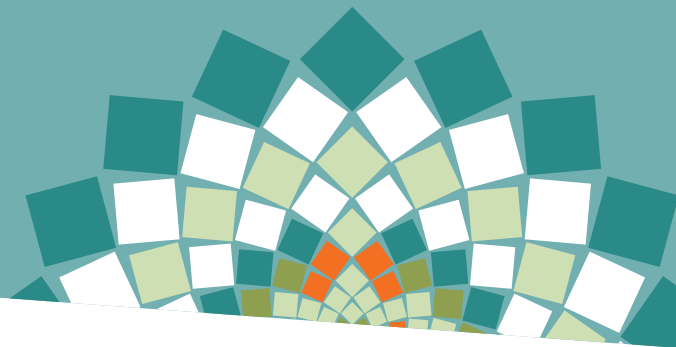


Queensland says: not now, not ever



Year 4 highlights card (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)



Queenslanders take a **zero tolerance** approach to domestic and family violence

99% of Queenslanders recognise trying to scare or control a partner by threatening to hurt other family members as domestic and family violence

94% of Queenslanders recognise trying to control a partner by denying them access to money as domestic and family violence



Victims and their families are **safe and supported**

More than **13,000 people** supported to access crisis accommodation in 2018–19, an 11% increase on 2017–18

24% increase in the number of domestic violence counselling clients who were provided brokerage for safety upgrades to their homes compared to 2017–18

\$1.5 million over two years to address the impact of domestic and family violence on people with disability



Queensland community, business, religious, sporting and all government leaders are **taking action and working together**

56 registered events for Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Month 2019

- **7.9%** of adult Queenslanders were involved in a community domestic and family violence initiative (almost 300,000 Queensland adults)
- **6.2%** increase in the proportion of non-public organisations that reported having a formal workplace domestic and family violence policy between 2016–17 and 2017–18



Queensland workplaces and workforce **challenge**

attitudes contributing to violence and **effectively support** workers

100% of Queensland Government departments White Ribbon accredited

- **77%** of Queensland Government employees aware of domestic and family violence support
- In 2019, **40%** of Queenslanders were much more likely to report their workplace had engaged in domestic and family violence prevention initiatives in the last 12 months when compared to 2017 (34%)



Perpetrators **stop using violence** and are **held to account**

More than **10,000** perpetrators voluntarily accessing help

2472 perpetrators assessed by non-government organisations as having reduced their use of domestic and family violence

\$10.3 million over four years from 2016–17 for 25 approved perpetrator intervention programs in **29 locations**

- Ongoing focus to engage boys in preventing violence against women and girls.



The justice system **deals effectively** with domestic and family violence

28% increase in the number of victims receiving advice from specialist domestic and family violence duty lawyers compared to 2017–18

59% increase in the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people experiencing or using violence assisted by Community Justice Groups compared to 2017–18

- Specialist domestic and family violence courts established at Southport, Beenleigh and Townsville with circuit courts in Mount Isa and Palm Island.



Respectful relationships and **non-violent behaviour** are embedded in our **community**

Healthy relationships

79% of Queenslanders believe it is important that our culture respects gender equality
Early evidence of an increased capacity among pilot school* students to recognise and challenge gender stereotypes and roles

* Pilot schools – Years 1 and 2 students in 10 state primary schools within South-East Queensland participated in a pilot focused on implementing and evaluating a whole-of-school approach to respectful relationships education.

Our core measures of success

Community confidence to report domestic and family violence incidents to the Queensland Police Service has grown by 7.5% on the previous year.ⁱ

In 2019, up toⁱⁱ 98.7% of Queenslanders view domestic and family violence (both physical and non-physical forms) **as serious**.ⁱⁱⁱ

The **four-year trend for deaths related to domestic and family violence** is stable.^{iv}

In 2019, **94.5%** of Queenslanders **felt safe from domestic and family violence**,^v while this is encouraging, a significant number of Queenslanders feel unsafe and we need to continue our efforts.

Service providers report the reforms have **improved victim access to and uptake of services**, but believe more is needed to help victims to feel and be safe.

Following the release of the ***Not Now, Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland*** report in 2015, Queenslanders have taken up the challenge to end domestic and family violence. The Queensland Government is committed to leading the significant reform required to achieve the vision of the ***Not Now, Not Ever*** report—a Queensland free from domestic and family violence.

A positive plan of action is outlined in the ***Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2016–2026*** with a strong focus on prevention – stopping the violence before it happens – and supporting people to be safe. The strategy provides a framework for action through four action plans to achieve our vision.

In the **first year** of the 10-year reform program, the foundations of reform success were put in place. In the **second year** of the reform program, transformational changes in the way the government and community work together were established.

The **third year** of the reform program saw our continued efforts to make meaningful change. We expanded successful programs to have greater effect under each of the three **foundational elements** of the reform program.

Now in the **fourth year** of the reform program, our Third Action Plan focuses on action to address domestic and family violence, further embedding cultural change and system reform and encouraging more community ownership of Queensland's reforms.

This program of change is supported with a record investment by the Queensland Government of **\$328.9 million over six years** in response to the ***Not Now, Not Ever*** report.

Significant reform takes time. It takes commitment, and everyone has a role to play.

Key findings from the structured review of the Second Action Plan (2016–17 to 2018–19)

A review of the second action plan was undertaken in 2019.

Foundational Element 1: A significant shift in community attitudes and behaviours

- **Schools, workplaces and communities** continue to play an important role in raising understanding of domestic and family violence and changing attitudes.
- **Leadership**, aligning respectful relationships education with curriculum delivery and growing staff capability are essential to embedding respectful relationships education in schools.
- Government employees are increasingly aware of domestic and family violence support policies.

Foundational Element 2: An integrated response system that delivers the services and support that victims and perpetrators need

- Demand for **crisis and post-crisis support** remains high.
- People with lived experience of domestic and family violence identified opportunities to raise **service visibility** and improve understanding of **client journeys**.

Footnotes

- i. During 2018–19, the QPS attended 97,500 domestic and family violence-related matters compared to 89,927 in 2017–18. Source: Queensland Police Service.
- ii. The term 'up to' refers to the highest proportion of Queenslanders who identify one of six domestic and family violence behaviours as serious.
- iii. Source: Queensland Social Survey 2019
- iv. Source: Domestic and Family Violence Death Review and Advisory Board 2017–18 Annual Report
- v. Source: Queensland Social Survey 2019.

Foundational Element 3: A strong justice system response that will prioritise victim safety and hold perpetrators to account

- There is evidence of **improved victim experiences** from the Southport Specialist Domestic and Family Violence Court.
- More can be done to ensure **perpetrators** are taking responsibility for their actions.

To read the full structured review of the Second Action Plan go to csyw.qld.gov.au/resources/campaign/end-violence/structured-review-second-action-plan.pdf

Our key indicators

Data has been collected, where possible, against a set of indicators in the evaluation framework for the Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy. Some of these indicators are set out below.

Queenslanders take a zero tolerance approach to domestic and family violence	12 months to June 2019*	● Improved ● Stable
Increased percentage of Queenslanders are aware of the different types of domestic and family violence ⁱ	<p>99.3% of Queenslanders recognise trying to scare or control a partner by threatening to hurt other family members as domestic and family violence (compared to 99.2% of Queenslanders in 2018 and 99.5% of Queenslanders in 2017)</p> <p>94% of Queenslanders recognise trying to control a partner by denying them access to money as domestic and family violence (compared to 92.9% of Queenslanders in 2018 and 94.1% of Queenslanders in 2017)</p>	● ●
Increased percentage of victims ⁱⁱ who know where to access help	<p>74,504 referrals to support services in 2018–19</p> <p>21% increase on the previous year (compared to 61,685 in 2017–18 and over 53,600 in 2016–17)</p>	●
Calls for domestic and family violence support/advice/help to women's and men's lines	<p>84,221 callsⁱⁱⁱ (compared to 93,411 calls in 2017–18 and 108,542 calls in 2015–16)</p> <p>29,923 first time callers receiving support (compared to 29,459 in 2017–18 and 23,699 in 2016–17)</p>	
Increased percentage of Queenslanders believe it is important our culture respects gender equality	<p>78.8% of Queenslanders believe it is important our culture respects gender equality and doesn't encourage traditional norms and stereotypes (compared to 76.4% in 2018 and 82.3% in 2017)</p>	●
Respectful relationships and non-violent behaviour are embedded in our community	12 months to June 2019*	
Increased capacity of students to recognise and challenge gender stereotypes and roles	<p>A Department of Education/Our Watch pilot in 10 state primary schools showed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> traditionally masculine jobs and activities were less likely to be considered as only for boys traditionally feminine jobs and activities were less likely to be considered only for girls girls and boys were more flexible about which gender should do traditionally masculine and feminine jobs and activities 	
Teaching staff report increased capacity to deliver respectful relationships education (through professional learning and ongoing support) ^{iv}	Staff within pilot schools maintained a moderate level of confidence and understanding of respectful relationships education at the completion of the pilot	
Queensland community, business, religious, sporting and all government leaders are taking action and working together	12 months to June 2019*	
Number of community initiatives that support awareness and early intervention for domestic and family violence	<p>Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Month:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 grants for community events in 2018–19 – more people attended events in their community than ever before (compared to 35 grants in 2017–18 and 57 grants in 2015–16) 56 registered events in 2018–19 (compared to 75 registered events in 2017–18 and 125 registered events in 2015–16) 	
Increased percentage of participating organisations that report changes in policy and/or approach to domestic and family violence	<p>6.2% increase from 2016–17 to 2017–18 in the proportion of non-public organisations with headquarters in Queensland that reported having a formal workplace domestic and family violence policy and/or strategy</p>	●













* Data for the preceding year and first year of domestic and family violence reform (2015–16) is included when available.

i This statistic reports the lowest and highest proportion of Queenslanders who believe one of six behaviours constitute domestic and family violence.

ii Reflects the number of referral reports for at-risk individuals to support services submitted by Queensland Police Service.

iii In 2018–19, DVConnect received additional funding to provide for ICT, telephone upgrades and other business process improvements to meet increasing demands on services. More calls are being answered the first time resulting in fewer call backs.

iv Reflects data captured from the School Staff Culture survey administered to staff from 10 state primary schools participating in the Our Watch Pilot.

Queensland workplaces and workforce challenge attitudes contributing to violence and effectively support workers	12 months to June 2019*	 Improved  Stable
Workplaces engage in any domestic and family violence initiatives (i.e. employee support programs, leadership, awareness raising, fundraising, etc.)	40.4% of employed Queenslanders were in a workplace that had engaged in DFV initiatives in the last 12 months (compared to 36.4% in 2018 and 33.7% in 2017)	
Increased awareness among Queensland Government employees of domestic and family violence support policy	77% of public sector employees reported being aware of policies designed to support employees affected by domestic and family violence (compared to 74% in 2017–18 and 68% in 2016–17)	
Increased confidence among Queensland Government employees in responding appropriately to domestic and family violence	78% of public sector employees reported they were confident in their ability to respond appropriately to a colleague experiencing domestic and family violence (compared to 77% in 2017–18 and 73% in 2016–17) ⁱ	
Victims and their families are safe and supported	12 months to June 2019*	
Number of domestic and family violence counselling service users with cases closed/finalised as a result of the majority of identified needs being met	21,892 of service users in 2018–19 27,782 service users in 2017–18 20,742 service users in 2015–16** It is not appropriate to compare totals across different years.	
Number of people supported to access crisis accommodation or housing appropriate to their needs	13,771 people in 2018–19 11% increase on the previous year (12,433 people in 2017–18 and 7652 people in 2015–16)	
Number of people whose housing needs are met in a timely way	10,033 people in 2018–19 10% increase on the previous year (9153 people in 2017–18 and 7070 in 2015–16)	
Number of domestic violence counselling clients who have been provided with brokerage for safety upgrades to the homes of victims	1481 clients 24% increase on the previous year (1196 clients in 2017–18 and 602 clients in 2016–17)	
Perpetrators stop using violence and are held to account	12 months to June 2019*	
Increased number of perpetrators that have been assessed by non-government organisations as having reduced their use of domestic and family violence	2472 service users in 2018–19 3629 service users in 2017–18 1533 service users in 2015–16** It is not appropriate to compare totals across different years.	
Proportion of perpetrators who voluntarily access perpetrator programs or related services	10,188 service users in 2018–19 15,184 service users in 2017–18 5970 service users in 2015–16** It is not appropriate to compare totals across different years.	
The justice system deals effectively with domestic and family violence	12 months to June 2019*	
Reduced average time (in days) for considering a temporary protection order resulting from an application, Queensland wide	5.8 days (compared to 5.0 days in 2017–18 and 4.4 days in 2015–16)	
Increased number of victims and perpetrators receiving advice from specialist domestic and family violence duty lawyers	11,296 aggrieved persons 28% increase on the previous year (8790 aggrieved persons in 2017–18 and 2853 aggrieved persons in 2015–16) 12,756 respondents 27% increase on the previous year (10,047 respondents in 2017–18 and 4317 respondents in 2015–16)	
Increased number of intervention orders ⁱⁱ made	1048 intervention orders 1.6% decrease on the previous year (1065 orders in 2017–18 and 604 intervention orders in 2015–16)	
Increased number of perpetrators, victims and families assisted by the Community Justice Group	2680 people assisted 59% increase on the previous year (1687 people in 2017–18)	

* Data for the preceding year and first year of domestic and family violence reform (2015–16) is included when available.

** Client management systems and service reporting approaches have changed over time. Annual data is therefore a point in time reference only.

i The 2017–18 percentage reported here differs from the figure reported in the Year 3 Highlights Card because of a change in the survey base. The 2017–18 figure has been adjusted to reflect the total pool of public sector employees, excluding school based employees who do not participate in the Working for Queensland survey.

ii An order that can be made by a court to require a respondent to attend an approved behaviour change program.