellors, information about crisis accommodation, professional counselling and support.			

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>6. Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)</b>	General	QLD, ongoing	SAAP is a joint Commonwealth/State program that provides transitional supported accommodation and other services to assist people who are at risk of becoming homeless or are homeless. In 2006-2007 there were 369 agencies that targeted women escaping DV (24% of all in the SAAP program).			There are approximately 200 SAAP funded agencies collecting data. Reports produced by the National Data Collection Agency (AIHW).
<b>7. Domestic Violence Resource Centre, Victoria</b>	General	VIC, ongoing	A resource centre that provides information and support services for those affected by DV. Provides telephone support, online information, training courses for professionals and useful documents.	Funded by the Department of Human Services, VIC.		
<b>8. NSW Health Routine Screening for DV Program</b>	General	NSW, 2000 - 2004	Following a successful 15 month pilot study in 2000, Area Health Services began introducing DV routine screening in targeted programs. The tool has been incorporated into clinical assessment processes.			A 2003 snapshot report showed that the NSW Health Department regarded the information as valuable and as a benchmark for monitoring the implementation of routine screening, providing a further opportunity to develop more appropriate interventions. 70% of the 5,800 women who attended the participating services were screened, 7% identified DV, only 41% of these accepted assistance.
<b>9. Domestic Violence Prevention Centre, Gold Coast</b>	General	QLD, 1992 - ongoing	This organisation provides a range of services and supports including crisis intervention, counselling, court assistance, men's programs, community education and community awareness. Integrated response.	Funded by QLD Department of Communities, some programs unfunded, dependent on donations.		
<b>10. Lifeline</b>	General	National, ongoing	Lifeline has many services that can assist those affected by DV. There is a 24/7 telephone counselling hotline, as well as local programs run by Lifeline Centres. The website has a service finder that assists people to find agencies.	Lifeline finances 80% of its revenue via fundraising activities.		

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>11. Oz Care, Caring for our Community</b>	General	QLD, ongoing	Oz Care provide counselling and support services to people affected by DV, they assist with court support and assist people to find accommodation in refuges or in their short-term crisis accommodation centre.			
<b>12. Youth Say No</b>	Youth	WA, ongoing	A website that contains information for young people about family and DV, dating, violence and how to support a friend if they are being abused.	Funded by Department of Communities		
<b>13. Community Information and Services for Australians (website)</b>	General	National, service appears to be active (although new services are not currently be added)	A website that contains links to other websites for programs, services and community worker manuals.	Administered by Australian Federal Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs		
<b>14. When Love Hurts</b>	Youth	National, 1998-present	This program provides a resource for young people about DV. A website: a guide on love, respect and abuse in relationships contains information for those affected by DV. There is also a booklet.	A part of the DVIRC		This website won the 2001 winner of the Australian Violence Prevention Award. The project is evaluated internally on an ongoing basis. Questionnaires and focus groups are conducted with young people, teachers and counsellors to evaluate the website and booklet content and design.
<b>15. Immigrant Women's Support Service (IWSS)</b>	CALD women and children	QLD, ongoing	IWSS is a crisis and support service that provides culturally appropriate support, information, short-term counselling and referral for CALD women and their children. Works within a feminist framework.	The DV program is funded through the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (Department of Communities).	Programs tailored to specific needs	Evaluation assessed the effectiveness of the program to date and the best means by which any future program might support local communities to address family violence issues in their community.
<b>16. Domestic violence workshops for young people</b>	Youth	National, 1998	A funding program designed to fund programs for youth that will seek to prevent domestic violence.	\$700,000 distributed to community organisations to run a variety of programs.	Some programs targeted Indigenous and CALD peoples	

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>17. Inner South Community Health Service Inc.</b>	Women	VIC, ongoing	This organisation provides many services to the community. They have DV counselling for women victims in the area. They have held groups for men and many related services for the community.	ISCHS have a total budget of about \$13.6 million for all their services.	Interpreters are available	
<b>18. Family Relationships: Helping Families Build Better Relationships</b>	Families	National, ongoing	This website provides families with access to information about family relationship issues and services that may assist them. There are several Family Relationship Centres and an advice line.	An Australian Government Initiative.	Have brochures available in several languages.	
<b>19. Centrecare: People Making Time for People</b>	General	WA, ongoing	Centrecare provides many services to the community. They run several programs related to DV. They have programs for men who are concerned about their behaviour, services for Indigenous people and support for women and their children.			
<b>20. Rural Health Education Foundation: Domestic Violence: Breaking the Cycle of Abuse</b>	Health Professionals	First broadcast in 2002	This program (DVD) focuses on the early intervention and prevention of DV. Includes case studies that aim to guide health professionals on how to undertake appropriate assessments and counselling techniques.	It costs \$95 and is 110 minutes long.		
<b>21. Great Southern DV Intervention Project</b>	General	Albany, WA, 2000 - ongoing	This program involves community groups and government agencies that provide support to local individuals in an effort to terminate the cycle of family and DV. The website provides links for perpetrators and victims.			
<b>22. Responding to DV Resource Package</b>	Health/Education Professionals	TAS, ongoing	This is a package that contains information, activities and readings about DV. It is designed for facilitators to use when preparing education sessions.			

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>23. Support, Help and Empowerment Inc (S.H.E)</b>	General	TAS, ongoing	This is a non-crisis organisation providing telephone and face-to-face counselling and support services for women affected by DV. Services include counselling, support groups, information and referral, community education and a program for the pets of women leaving DV.			
<b>24. Community West, GIFT Support Groups</b>	Women	VIC, 2008	Community West will work in collaboration with Western Women's DV Network to co-facilitate the GIFTS group for women who have experienced DV.			
<b>25. Bethany Community Support, Family Violence Services</b>	Women and children	VIC, ongoing	A community services group who provides the Regional Family Violence After Hours Crisis service for women and women with children experiencing DV. Services include information, risk assessment, referral and advocacy, short term crisis accommodation, counselling.	Funded by the Department of Family and Community Services.		
<b>26. The Royal Children's Hospital (Melbourne), Addressing Family Violence Program</b>	Infants, children and families	Melbourne, VIC, ongoing	The programs consist of group work interventions, training and education for families and health professionals.			The work of the Addressing Family Violence Programs has been acknowledged by winning various awards between 2000-2005. Handbooks have been developed.
<b>27. Family Violence Prevention Programs – Relationships Australia</b>	General	National, ongoing	Relationships Australia include services such as counselling and support for those who have experienced DV. There is online support and information. The NSW program (Family Safety Program) coordinates a range of services for both victims and perpetrators of DV. The program liaises with police, magistrates and community agencies.			

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>28. Life Works, Family Violence Prevention</b>	General	VIC, ongoing	This service provides support to all family members who have experienced or witnessed DV. Provides a whole of family approach, developing appropriate interventions, counselling, dispute resolution, group programs and referral. They have a Men's Behaviour Change Program for male perpetrators.	Partially funded by the Australian Government.		National winner of the Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards, 2003.
<b>29. Men's Referral Service</b>	Men and women	VIC, ongoing	This service provides information for men who are thinking about their anger and behaviours, women who are experience DV from a male family member, people concerned about DV and service providers who are helping someone experiencing DV. There is a hotline, free call to anyone in Victoria.			Outcomes include two books that can be helpful for men to take responsibility for their behaviour.
<b>30. Ipswich Women's Centre Against Domestic Violence</b>	General	QLD, 2002-ongoing	This is a feminist community based organisation providing services such as information, referral and support services, court support, counselling, group work and children's work. They are also involved in the provision of training and resourcing to workers, community education and networking with other agencies. They piloted a project called Goodna Assisted Referrals Project (GARP), which was an integrated response to DV. It only ran until 2006 because of limited funding. See evaluation.	Service funded by the Department of communities (QLD), GARP was funded \$81,000 by the National Community Crime Prevention Programme.		Evaluation of GARP in 2005 included progressive analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data. Data was collected from police, the perpetrators and the key stakeholders. The program successfully implemented a referral service, however funding has not been secured since to continue running the program.
<b>INTEGRATIVE AND COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMS</b>						
<b>Preventing Family Disintegration in CALD Communities: A Partnership Approach</b>	CALD groups	WA, 2000-2001	Whole- community approach to preventing family violence in CALD communities.		Raise awareness of culturally appropriate resources	Service providers and police believed the model was supportive for victims. Funding of an adequately resourced DVIRT program (police and service provider interagency referral project). Educate police officers.

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Home + Harmony = Happiness (3H) Project</b>	CALD groups, Indigenous peoples, police, women	NSW, 2007	Foster positive relationship between police and community. Arabic, Filipino, Pacific Islander and India. Media resources, workshops.		CALD groups	
<b>DVIRT - the Central Coast Domestic Violence Intervention Response Team Pilot</b>	Women and children	Central Coast, NSW, 2001	Increase the safety, support and information provided to women and children who experience DV, increase AVOs.			
<b>Women with Disabilities Project</b>	CALD groups, people with a disability	NSW , 2002	Partnership between People with Disabilities Inc, Ethnic Disability Advocacy centre and the DV Unit DVRCV.		CALD groups	
<b>The Central Violence Intervention Program</b>	General	SA, 1999	Collaborative between The Adelaide Magistrates Court, the Department for Correctional Services, the Department for Families and Communities, the Salvation Army and the South Australian Police - to reduce DV.			Evaluation shows effectiveness of collaborative approach between 'stopping violence' for perpetrators and outcomes for victims.
<b>Women's Domestic Violence Court Assistance Program (WDVCAP)</b>	Victims	NSW, 1996-present	The program funds 33 Women's Domestic Violence Court Assistance Schemes (DVCAS) servicing 55 local courts throughout NSW. Aim is to assist women and their children who are experiencing DV to obtain AVDO's and access support services. Provides crisis and short-term management.			Considered highly successful, with 97% of clients reporting a positive change for them. No comprehensive evaluation but has support from advocacy groups.
<b>NSW Domestic Violence Intervention Court Model (DVICM)</b>	Victims	NSW, 2005-2007	Aims were to improve safety for victims of DV in contact with the criminal justice system and ensuring perpetrators are charged with DV.			The DVICM was piloted in Campbelltown and Wagga Wagga local courts. Although there were limited changes in court results, victim and stakeholder satisfaction was high.
<b>Women's Health West</b>	General	VIC, ongoing	Engaging member agencies of the Western Region Primary Care Partnership to build their capacity to develop integrated health promotion actions to prevent DV.			

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>The Dubbo Domestic Violence Project</b>	Victims	NSW, 2001	Integrated response by the Criminal Justice system and support agencies to improve safety of women and children after DV report.	Funded by Partnerships against Domestic Violence (PADV)	High Indigenous population in Dubbo meant that it is important to make culturally appropriate.	The project was only funded for a limited time.
<b>NDV Project</b>	General	SA, 1997	The aim of this program is to reduce the number of repeat DV incidents. This program was run by the SA Attorney General's Department and the police.			Due to the success of the project and the framework used, the project was funded for another 12 months in 2005.
<b>NSW Police Northern Region - Domestic Violence Referral Project</b>	Victims	NSW 2001-2002	Facilitate the referral of victims of DV by the police to local community agencies.			
<b>I-CARE Model (The Integrates Case Response Engagement)</b>	Victims	Illawarra, 2007-2009	Integrated response involving whole of the community.			
<b>SMART (Sutherland Miranda Anti-Domestic Violence Response Team)</b>	Victims	Sutherland area, NSW, 2006	Working in collaboration with the Sutherland local DV committee to implement SMART.			Victims were reluctant to be referred. There were also time delays in the police processes. This program was hard to evaluate over short period. It was recommended that the program be implemented for at least 3 years before evaluation.
<b>The Gold Coast Domestic Violence Integrated Response</b>	Victims	QLD, 1996 - ongoing	Provide coordinated appropriate and consistent responses to DV between police, court assistance, etc.			Successful. Regular evaluation showed that programs require open and respectful communication, regular contact between DV workers and police at all levels, acknowledgement of differences in culture and roles, and formalisation of partnership arrangements through memorandums of understanding. Lack of resources to maintain program and deal with people because of an influx in client demand.



Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>The ACT Family Violence Intervention Program (FVIP)</b>	Victims	ACT, 1998	Modelled on Duluth, Hamilton and Canada projects. Criminal justice system agencies working with non-government services.			Police DV liaison officers were generally positive about the referral system and its continuation. General duty officers were split in ceasing and continuing. Community agencies supported. Increase in the arrest rate for family violence offences from 16% to 27% in the pilot patrol, a jump in early guilty pleas from 24% to 40%, and a victim satisfaction rate of 74% The Domestic Violence Crisis Service (DVCS) surveys its clients every year and 66% of those who have had a case go through the criminal courts feel that it has been beneficial to them.
<b>HELPLINES, WEBSITES AND RESOURCES</b>						
<b>National Domestic Violence Hotline, plus hotlines for each state</b>	General	National, ongoing	To provide crisis counselling, support and information for victims.			
<b>DoCs Domestic Violence Helpline</b>	Victims	NSW, ongoing	Provide crisis counselling and assistance to anyone affected by DV. Aim is to reduce the number of repeat DV incidents.	Government funded by the Department of Health Services	Interpreters are available	
<b>Women's Domestic Violence Crisis Service</b>	Women	VIC, 2007	This service offers a 24 hour crisis helpline to support women who have experienced violence and influence community perceptions and attitudes towards violence against women.		Additional centres for Indigenous women run by Indigenous women.	

Australian Programs	Target Group	Location/Date	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Bursting the Bubble for Young People Living with Family Violence</b>	Youth	VIC, ongoing	Award winning website for young people: provides information; helps determine whether there is violence in their own home to develop safety strategies and ways of dealing with the emotional impact of abuse; and to understand how to seek further support.	\$20,000 (figure from 2005 financial report)		An evaluation based on an online survey found the website to be effective for teenagers experiencing family violence. Many young people were interested in online or email based counselling. 72% of young people surveyed intend to use the information to act on violence happening to them or someone else in their homes, and 15% plan to use the ideas about abuse happening to a friend. Responses highlight the need for resources and support for older people to assist them to recover from the long-term effects of witnessing DV.
<b>The Little Black Book for Strong Black Women</b>	Indigenous women	2007 launched Central Coast and across NSW.	Informational and inspirational diary for Aboriginal women.		For Indigenous women	
<b>Another Closet: Domestic Violence in Gay and Lesbian Relationships</b>	Same sex couples	National	A website designed (Same Sex Violence Working Group - 2001) to give information to same sex couples about DV. It contains real life stories from other people and gives information on available services.			The role of the working group is to develop, implement and evaluate action plans. Has so far developed Australia's first large-scale awareness campaign, raising the issue in journal and media articles.

The international domestic and family violence programs in the following table were selected from a brief search using Google search engine. Where information is not provided, it was not identified in the search, however may be available from other sources.

International Programs	Target Group	Date/ Location	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>MEDIA AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS</b>						
<b>The Global Campaign for Violence Prevention (WHO)</b>	General	Global, Launched 2002 - ongoing	Launched following the release of the world report on Violence and Health. Since then, more than 30 governments have organised policy discussions. Objectives are to raise awareness about the problem of violence (including DV).		Acknowledges all communities	As of Jan 2007, 3 out of 6 WHO regional committees (Africa, Americas and Europe) have adopted violence prevention resolutions; there are over 100 officially appointed health ministry persons; over 50 countries have had national launches of the world report and over 25 countries have developed reports and plans of action.
<b>Stop Violence Against Women, Its in our hands - Amnesty International</b>	Women	Global, ongoing	Aims to push for the implementation of existing laws that guarantee justice for women subjected to violence; Calls for new laws to protect women; demands an end to laws that discriminate against women; urges the ending of violence against women perpetrated by a state and its agents; works to empower women.		Acknowledges all communities	Worldwide known organisation (Amnesty International) has now developed many education toolkits available to activists. Newsletters are available on the website which gives up to date outcomes/events.
<b>Say NO to Violence Against Women - UNIFEM</b>	Women	Global, ongoing	Aims to raise awareness. Campaign toolkits are available, with materials to distribute to others. UNIFEM also works with countries to establish legal frameworks to combat violence; collect data; support prevention strategies and women's organisations.		Acknowledges all communities	Website contains recent updates and news. Many organisations support the fund and they also have famous spokespersons such as Nicole Kidman.
<b>One in Three Women</b>	Women	Global, 2003 - ongoing	To raise awareness about violence against women, increase action and support programs, also a fundraiser. Campaign encourages people to wear/buy cards, charms and dog tags.			Website says "One in Three is a proven and effective tool in all of these strategies", unable to find this evidence.

International Programs	Target Group	Date/ Location	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence</b>	General	International, ongoing	Organised activities within countries and communities (there is an Australian one). Asia, Sri Lanka, Europe, Middle East, Africa. Raises awareness.			Many countries have adopted this campaign.
<b>Multifaith Walk Against Violence</b>	General	Canada, 2008	A physical and spiritual journey to unite people against all forms of violence, including DV. The walk began on April 20, 2008 from Halifax and is expected to end in Victoria, B C by the end of November, 2008. Aim is to create awareness.	Seek corporate and individual donations		
<b>It's Not OK!</b>	General	New Zealand 2007 - 2011	The aim is to change community attitudes. Several work-streams involved. Community owned and driven initiatives (Community action fund: 2 rounds have funded 62 community based family violence prevention initiatives. Community action toolkit, assisting national NGO's). Communications (mass media campaign, website, phone lines, and printed resources). Research and evaluation.	In 2006, \$14 million over four years - Ministry of Social Development and Family Commission.	Acknowledges Maori peoples	Tracking survey. 1000 people randomly selected were interviewed (2008). TV ads had been "seen" and recalled - particularly by Maori women. Strong impact with Maori and Pacific Islander people.
<b>Kids are Unbeatable Campaign</b>	Children	New Zealand	Aims to increase awareness of child abuse. Materials for fundraising and distribution through the body shop stores.			
<b>New Zealand Police Family Violence Campaign</b>	Women	New Zealand, 1993-1995	Aimed to change the internal police culture to acknowledge DV is a crime, target women experiencing DV, offenders and potential offenders, witnesses.			Evaluation measures were taken across the three main behavioural objectives. Some findings: High levels of awareness, hotlines received calls, women seeking help, prosecutions doubled.
<b>"Frauen Schlaegt Mann Nicht" (Man does not beat women)</b>	General	Germany, 2001-2003	One element was a musical theatre production, flags were raised. "Violence isn't to be put in a paper bag" "that's out of the question" slogans.			
<b>Stop Domestic Violence</b>	General	Germany, 2004 - present	Terre Des Femmes and the Body Shop started the joint campaign. The Body Shop helps to raise money by selling lipstick, t-shirts and buttons. There are several modules to the campaign and include theatre plays for young people.			During the first year 40,000 EUR was earned at a special event

International Programs	Target Group	Date/ Location	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>London Metropolitan Police DV Awareness Campaigns</b>	Perpetrators	United Kingdom (UK), 2005	Campaign talks directly to male perpetrators, coinciding with the new powers police have to make arrests without victims' consent. Slogans such as "Relax, go ahead and read. No one can tell you're a wife beater". Posters, ads and other media.			
<b>Domestic Violence, End the Silence</b>	Women	Ireland, 2005	First nation-wide media campaign. Targets women experiencing violence to seek help and support.			Evaluation results showed a high level of exposure to the campaign and understanding of the key messages.
<b>End Violence Against Women (EVAW)</b>	Women	UK, 1991 - ongoing	EVAW is a coalition representing 7 million individuals and organisations across the UK. They are aiming for a cross-government strategy. Encourages government action and policy development. Similar approach by the Scottish Government.			
<b>Campaign Against Domestic Violence</b>	Women	UK, 1991 - ongoing	Aims to increase awareness of DV, improve facilities and services for women who are experiencing or have experienced DV, to campaign for legal change, the recognition of DV as a workplace issue. 12 point action program.		Acknowledges all communities	
<b>Le Seul Bleu</b>	General	France	Website is only available in French. Media.			
<b>White Ribbon Campaign: Men Working to End Men's Violence Against Women</b>	General	UK, ongoing	Similar to Australia's White Ribbon Day, creating awareness through symbol of white ribbons. To ensure that men take more responsibility for reducing the level of violence against women.			Success of campaigning with football teams in previous years led to continuation in working with football teams.
<b>Until the Violence Stops</b>	Women	New York, USA, 2008	Call to action to all New Yorkers and the world to demand an end to violence against women and girls.			Sold out events, runners, actresses, lots of community events, \$1.1 million raised.

International Programs	Target Group	Date/ Location	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Choose Respect</b>	General	USA, 2006	This program involves media and educational materials. Integrated communities' effort in 10 major US cities. Aims to encourage positive, respectful relationships.			The initiative has had a lot of support and enthusiasm, great demand for materials. Thrived because of community of partnerships involvement and funding and expansion implementation efforts. Need to keep the project 'fresh'.
<b>Refuge - several campaigns :</b>	Women and children	UK	Aims to increase awareness to show women there are ways out.			
<i>Early Warning Signs</i>	Women	UK, 2008	Press and posters, educating on the early signs.			
<i>Rebuilding Live</i>	General	UK, 2006	Campaign to mark 35 years of supporting women and children. Advertising campaign that illustrates the positive role Refuge plays in helping rebuild the lives of women who have experienced DV.			
<i>Don't Ignore It. They Can't</i>	General	UK, 2005	Advertising campaign which highlighted the serious effects that DV has on children. Raise awareness. Uses children's own words written in diaries and letters.			
<i>Don't Ignore Domestic Violence Month</i>	General	UK, 2005	Awareness month and to raise funds. Competitions.			
<i>Until the Violence Stops</i>	General	UK, 2003-2004	Biggest DV campaign launched between a charity and a business. Encouraged Body Shop customers to recycle their mobile phones, and sold badges to raise money.			
<i>Stop in the Name of Love</i>	General	UK, 2001	Refuge and Cosmopolitan celebrated their joint 13th birthday with a year long awareness and fundraising campaign.			
<i>Domestic Violence - It's a Matter of Life and Death</i>	General	UK, 1999 -2000	Fundraiser and week long awareness raising. Media, Newspaper, radio, GMTV, BBC online etc.			Won awards: June 2000 (Institute of Public Relations Excellence Awards - winner); September 2000 (Professional Fundraising Awards - most effective); October 2000 (PR Week Awards - Best Charity or Non-commercial campaign).

International Programs	Target Group	Date/ Location	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<i>Don't Ignore It</i>	General	UK, 2003-2005	Awareness raising campaign using ads as a metaphor for the way in which society hides and ignores DV. Cinema ad, poster.			
<b>The Body Shop Campaign: Stop Violence in the Home</b>	Women	UK, 2008	Body shop has teamed up with Women's Aid for the 4th year to launch this campaign to increase awareness, raise funds and help prevent DV. This year encourages women to become empowered to help a friend affected by DV.			
<b>Zero Tolerance</b>	General	Edinburgh, UK, 1992- ongoing	This was the first campaign in Britain to tackle the issue of male violence against women and children. Followed three Ps approach - Prevention, Provision and Protection.			
<b>There's No Excuse for Domestic Violence</b>	General	USA	Aims to change social norms. Includes educational material and toolkit.			Generated more than \$100 million in donated time and space between 22,000 medical outlets.
<b>See It and Stop It</b>	Youth	USA	Multi-media public education campaign for teens. Posters, radio, TV, toolkit, developed by teens in Massachusetts with the Family Violence Prevention Fund and the Ad council.			
<b>Soul City</b>	General	South Africa, 1998 - ongoing	Multi-media health promotion and social change project. Advocacy campaign to ensure speedy and effective implementation of the DV act. It is a TV show, soap opera. Campaign used advocacy tools such as lobbying, news media and social mobilisation. There are 8 series that focus on health issues (one being DV).			The drama series broadcasts to reach 16 million. Evaluations have found increased awareness, shifts in attitudes. Peer reviewed articles have been published in Journals.
<b>Its your business</b>	African American peoples	USA	Twelve-part radio mircodrama about fictional but realistic DV trial aimed at African Americans.		Developed for African American peoples	

International Programs	Target Group	Date/ Location	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>November 25: International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women</b>	General	UK, 2008	The UN Secretary-General's Campaign to End Violence Against Women is a multi-year global campaign bringing together the United Nations, governments and civil society to try and end violence against women.			
<b>SCHOOL BASED EDUCATION PROGRAMS</b>						
<b>Keeping Ourselves Safe: All About Me</b>	Children and youth	New Zealand	Developed by the Police and Child Protection Studies Centers, school based education to prevent child abuse, by raising awareness.			Evaluation to assess the teacher training program is currently being written
<b>The Respect Education Initiative</b>	Children and youth	UK	Teaching resources which can be delivered over 8 sessions which aim to empower young people with useful knowledge, skills and understanding and promote positive, non-violent relationship based on equality and respect.			
<b>Coaching Boys into Men</b>	Boys	USA	Men educating young boys about violence plus ads, media, posters etc. Men can become a Founding Father.		Have poster for the African American, American Indian/Alaska native communities	
<b>HEALTH, COMMUNITY AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION PROGRAMS</b>						
<b>Family Violence Intervention Programme (VIP)</b>	Health care providers	New Zealand, 2007	Provides practical advice and tools to the thousands of health professionals who come into daily contact with the impact of family violence.			12 month & 30 month: Audit - indicated that significant progress continues to be made in program development.
<b>Advocates for Children and Young People who Witness Family Violence - Ministry of Social Development</b>	Community workers	New Zealand, ongoing	Community-wide resource for individuals and organisations working with children and young people affected by family violence.	Funding for 45 full time advocates nation wide		Evaluation is being carried out.
<b>Project Mauiora</b>	Health care providers	New Zealand, ongoing	This project implements a framework developed for Maoris. Practitioners are being trained in a program that translates the framework into practices to work with whanau (family).		Developed for Maori peoples.	



International Programs	Target Group	Date/ Location	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Health Sector Early Intervention</b>	Health care providers	New Zealand, 2002-2007	A program to ensure that victims of child and partner abuse are identified and supported by health professionals using guidelines.	Limited funding until 2007		
<b>Health Care about Domestic Violence Day</b>	Health care providers	USA, ongoing	Second Wednesday of October annually, aims to reach members of the health care community and educate them about the critical importance of assessing for DV and the long-term health implications.			
<b>Building Healthy Teen Relationships Initiative (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation)</b>	10-14 year olds	USA	Prevent intimate partner violence by working in communities at the individual, interpersonal, community and policy levels to help 10-14 year olds develop healthy and safe relationships.	Up to 8 geographically and ethnically diverse sites will receive up to \$250,000 per year for up to 48 months.		
<b>Everyday Communities</b>	Women and children	New Zealand, current	Local public awareness and social marketing campaigns to encourage well-being and safety for all NZ children.			An evaluation has shown the program to be successful in mobilising individuals and communities to take ownership for the prevention of abuse (maybe just from feedback).
<b>Pathway to Partnership</b>	Children and families	New Zealand	Increase community's ability to deliver services to support children and families. Part of the project focuses on services for those affected by family violence.	\$20.4 million over the next 2 years		
<b>Scotland launches 10 year strategic plan for violence reduction</b>	General	Scotland, 2007	Co-hosted with WHO and the Scottish Violence Reduction Unit. Aims to deliver a permanent and sustainable reduction in violence - local and health services, community safety partnerships, NGO etc.			
<b>Blue Shield of California Foundation</b>	Victims	California, USA, ongoing	The Blue Shield Against Violence Employer Outreach Program has the goal of promoting best workplace response practices to DV. Offers training and consultation at no cost to any employer.			

International Programs	Target Group	Date/ Location	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>Family Violence Free Workplaces</b>	General	New Zealand, 2008	Workplace initiatives will be implemented, aimed at promoting violence free environments. The internal agency strategies will develop ways to support victims, deal with perpetrators and empower observers to act to prevent DV. Three agencies are developing tools and resources.			
<b>Love is not abuse - Liz Claiborne Inc.</b>	Women and children	USA, 1991-present	Developed several awareness campaigns and encourages businesses to take action in the workplace and in the community. A workplace response model was developed (DV response team) to increase employee's reporting of workplace concerns related to abuse. Now the program also focuses on teen dating.			Handbooks and other resources have been developed and are distributed.
<b>INTEGRATIVE AND COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMS</b>						
<b>Duluth Project or Domestic Abuse Intervention Project</b>	Victims	USA, 1981	"Women and children, and some men are vulnerable to violence because of their unequal social, economic and political status in society". Includes men's education, programs for women, wider community education, case management, court responses. Eight activities.			First comprehensive integrative model. See website. Books online for evaluation. Exclusive focus on men as perpetrators and "once an abuser, always an abuser". Evidence of success limited.
<b>Hamilton Abuse Intervention Project (NZ)</b>	Victims	NZ, 1991	Similar to Duluth. Support program for victims, education, and response to DV. Developed partly as an attempt to reform the criminal justice system.			Range of impacts, increase in perpetrator arrests, increase in demand of refuge and short term services.
<b>Domestic Violence Emergency Response Team (DIVERT).</b>	Victims	Oklahoma, USA	24 hour contact service, immediate support.			
<b>Amokura Family Violence Prevention Strategy</b>	Victims	New Zealand, ongoing	Integrated community based initiative. Includes the 'Step back' campaign, research "Mana Tane" - ways that men contribute to the welfare and development of violence free families, support, training and professional development for service providers, community activities.		Focus on Maori peoples	

International Programs	Target Group	Date/ Location	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>The Greenbook Initiative</b>	Children	USA, 1999	Assists child welfare and DV service providers and family courts work together more effectively to serve families experiencing DV.			Dozens of communities have used the book to improve their policies and practices. A comprehensive evaluation was conducted. Problems encountered included limited resources, power imbalances and philosophical differences. Training and community assessment tools have since been developed to assist others in doing this work.
<b>Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances (DELTA)</b>	Victims	USA (15 states), began 2002, 5-8 year plan	Seeks to reduce the incidence of DV. The program addresses the entire continuum of DV in episodic violence to battering through a variety of activities. Focuses on coordinating the efforts of the criminal justice system and social service agencies. Program is guided by 6 principles.	More than \$6 million funding to support local community coalitions		Evaluations will be available in 2009 for each state. Prevention plans will be available for the other 36 states in 2009
<b>Family Safety Teams</b>	Victims	New Zealand, 2007	Aim to provide a more integrated approach to family violence. The teams gather information, monitor and evaluate practice and systems, promote systematic change, intervene proactively where necessary, Advocate to ensure access to 24/7 services and to ensure the voices of women and children are heard across all systems and services.			
<b>Family Violence Interagency Response System (FVIARS)</b>	Victims	New-Zealand, 2006-2007	Shared response to all Police family violence reports through improved information sharing between agencies.			Evaluation is underway
<b>School, Social Work, Police and Community (SSPC) Model</b>	Victims	Denmark, 2005	Preventing and addressing youth crime and antisocial behaviour. Aims to create strong communities and help families to break the intergenerational cycle of disadvantage by tackling anti-social behaviour early on coupled with diversionary tactics.			Evaluation looks at the operation of the Positive Participation Project that aims to improve the positive participation of young people within their families and community. Integrated response crisis an effective approach to dealing with difficult young people.
<b>Kia Puawai: Giving our Children the Best Start in Life</b>	Children	New Zealand, 2007-2008	Cross-agency package of early intervention measures for children aged zero to six and their families. Work with community agencies.		Aimed at Maori children	

International Programs	Target Group	Date/ Location	Aim/Description	Funding Information	Indigenous/ CALD	Evaluation/ Outcome
<b>HELPLINES AND WEBISTES</b>						
<p><b>Helplines English National Domestic Violence helpline 0808 2000 247</b></p> <p><b>Northern Ireland Women's Aid 24 Hour Domestic Violence Helpline 28 9033 1818</b></p> <p><b>Scottish Domestic Abuse Helpline 0800 027 1234</b></p> <p><b>Wales Domestic Abuse Helpline 0808 80 10 800 <a href="http://www.wdah.org">www.wdah.org</a></b></p> <p><b>Male Advice &amp; Enquiry Line 0808 801 0327</b></p> <p><b>The Dyn Wales/Dyn Cymru Helpline 0808 801 0321</b></p>	General	UK, ongoing	Provide support and information			
<b>The Hide Out</b>	Women and children	UK, ongoing	Provide a place (refuges) for women and their children to escape DV. Website.			
<p><b>Domestic Violence Hotlines: 1-800-799-SAFE 800-799-7233 800-4-A-CHILD National Resource Center on DV:1-800-537-2238</b></p>	General	USA, ongoing				

## Appendix B: Health, community and non-government organisation programs, method 2.

The table below shows the results of method 2, as described in the methods section. The program name and web addresses were recorded if they met the selection criteria of being a previously unfound Australian program. The first 16 consecutive programs were recorded and then random sampling (using random number tables) was used to select a further 14 programs.

Search Term & Results	Program & Web address	Selection Criteria
<p>help OR health OR community OR intervention OR prevention program OR support OR crisis OR counselling AND "domestic violence"</p> <p>Australia only</p> <p>58,300 hits</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DV Crisis Service <a href="http://www.dvcs.org.au/domesticviolencb.html">http://www.dvcs.org.au/domesticviolencb.html</a></li> <li>2. Crisis Help Network: Melbourne Homeless Services <a href="http://www.melbourne.homeless.org.au/">http://www.melbourne.homeless.org.au/</a></li> <li>3. Magistrates court violence intervention program, SA <a href="http://www.courts.sa.gov.au/courts/magistrates/violence_intervention.html">http://www.courts.sa.gov.au/courts/magistrates/violence_intervention.html</a></li> <li>4. DV counselling service, Alice Springs <a href="http://www.alicesprings.nt.gov.au/astc_site/community/directory/domestic_violence_counselling_service_dvls">http://www.alicesprings.nt.gov.au/astc_site/community/directory/domestic_violence_counselling_service_dvls</a></li> <li>5. The Salvation Army, DV support options. <a href="http://salvos.org.au/heed-help/refuge-and-accommodation/domestic-violence-support-options.php">http://salvos.org.au/heed-help/refuge-and-accommodation/domestic-violence-support-options.php</a></li> <li>6. Supported Accommodation Assistance program, QLD Government <a href="http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/department/ig/shared/comsup/">http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/department/ig/shared/comsup/</a></li> <li>7. DV Resource Centre: Support Services in Victoria and Australia <a href="http://www.dvirc.org.au/ServicesHub/ServicesIndex.htm">http://www.dvirc.org.au/ServicesHub/ServicesIndex.htm</a></li> <li>8. NSW Health Routine for DV program <a href="http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2004/routinescreen.html">http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2004/routinescreen.html</a></li> <li>9. DV Prevention Centre, Gold Coast <a href="http://www.domesticviolence.com.au/CounsellingAndSupportPrograms.htm">http://www.domesticviolence.com.au/CounsellingAndSupportPrograms.htm</a></li> <li>10. Lifeline <a href="http://www.lifeline.org.au/find_help/service_finder/help_function">http://www.lifeline.org.au/find_help/service_finder/help_function</a></li> <li>11. Oz Care, Caring for our community: DV Refuges and support <a href="http://www.ozcare.org.au/page/Our_Services/Community_Support/Domestic_Violence_Refuges_and_Support/">http://www.ozcare.org.au/page/Our_Services/Community_Support/Domestic_Violence_Refuges_and_Support/</a></li> <li>12. Youth Say NO: <a href="http://www.youthsayno.wa.gov.au/">http://www.youthsayno.wa.gov.au/</a></li> <li>13. Community Information and services for Australians: contains many programs, randomly selected within <a href="http://www.community.gov.au/internet/mfmc/community.nsf/pages/section?opendocument&amp;Section=Domestic%20Violence">http://www.community.gov.au/internet/mfmc/community.nsf/pages/section?opendocument&amp;Section=Domestic%20Violence</a></li> </ol>	<p>The first 16 programs that had not already been included in the table and were Australian.</p>

	<p>14. When love hurts: <a href="http://www.dvirc.org.au/whenlove/index.htm">http://www.dvirc.org.au/whenlove/index.htm</a></p> <p>15. Immigrant women's support service: <a href="http://www.iwss.org.au/">http://www.iwss.org.au/</a></p> <p>16. DV prevention workshops for young people: <a href="http://www.dest.gov.au/archive/ministers/ellison/e43_200398.htm">http://www.dest.gov.au/archive/ministers/ellison/e43_200398.htm</a></p> <p>Random sampling</p> <p>17. DV Counselling: Inner South Community Health Services Inc. <a href="http://www.ischs.org.au/Usingourservices/OurServices/tabid/164/Default.aspx?ServicesPage=display&amp;serviceID=96">http://www.ischs.org.au/Usingourservices/OurServices/tabid/164/Default.aspx?ServicesPage=display&amp;serviceID=96</a></p> <p>18. Family Relationships Online <a href="http://www.familyrelationships.gov.au">http://www.familyrelationships.gov.au</a></p> <p>19. Centrecare: <a href="http://www.centrecare.com.au/counselling-support-services/family-domestic-violence/">http://www.centrecare.com.au/counselling-support-services/family-domestic-violence/</a></p> <p>20. DV: Breaking the cycle of abuse <a href="http://www.rhef.com.au/programs/program-1/?program_id=196&amp;group_id=11">http://www.rhef.com.au/programs/program-1/?program_id=196&amp;group_id=11</a></p> <p>21. Great Southern DV Intervention Project: Albany <a href="http://www.albanygateway.com.au/Topic/Health_and_Safety/Great_Southern_Domestic_Violence_Intervention_Project/">http://www.albanygateway.com.au/Topic/Health_and_Safety/Great_Southern_Domestic_Violence_Intervention_Project/</a></p> <p>22. Responding to DV Resource Package: <a href="http://www.ruralhealth.utas.edu.au/padv-package/index.html">http://www.ruralhealth.utas.edu.au/padv-package/index.html</a></p> <p>23. SHE- Support Help and Empowerment Inc <a href="http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/service_information/womens_health/s.h.e._support_help_and_empowerment_inc">http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/service_information/womens_health/s.h.e._support_help_and_empowerment_inc</a></p>	<p>Random sampling using random number tables began after 16 consecutive programs had been selected.</p>
<p>help OR health OR community OR intervention OR prevention program OR support OR crisis OR counselling AND "family violence"</p> <p>Australia only</p> <p>34,000 hits</p>	<p>24. Support groups, Community West. <a href="http://www.communitywest.org.au/familyviolence.htm">http://www.communitywest.org.au/familyviolence.htm</a></p> <p>25. Bethany community support, family violence services <a href="http://www.bethany.org.au/www/services/family_violence.htm">http://www.bethany.org.au/www/services/family_violence.htm</a></p> <p>26. The Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne, Family Violence Program <a href="http://www.rch.org.au/mhs/services/index.cfm?doc_id=9924">http://www.rch.org.au/mhs/services/index.cfm?doc_id=9924</a></p> <p>27. Family Violence Prevention, Relationships Australia <a href="http://www.relationships.com.au/what-we-do/services/family-violence-prevention">http://www.relationships.com.au/what-we-do/services/family-violence-prevention</a></p> <p>28. Life Works, family violence prevention <a href="http://www.lifeworks.com.au/family-violence-prevention/">http://www.lifeworks.com.au/family-violence-prevention/</a></p> <p>29. Men's Referral Service <a href="http://www.mrs.org.au/">http://www.mrs.org.au/</a></p> <p>30. Ipswich Women's Centre Against DV <a href="http://www.iwcadv.org.au/men_page.html">http://www.iwcadv.org.au/men_page.html</a></p>	<p>Randomly selected using random number tables were used to select these 7 programs.</p>

