



Financing of
domestic, family
and sexual violence
initiatives by the
Commonwealth
Government in
Australia

Foreword >



Preventing and responding to domestic, family and sexual violence requires a holistic approach that spans sectors such as education, health, housing and justice.

ANROWS recognises and commends the Australian Government's investment in working towards a holistic approach to women's safety, which includes the gender-responsive budgeting requirements recently implemented by the Office for Women for the 2024-25 Budget process, and the National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2022-2032 (**National Plan**).

To understand the effectiveness of such investment, we must first understand the landscape of public financing for ending domestic, family and sexual violence in Australia. That is why ANROWS is pleased to introduce this case study on the public financing of intimate partner violence initiatives in Australia developed by MinterEllison. This case study analyses Commonwealth Government budget documents between 2010-2011 and 2023-2024, including Women's Budget Statements, to examine the rate and types of investment over time. Gender budget statements are a way to identify the government's investment priorities for addressing gender inequality and can be an avenue for increased transparency. This study highlights that Women's Budget Statements allow both government and



This case study analyses **Commonwealth Government budget documents** between 2010-2011 and 2023-2024, including **Women's Budget Statements**

non-government organisations to monitor and analyse funding for different types of initiatives that are identified as aiming to address domestic, family and sexual violence.

ANROWS encourages policymakers, researchers, private and non-government organisations to read this report and consider how we can build on this picture, to understand how women's safety initiatives can be resourced in a coordinated manner. The report is particularly relevant for agencies tasked with monitoring and evaluating progress towards the objectives outlined in the National Plan. ANROWS thanks MinterEllison for laying the groundwork for more strategic and transparent national investment in the pursuit of ending violence against women.

1

Executive summary

Findings of this case study

This case study is the first attempt that we are aware of by anyone to quantify public financing in relation to domestic, family and sexual violence (**DFSV**) initiatives (excluding workplace sexual harassment initiatives) by the Commonwealth Government in Australia, and to analyse trends in such financing over time.

It does so based on a review of budget announcements in publicly available annual Commonwealth Government budget papers between 2010 to 2023.

1. Executive summary

Overall, this case study makes two significant findings.

First, the **total amount** of budget expenditure on DFSV by the Commonwealth Government has increased significantly over time, and has been firmly on the budget agenda since 2021. Allocated DFSV spending in Commonwealth Government budgets has risen from between \$0 and \$4.5 million annually between 2010 and 2014 (less than 0.001% of the annual budget) to \$644 million (almost 0.1% of the annual budget) by 2023.

Secondly, the **priorities within** new DFSV Commonwealth Government expenditure announced each year has become significantly more sophisticated over time. Early on, DFSV financing was focussed predominantly on crisis response. In recent years, financing has become multi-pronged and more closely aligned with the multiple facets of the current national DFSV policy framework in Australia (prevention, early intervention, response and recovery) with increasing focus on intersectional experiences, data collection, policy implementation, and systemic reforms.

It is likely that the trends in increased and more sophisticated DFSV financing by the Commonwealth Government in Australia over time has been influenced by factors such as increased political economy and leadership regarding DFSV, as well as accountability and monitoring by public sector bodies, non-government organisations and a renewed public interest in DFSV.

Limitations of this case study

Although this case study provides valuable insights in relation to Commonwealth Government financing of DFSV initiatives, it has significant limitations. The analysis of Commonwealth Government financing may contain inaccuracies given budget measures are often announced in multi-year packages that are not disaggregated by year, budget measures are often expressed inconsistently between different budget papers within the same year, and what is announced in budgets is not necessarily the same as what is later implemented. Further, this case study excludes consideration of State and Territory Government, philanthropic and corporate financing of DFSV, all of which are currently not sufficiently transparent to accurately track.

Recommendations

Consistently with recommendations that have been made in a global context,¹ these limitations suggest that Australia would benefit from improving its ability to measure and track DFSV investment and investment gaps, and ultimately leverage this to improve and understand the effectiveness in DFSV outcomes. Recommendations in this regard include:

- Introducing mandatory discrete budget lines to enable consistent tracking of DFSV financing at both a Commonwealth Government and State and Territory Government level.
- Developing a framework to link tracking of DFSV financing to qualitative DFSV objectives, the latter of which are currently expressed in the [Outcomes Framework 2023-2032](#) under the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032.



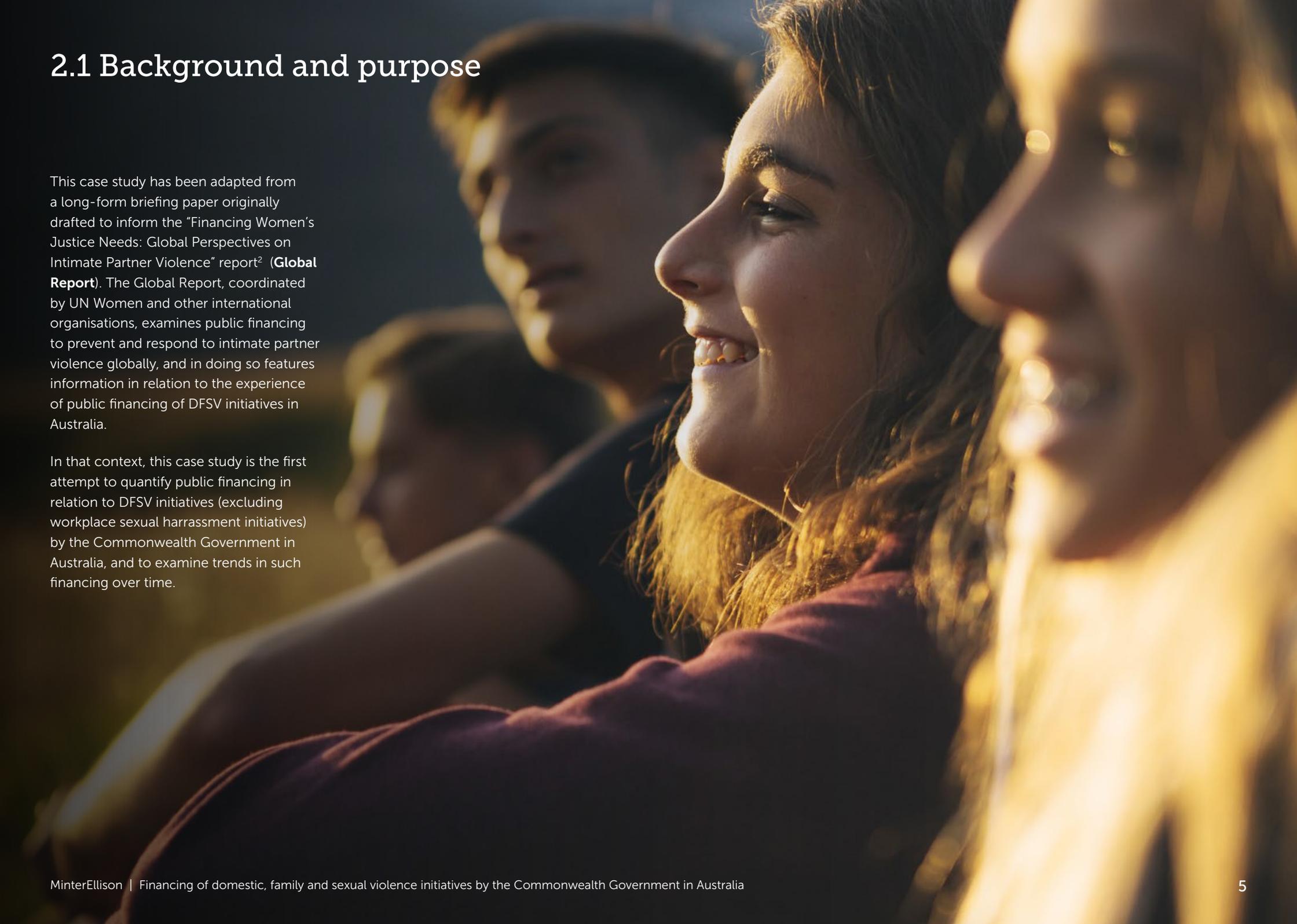


2

Introduction



2.1 Background and purpose



This case study has been adapted from a long-form briefing paper originally drafted to inform the “Financing Women’s Justice Needs: Global Perspectives on Intimate Partner Violence” report² (**Global Report**). The Global Report, coordinated by UN Women and other international organisations, examines public financing to prevent and respond to intimate partner violence globally, and in doing so features information in relation to the experience of public financing of DFSV initiatives in Australia.

In that context, this case study is the first attempt to quantify public financing in relation to DFSV initiatives (excluding workplace sexual harassment initiatives) by the Commonwealth Government in Australia, and to examine trends in such financing over time.

2.2 Terminology

This case study focusses on initiatives that address the broad continuum of DFSV, but expressly excludes consideration of initiatives focussed on workplace sexual harrasment.

The Commonwealth Government has focussed on workplace sexual harrasment through implementing the Respect@Work and related reports in its own right, which in our view requires standalone analysis.

DFSV is comprised of domestic violence, family violence and sexual violence. The [Australian Institute of Health and Welfare](#) has defined these terms as follows:

Domestic violence

is a type of family violence that occurs between current or former intimate partners (sometimes referred to as intimate partner violence).

Family violence

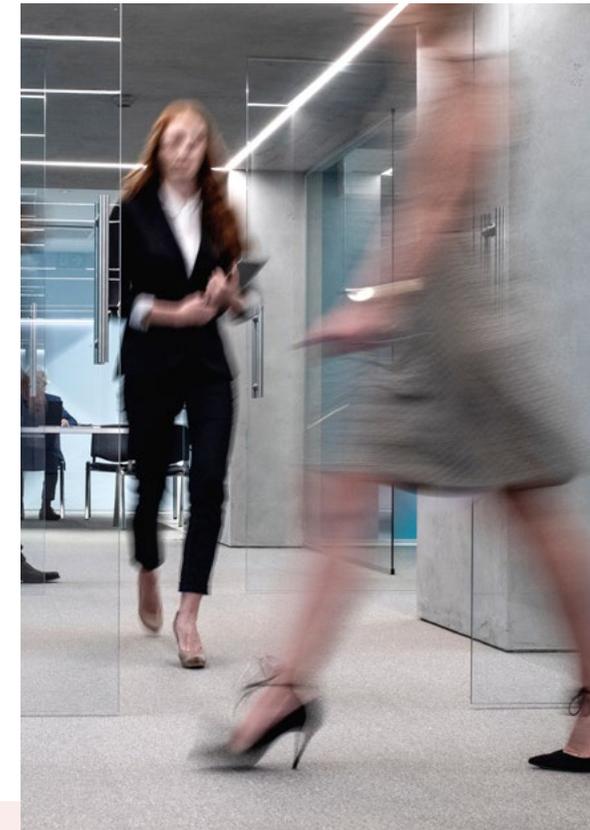
is a term used for violence that occurs within family relationships, such as between parents and children, siblings, intimate partners or kinship relationships. Family relationships can include carers, foster carers and co-residents (for example in group homes or boarding residences).

Sexual violence

can take many forms, including sexual assault, sexual threat, sexual harassment, child sexual abuse, and image-based abuse.

These definitions are generally consistent with the understanding of these terms as used in Australian discourse (although the precise definition changes depending on the context).

We adopt the above terms and definitions for the purpose of this case study, subject to the exclusion of workplace sexual harassment as noted above. However, where we refer to a particular budget measure announced by the Commonwealth Government, we adopt the terminology used by the Commonwealth Government in the relevant announcement.



2.3 Methodology

We reviewed all annual Commonwealth Government budget papers since 2010. The budget papers reviewed for each year included:

- The “**Women’s Budget Statement**”, which has typically accompanied the annual Commonwealth Government budget in each year since Australia was the first country to implement this practice in 1984 (although there was not any Women’s Budget Statement in the period of 2014-2020). The Women’s Budget Statement often summarises the key DFSV budget measures announced that year, and therefore provides a transparent way to analyse the trends in Commonwealth Government DFSV expenditure over time.
- Other **core annual budget papers** package, which generally includes a budget speech, budget measures paper, and budget strategy, outlook and overview paper, among others, with variation from year to year.

Based on our review of these documents, we extracted and collated all budget measures that were expressly announced as relating to DFSV each year, and cross-checked between budget paper documents to determine:

- Our best estimate of the **total DFSV budget expenditure** applying to each financial year since 2010-2011. Our analysis based on this is outlined in section 3.1, and the calculations that underpin our analysis can be found in [Appendix 1](#).
- Our best estimate of the allocation of priorities within new multi-year DFSV budget expenditure announced each financial year since 2010-2011. Our underpinning analysis is in outlined in section 3.2. The collation of all DFSV budget measures announced each year and an explanation of how we have categorised the priorities across those budget measures can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

However, we emphasise that this is only an estimate, given the limitations specified in 2.4 below.



2.4 Limitations

(a) Commonwealth Government financing of DFSV

While this study provides valuable insights into the trends of Commonwealth Government financing of DFSV over time, it is important to acknowledge its limitations, which include:

Multi-year budget announcements:

Often, budget measures announced in one year relate to spending across multiple years. Where this is the case, we have attempted to discern from the budget documents precisely how much spending has been allocated for each respective financial year (for example, a budget announcement might be that “\$20 million over 5 years” is being spent on a particular initiative, but it may specify that the breakdown is \$5 million over the first 3 years, and \$2.5 million for the remaining 2 financial years). Where the precise split across years has not been specified, we have assumed that the spending in each financial year is evenly split across a multi-financial year announcement (for example, a budget announcement might be that “\$20 million over 5 years is being spent” on a particular initiative, and if it does not specify

the breakdown across years, we assume that \$4 million is being spent per year). This limitation affects our estimate of **total DFSV budget expenditure** applying to each financial year, analysed in section 3.1. This limitation is also the reason that, in section 3.2, in order to analyse trends of priorities within DFSV expenditure over time, we look at total new multi-year budget measures announced in each financial year, rather than attempting to discern how each individual budget measure announced in a particular year is split precisely across various financial years.

Inconsistency across budget documents:

Often within the same year, similar budget measures are expressed in different budget papers slightly differently. For example, the “budget speech” and core “budget measures” document may specify that \$20 million is being spent on sexual violence, however the Women’s Budget Statement may state that \$14 million is being spent on sexual violence frontline response and \$6 million on sexual violence education. In this example, we can easily determine the full breakdown of initiatives and see how initiatives mentioned in one paper relate to initiatives mentioned in another paper. However, there are examples where budget

measures are grouped differently across different budget papers in the same year, in a way that makes it difficult to consolidate a complete list of relevant budget measures.

Announcements vs implementation:

Our analysis in this study is based on DFSV related budget measures which have been announced in the Commonwealth Government annual budget each year. It is possible that, in some cases, what has been announced is not consistent with the expenditure that has been actually implemented. Currently, there is no clear way to track the latter in relation to DFSV expenditure specifically.



2.4 Limitations

(b) State and Territory Government financing of DFSV

This study does not attempt to quantify and examine trends in relation to State and Territory Government financing of DFSV in Australia, given the difficulty of this exercise with varying degrees of transparency in terms of breakdown of DFSV measures within State and Territory Government budget documents.

The difficulty of analysing a full picture of public financing in relation to DFSV by State and Territory Governments is significant, as they have significant responsibilities in dealing with DFSV. For example, State and Territory governments are responsible for administering key legal frameworks relevant to DFSV including:

- State and Territory courts, which deal with civil protection orders law and criminal law.
- State and Territory police services, which deal with frontline DFSV response.
- Victims of violence compensation schemes.

Therefore, an analysis of Commonwealth Government financing of DFSV initiatives is likely to omit significant levels of State and Territory funding targeted at these areas.

(c) Philanthropic and corporate financing of DFSV

This study does not attempt to quantify and examine trends in relation to philanthropic and corporate financing of DFSV initiatives in Australia. We are not currently aware of publicly available information that would allow this analysis to be undertaken easily.



2.5 The DFSV landscape in Australia

(a) Prevalence

The prevalence of DFSV in Australia is well-documented elsewhere.³ It is sufficient to say here that experiences of DFSV remains prevalent in Australia, particularly for women – for example 27% of women over 18 have, since they were 15, experienced violence by an intimate partner or family member, and 22% of women aged 18 or over have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15.⁴

Further, women in intersectional communities in Australia, like First Nations women, women with disabilities, culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) women and LGBTIQ+ women, are more likely experience DFSV.⁵

(b) The policy framework

Particularly in recent years, public financing of DFSV initiatives in Australia has been linked to the overarching national DFSV policy framework.

The current overarching national policy framework in relation to DFSV in Australia is the [National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2022-2032 \(2022-2032 National Plan\)](#), developed by the Commonwealth government in

consultation with State and Territory governments, DFSV experts, victim-survivors and the community. It is designed to achieve the ultimate goal of “ending violence against women and children in one generation”, and drive action beyond short-term political cycles.⁶

The 2022-2032 National Plan will be implemented through two five year “Action Plans” the first of which was released in 2023, with an impact evaluation scheduled for 2026 to inform the development of the second Action Plan and an [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan](#) (which has been released in 2023). The 2022-2032 National Plan is also accompanied by an [Outcomes Framework 2023-2032](#) which aims to link activities with qualitative indicators to track progress towards DFSV objectives.

The 2022-2032 National Plan sets out four categories of action to address violence:

Prevention:

Prevention means stopping violence against women from occurring in the first place by addressing its underlying drivers.⁷

Early intervention:

Also known as ‘secondary prevention’, this action aims to support identified individuals who are at high risk of experiencing or perpetrating violence and prevent it from escalating or reoccurring.⁸

Response:

Response means providing services and supports to address existing violence and support victim-survivors experiencing violence, such as crisis support, financial assistance and police intervention, and a trauma-informed justice system. Its aim is to prevent the reoccurrence of violence by holding perpetrators of violence accountable and supporting victim-survivors.⁹

Recovery and healing:

Recovery is an ongoing process that looks like trying to reduce the risk of re-traumatisation, and supporting victim-survivors to be safe and healthy to be able to recover from trauma and the physical, mental, emotional, and economic impacts of violence. Recovery also relates to the rebuilding of a victim-survivor’s life, their ability to return to the workplace and community, and obtaining financial independence and economic security.¹⁰

Relevantly to the change in Commonwealth Government financing of DFSV initiatives over time, it should be noted that the 2022-2032 National Plan differs to its predecessor, the National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children 2010-2022 (2010-2022 National Plan), in terms of:

- The larger emphasis on intersectionality, acknowledging the various inequalities that face those who identify across multiple minority groups.¹¹
- The evidence base collected by national organisations during the first plan.¹²
- Recognising the unique drivers of DFSV for First Nations women, in committing to the development of an [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children](#) (released in 2023) and a standalone First Nations National Plan (expected to be released by June 2025).¹³

State and Territory governments also have their own policy frameworks related to DFSV, however these are not expressly considered in Commonwealth Government budget DFSV initiatives.¹⁴

The background of the slide is a collage of financial data visualizations. It includes candlestick charts with red and green bars, line graphs with various colored lines (blue, green, yellow, red), and bar charts. The overall aesthetic is digital and professional, with a dark blue and black color palette accented by vibrant colors.

3

Commonwealth Government DFSV budget announcements

3.1 Trends in total DFSV expenditure

In this sub-section, we analyse trends in the total DFSV Commonwealth Government budget expenditure applying to each financial year since 2010-2011. The calculations underlying this analysis can be found in [Appendix 1](#).

Our analysis shows that annual Commonwealth Government budget allocations to address DFSV have been consistently increasing since 2014.

The table below summarises annual DFSV expenditure relative to the total budget expenditure allocated and GDP for the corresponding financial year.

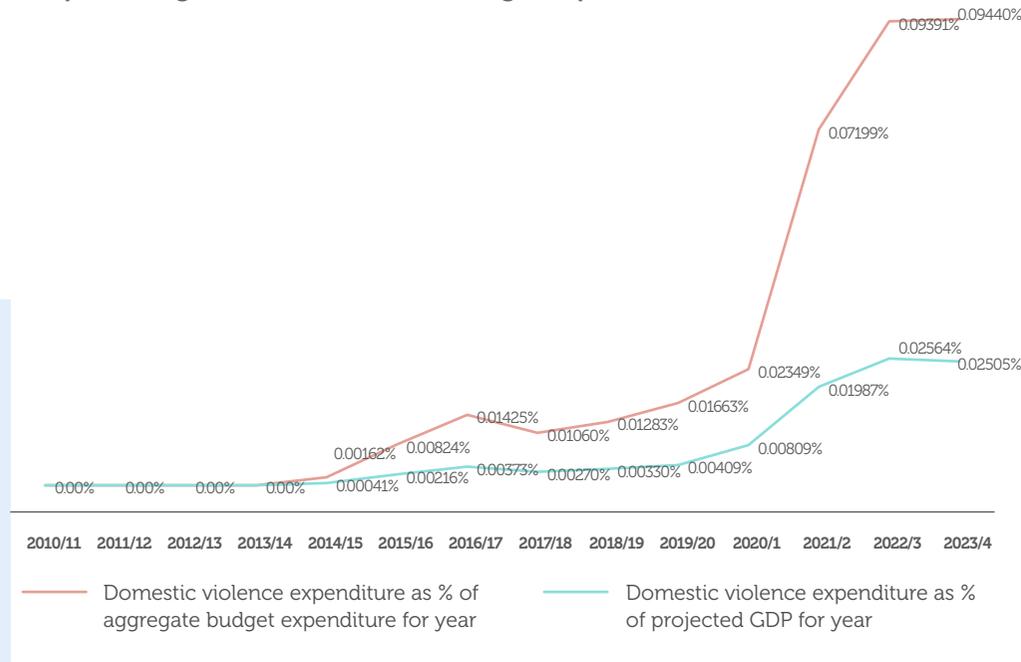
Table 1: DFSV expenditure in Commonwealth Government budgets applying each financial year, as a percentage of GDP and overall budget expenditure¹⁵

Year	DFSV budget expenditure	DFSV expenditure for year / aggregate budget expenditure (%)	DFSV expenditure for year / GDP for year (%)
2010/11	\$1.8 million	Virtually 0%	Virtually 0%
2011/12	\$0 million	Virtually 0%	Virtually 0%
2012/13	\$4.5 million	Virtually 0%	Virtually 0%
2013/14	\$2.04 million	Virtually 0%	Virtually 0%
2014/15	\$2.4 million	Virtually 0%	Virtually 0%
2015/16	\$35.8 million	0.008%	0.002%
2016/17	\$64.2 million	0.014%	0.003%
2017/18	\$49.2 million	0.010%	0.003%
2018/19	\$62.7 million	0.013%	0.003%
2019/20	\$82.025 million	0.016%	0.004%
2020/21	\$157.48 million	0.023%	0.008%
2021/22	\$424.25 million	0.071%	0.020%
2022/23	\$590.2 million	0.093%	0.026%
2023/24	\$643.9 million	0.094%	0.025%



3.1 Trends in total DFSV expenditure

Figure 1: DFSV expenditure in Commonwealth Government budgets since 2010, as a percentage of GDP and overall budget expenditure



From 2010 to 2014, DFSV expenditure as a proportion of overall budget expenditure and GDP was negligible. The only mention of DFSV in the budget papers for those years is:

- One specific initiative in each of 2010-2011,¹⁶ 2011-2012¹⁷ and 2012-2013 budget years.

- Limited funding to set up a Prevent Violence against Women and their Children and National Centre of Excellence focussed on reducing domestic, family and sexual violence announced in 2013-2014.¹⁸

Measures to directly or indirectly address DFSV may have been funded through budget allocation for various government departments or initiatives not publicly expressly as relating to DFSV. However, DFSV was clearly not a specific or explicit focus.

Explicit focus on DFSV expenditure in Commonwealth Government annual budgets first began in 2015.

- In the **2015-2016** budget, there was no mention of DFSV. However, a subsequent policy announcement included a new “Women’s Safety Package” to take action against domestic and family violence, allocating \$101.2 million over four years.¹⁹
- In the **2016-2017** budget, a new package of \$100 million over three years was announced for new Commonwealth initiatives to break the cycle of violence against women. Further detail was not provided, other than that “The Commonwealth initiatives will draw on

the recommendations of the Third Action Plan 2016-19 ... under the National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children 2010-2022, and build on existing Commonwealth initiatives under previous action plans”. This appears to be the first Commonwealth Government budget that made an express budget allocation to implement national policies to address DFSV in Australia.

- In the **2017-2018** budget, DFSV was not expressly mentioned.
- In the **2018-2019** budget, only two discrete new initiatives related to DFSV were announced, amounting to \$14.1 million. The national policy context was not expressly referenced.



3.1 Trends in total DFSV expenditure

It appears that the tide began to shift in relation to DFSV expenditure in 2019. In the **2019-2020** budget, the Commonwealth Government announced a \$328 million package over four years towards the fourth action plan under the 2010-2022 National Plan.

The **2020-2021** budget little mentioned DFSV, notwithstanding its increased prevalence during the COVID-19 pandemic. A separate Women's Budget Statement was not issued for 2020-2021. The broader budget measures document did not mention the 2010-2022 National Plan. DFSV related initiatives were mentioned in two discrete items:

- "COVID-19 Response Package – additional funding for domestic and family violence support" to provide "funding over four years from 2020-21 to deliver Australia's sexual assault, domestic and family violence counselling service provided through 1800RESPECT, to provide COVID-specific advertising over the Christmas period, and to meet increased demand". However, no dollar amount was published, with the explanation that "The market will be approached to provide high quality services on behalf of the Australian government".²⁰
- \$1.8 million over four years to allow the Federal Circuit Court to implement the National Domestic Violence Order scheme.²¹

The 2020-2021 budget was criticised by commentators for its lack of focus on women. It is possible that other line items, for example legal assistance services, may have covered some DFSV support, but DFSV was not a focus in the overall budget. However, multi-year allocations to DFSV announced in previous years meant that the budget and GDP share of DFSV budget expenditure still rose slightly in the 2020-2021 financial year relative to the 2019-2020 financial year.

The biggest increase in spending can be seen from the 2020-2021 to the 2021-2022 budget, whereby DFSV expenditure as a proportion of overall budget expenditure and GDP more than tripled. This coincided with the reintroduction of the Women's Budget Statement. The Commonwealth Government that year announced a new \$1.1 billion package for women's safety, which was expressly linked to implementing the 2010-2022 National Plan and the transition to the 2022-2032 National Plan. The budget papers went into detail regarding the national policy context.

Combatting DFSV and resources to implement the national policy framework have been a consistent focus of the most recent two annual Commonwealth Government budgets.

The March **2022-2023** Commonwealth Government budget committed an additional \$1.3 billion multi year package for women's safety, to drive change under the 2022-2032 National Plan.

The October **2022-2023** Commonwealth Government budget committed a "record investment" expressly coined in terms of supporting the 2022-2032 National Plan.²²

The May **2023-2024** Commonwealth Government budget allocated a further \$589.3 million in women's safety (in addition to the 1.7 billion investment in the October 2022-2023 budget) to implement the 2022-2032 National Plan.

The trends evident in Table 1 and Figure 1 and detailed at the beginning of this section suggest that, since 2021, Commonwealth Government financing of DFSV has been firmly on the budget agenda, regardless of the government. There appears to have been strong bipartisan support for Commonwealth Government financing of DFSV initiatives since 2021.



3.2 Trends in priorities within DFSV expenditure

In this section, we analyse trends of priorities within DFSV expenditure by examining the composition of all new multi-year DFSV budget initiatives announced in each annual Commonwealth Government budget since 2015.

Given the very low levels of DFSV expenditure in Commonwealth Government budgets prior to 2015, this paper does not examine the priorities within DFSV expenditure for those years.



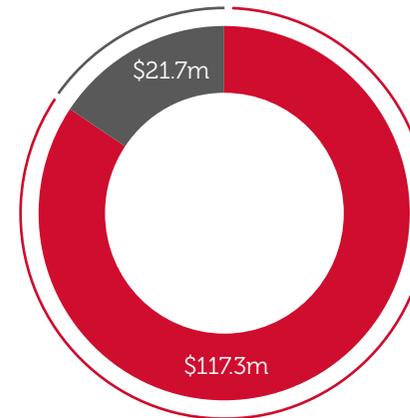
Our consolidation of all multi-year budget measures announced each year can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

(a) Shifting priorities generally

The initiatives announced in the **2015-2016** budget can be broadly categorised in terms of prevention or response measures, with the majority clearly going towards response measures, for example:²³

- \$59.7 million for practical actions to keep women safe, including trialling the use of technology, such as GPS trackers for perpetrators, expanding Safe at Home programmes and increasing support for national telephone and counselling services.
- \$36.5 million for initiatives to improve support and services for women, including increased training for frontline staff and trials of integrated service models.

Figure 2: Summary of priorities within new DFSV expenditure announced in 2015-2016 budget



■ Prevention ■ Response

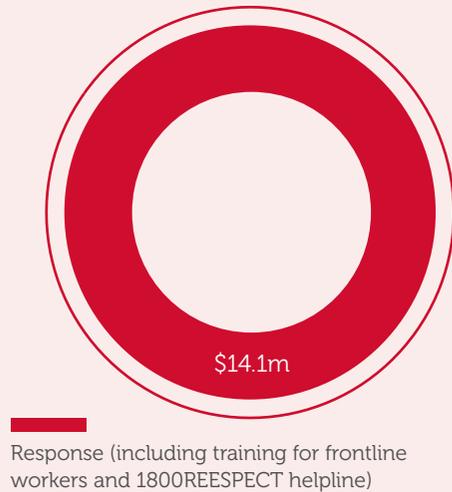
The **2016-2017** budget does not detail the specific initiatives within the DFSV funding package,²⁴ while the 2017-2018 budget did not announce any new DFSV initiatives.²⁵

The **2018-2019** budget announced two new DFSV initiatives, both of which related to frontline response, including domestic violence training for frontline workers and enhancing the capacity of Australia's most prominent DFSV helpline, 1800RESPECT.²⁶



3.2 Trends in priorities within DFSV expenditure

Figure 3: Summary of priorities within new DFSV expenditure announced in 2018-2019 budget



Of new initiatives announced in the **2019-2020** budget, the majority of funding was allocated to response measures.²⁷ These included:

- \$64.0 million for the national DFSV helpline, 1800RESPECT, to meet forecast increases in demand, to update its online services and to increase accessibility for vulnerable cohorts;
- \$75.4 million to provide emergency accommodation for women and children

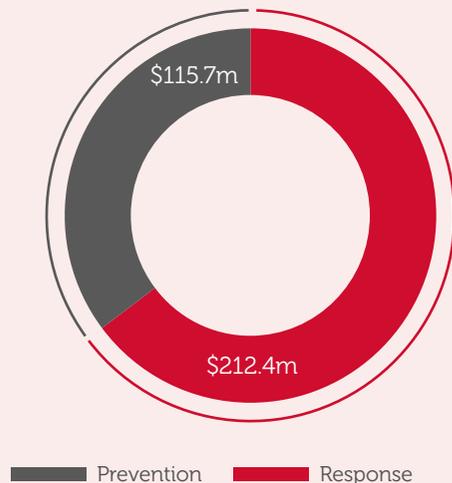
escaping domestic and family violence and to continue the Keeping Women Safe in their Homes program, which funds non-government service providers to assist women who have experienced domestic violence to remain in their home by providing risk assessments, safety planning, home security audits and upgrades (including surveillance cameras), and case management.

- \$7.5 million to Expand the Recognise, Respond, Refer pilot program, which

includes referral pathways for people at risk of domestic and family violence and the delivery of training to general practice staff to recognise the signs of domestic and family violence

- \$2.1 million to provide national training for the primary care workforce to improve the family violence response capabilities of medical staff.
- \$13.4 million for range of domestic and family violence support services to assist vulnerable women.

Figure 4: Summary of priorities within new DFSV expenditure announced in 2019-2020 budget



Two new funded initiatives were announced in the **2020-2021** budget, both of which relate broadly to frontline response.²⁸ These included:

- \$150 million for a COVID-19 response package to provide additional funding for states and territories to invest in specialist services like crisis accommodation, increased funding for the national domestic violence helpline and other unspecified "national responses".
- \$1.8 million related legal matters (further detail about the latter is outlined in 3.2(b) below).



3.2 Trends in priorities within DFSV expenditure

Figure 5: Summary of priorities within new DFSV expenditure announced in 2020-2021 budget



Response (including COVID social services, and expediting legal matters)

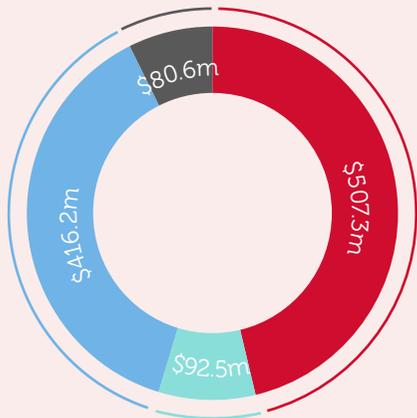
The **2021-2022 budget**²⁹ announced many new initiatives and appears to be the first budget that began a more multi-pronged approach to combat DFSV. The budget papers for this year categorises the relevant priorities as:

- Directly supporting women and children who have been subjected to domestic violence³⁰ (which we have characterised as 'response' in the graph below).

- Prevention.³¹
- Further support to assist engagement with the legal system, access to children's contact services and support legal system reforms.³²
- Improving data collection and further enhance research capability to better support policy development.³³

The Women's Budget Statement for the 2021-2022 budget also includes an express sub-heading in relation to targeted services for women from diverse backgrounds (this is further analysed in sub-section 3.2(c) below).³⁴

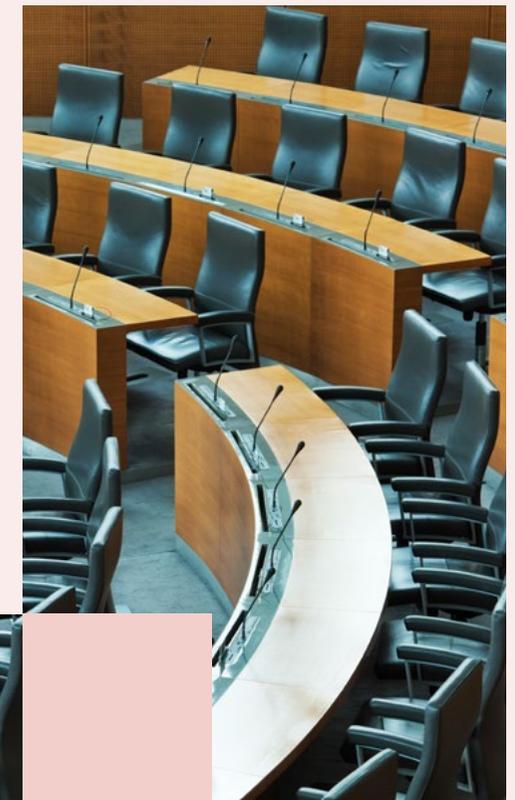
Figure 6: Summary of priorities within new DFSV expenditure announced in 2021-2022 budget



■ Response ■ Prevention
■ Legal assistance and reforms
■ Data collection

While the **March 2022-2023** budget was handed down prior to the release of the 2022-2032 National Plan, the pillars match the 2010-2022 National Plan. The Women's Budget Statement also introduced additional priority categories for DFSV related to overseeing policy implementation,³⁵ building a further evidence base,³⁶ and supporting women with diverse lived experiences experiencing violence. Expenditure for items related

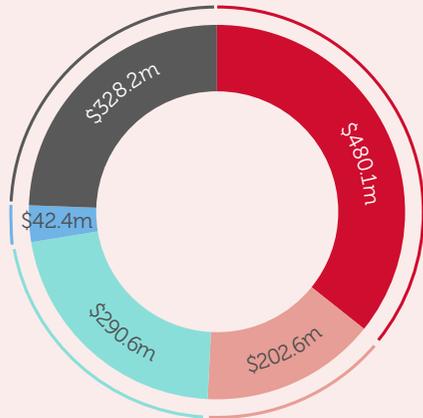
to policy implementation and building a further evidence base has been included as a separate category for the purposes of the figure below. Expenditure on items related to women with diverse lived experiences has been included within the prevention, early intervention and prevention and response categories.



3.2 Trends in priorities within DFSV expenditure



Figure 7: Summary of priorities within new DFSV expenditure announced in 2022-2023 budget



The **October 2022-2023** and **May 2023-2024** budgets,³⁷ released after a change in government, continue a multipronged approach. The May 2023-2024 Women’s Budget Statement, which incorporates the October 2022-2023 budget, adds two priorities, being intersectional experiences and sexual violence, which are incorporated as part of “response” and “strengthening the workforce and improving access to supports and services” in Figure 9.

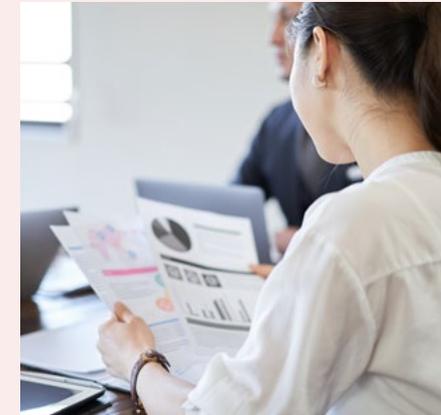
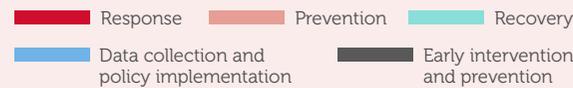
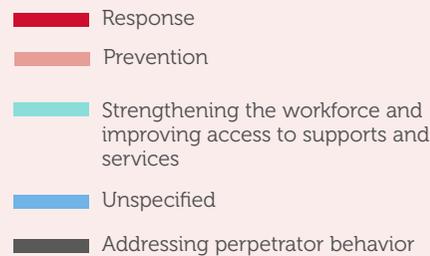
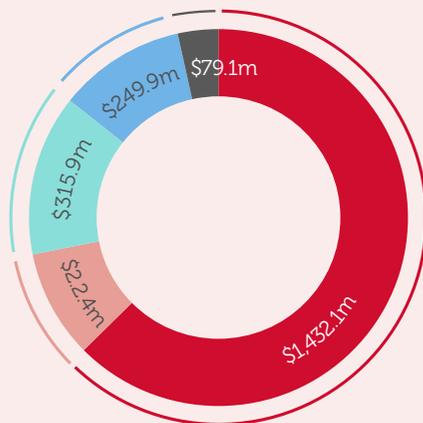


Figure 8: Summary of priorities within new DFSV expenditure announced in 2023-2024 budget (incorporating DFV expenditure announced in October 2022-2023 budget)



It is clear that overall, since 2021, priorities in DFSV expenditure have broadened, including:³⁸

- A focus on addressing perpetrator behaviour, within “early intervention” in the March 2022-2023 budget and in its own right in the 2023-2024 budget – including counselling for perpetrators of domestic violence and development of a perpetrator referral database of services.
- Initiatives to improve data collection and policy development, including:

- Funding to establish the National Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission to monitor and oversee the implementation of the next National Plan.
- Increased funding for Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety Limited (**ANROWS**), an independent organisation established by the 2010-2022 National Plan, to continue its role in providing national leadership on data and evidence related to violence against women and children.

3.2 Trends in priorities within DFSV expenditure

- Specific funding to establish consultation mechanisms with victim-survivors to ensure their experiences inform implementation of the 2022-2032 National Plan.
- A specific focus on strengthening capacity and skills, which includes:
 - Increased funding to support Lifeline Australia to continue delivering DV-alert, a nationally accredited training program designed to help health, allied health and community frontline workers better understand and identify domestic and family violence and improve their referral and support skills.
 - New funding for education and training on DFSV for community frontline workers, health professionals and the justice sector, including accredited training to support frontline workers engaging with victim-survivors and capacity-building training for judiciary and legal practitioners.
- The 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 budgets saw significantly increased funding for trauma-informed recovery services for women facing domestic violence, including:
 - \$67.2 million to pilot a model of trauma-informed recovery care through 6 Primary Health Networks to improve coordination and access to services.
 - \$25.0 million will support the Illawarra Women's Health Centre to establish a women's trauma recovery centre.
 - \$48.7 million investment to expand the Family and Domestic Violence Primary Health Network Pilot will assist primary care providers with early identification and intervention of family, domestic and sexual violence and ensure coordinated referrals to support services.
- Within the response and prevention priorities, there has been an increasing focus on addressing cyber violence, including:
 - \$5.0 million over five years to extend the National Online Safety Awareness Campaign.
 - \$26.6 million to support the eSafety Commissioner to address online abuse including establishing a team of experts to support victim-survivors of tech-facilitated abuse and expanding the Online Safety Community Grants program for community groups, sporting groups and faith communities.
 - Other initiatives which expressly incorporate addressing technology facilitated abuse as a recognised form of abuse alongside other forms of domestic violence.



3.2 Trends in priorities within DFSV expenditure

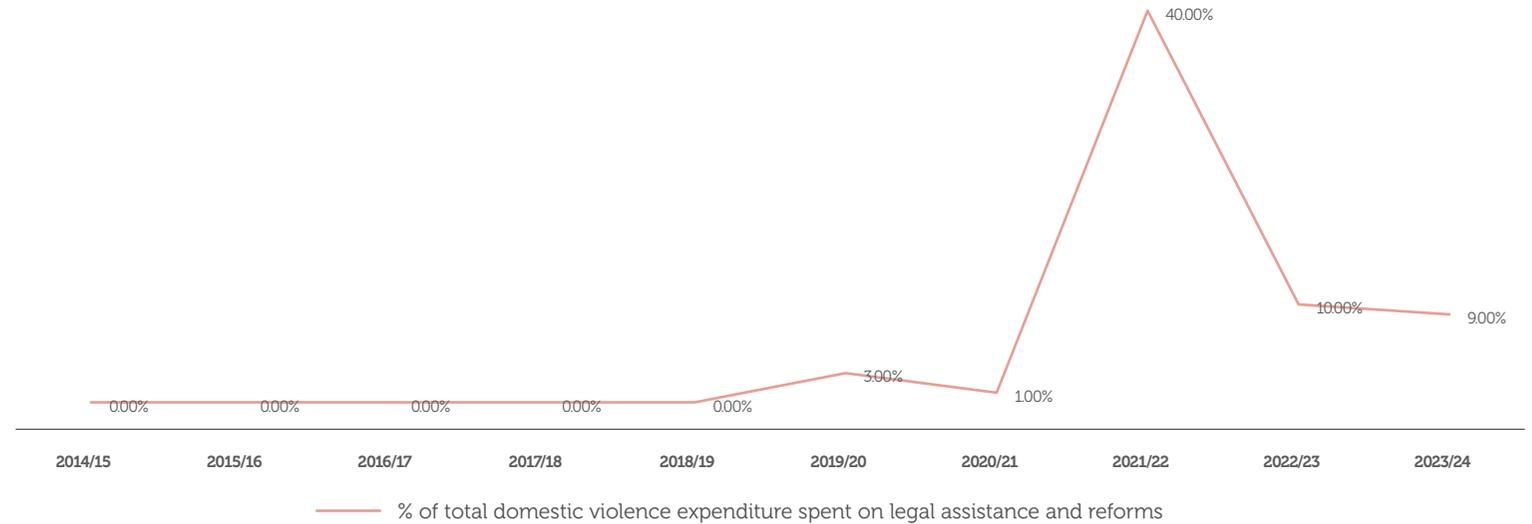
(b) Legal assistance and reforms – increase in prioritisation

Financing for legal assistance or legal reforms constituted a major share of new multi-year DFSV initiatives announced in the 2021-2022 budget, with \$129.0 million over four years for women’s legal centres under the National Legal Assistance Partnership. This was the first budget year that the importance of specialised women’s legal services as a component of addressing DFSV was expressly recognised in a Commonwealth Government budget announcement.³⁹

Recent major initiatives on legal assistance include:⁴⁰

- In the 2021-2022 budget, \$26.0 million over four years towards a First Nations specialised legal assistance program.
- In all budgets since May 2021, increased funding for the family courts to provide better case management for women experiencing domestic and family violence, including funding the [Lighthouse Project](#).

Figure 9: Expenditure announced in budgets expressly related to DFSV legal assistance and legal reforms



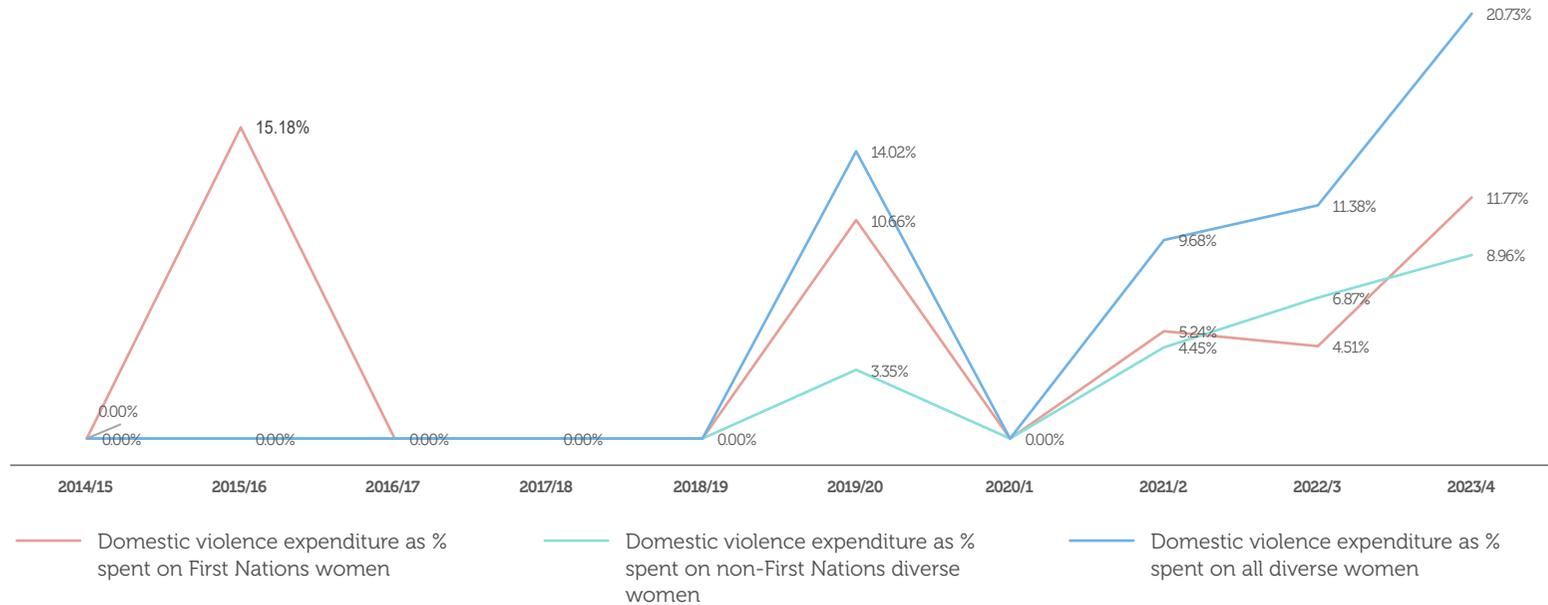
- Increased funding for legal assistance in family law matters including to avoid cross-examination by perpetrators of women who have experienced sexual assault and in relation to property disputes and mediations following separation.
- Initiatives to strengthen criminal justice frameworks and responses to DFSV, including scoping a witness intermediary scheme to support vulnerable witnesses to give evidence, a scoping study on alternative reporting mechanisms for sexual assault, a national review of family and domestic violence order frameworks, and improving consent laws and justice responses to sexual violence.
- In the 2021-2022 budget, \$29.0 million over four years from 2021-2022 (and \$8.5 million per year ongoing) to improve information sharing between the family law and the family violence and child protection systems, to achieve the best possible outcomes for children and families interacting with the family law system, including managing risk to family safety.
- In the 2022-2023 budget, \$4.1 million over five years to deliver national training for law enforcement to effectively identify and better support victim-survivors of all forms of DFSV. Training will seek to uplift policing responses across five dedicated streams including coercive control, sexual assault, technology facilitated abuse, child safety, and targeting attitudes and behaviours towards DFSV.

3.2 Trends in priorities within DFSV expenditure

Alongside increased spending on legal assistance, there has also been increased Commonwealth Government financing in relation to family law reforms, including innovations to better protect women facing DFSV. These reforms include:⁴¹

- Repealing the presumption of equal shared parental responsibility for children, which has historically led to misconceptions of a parent’s entitlement to equal time, rather than an assessment of what serves the child’s best interests, which can in turn lead women to agree to unsafe and unfair arrangements, or encourage parties to prolong litigation based on the incorrect expectation of equal time.
- The introduction of a ‘harmful proceedings orders’ which prevent a vexatious litigant from filing and serving new applications without first obtaining leave from the court, recognising that family law proceedings are often used as a tool for perpetrators to continue domestic and family violence.

Figure 10: Expenditure announced in budgets expressly related to intersectional experiences of DFSV



(c) Targeting intersectional DFSV

Budget allocation to specifically address the impact of DFSV on intersectional communities has increased. The Commonwealth Government budget papers themselves do not define intersectional communities, but we consider any measures to be relevant to intersectional communities if they are expressed in the relevant budget papers as

relating to First Nations women, women with disabilities, CALD women, LGBTQIA+ women, women living in rural, regional and remote areas, or otherwise referencing “diverse” women.

Figure 11 shows total allocations for new multi-year DFSV initiatives targeted at First Nations or other diverse communities as a share all new multi-year DFSV initiatives announced that year.

In some years, the share may be over-stated as we include initiatives stated as “including” an intersectional focus, and it is not possible from publicly available budget papers to specify the actual proportion dedicated to the intersectional aspect. This explains, for example, why the 2022-2023 year shows a higher proportion of expenditure being spent on non-First Nations diverse women than on First Nations women.

3.2 Trends in priorities within DFSV expenditure

The first time that a First Nations budget measure was expressly introduced was in the 2015-2016 budget, which allocated \$21.1 million for “Indigenous specific activities”, however the budget papers did not provide much further detail.⁴² There was then no First Nations specific initiatives again until the 2019 2020 budget, which provided one related item described as “\$35 million to address the specific needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people affected by violence, including providing greater support for Indigenous women and children in remote areas and supporting practical intervention programs to work with Indigenous young people and adults at risk of experiencing or committing family violence”.⁴³

The 2021-2022 budget was the first that included “targeted services for women from diverse backgrounds”, including a subheading of “supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children” a specific sub-heading in a budget paper.⁴⁴ The May 2022-2023 budget also included “Supporting women experiencing violence and their diverse lived experiences” as its own sub-heading.⁴⁵ These budgets financed the following initiatives:⁴⁶

- \$26.0 million over four years to better support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children who have experienced or are experiencing family violence.
- \$31.6 million over five years from 2021-2022 for a dedicated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander survey on safety and violence.
- \$27.8 million over five years to extend Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family safety service providers.
- \$30.0 million from 2022-2023 to support the implementation of strategies to prevent and protect children from violence, abuse and neglect, including improved supports for those providing care, with a focus on supporting at risk Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people.
- \$10.7 million to improve frontline services in the Northern Territory to help address increased demand for services during COVID-19 and work towards Closing the Gap commitments.



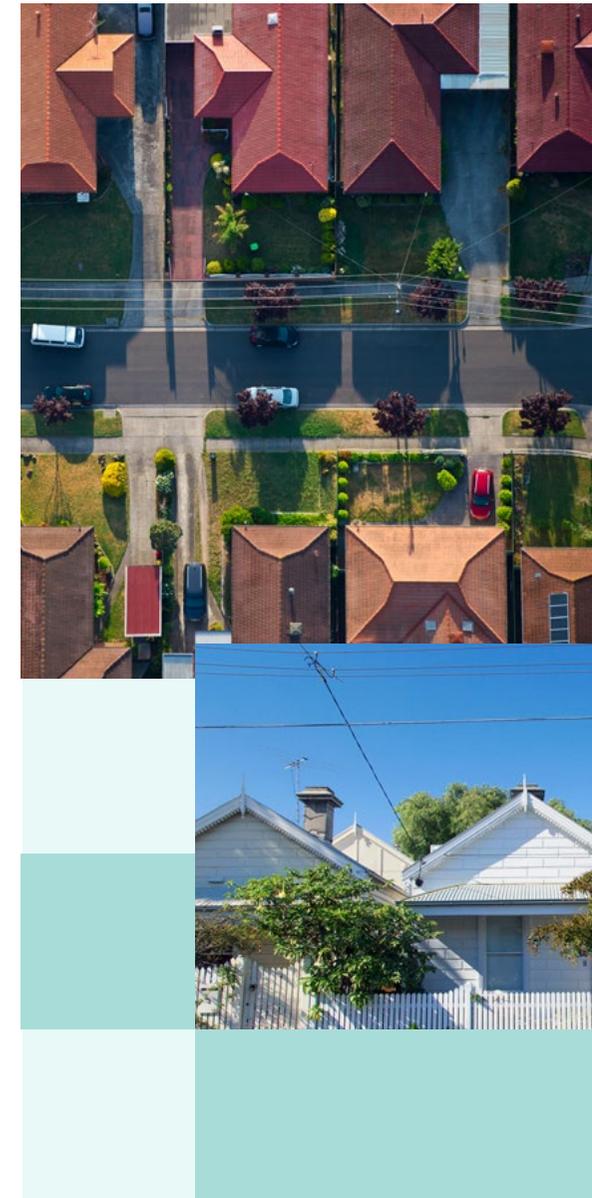
3.2 Trends in priorities within DFSV expenditure

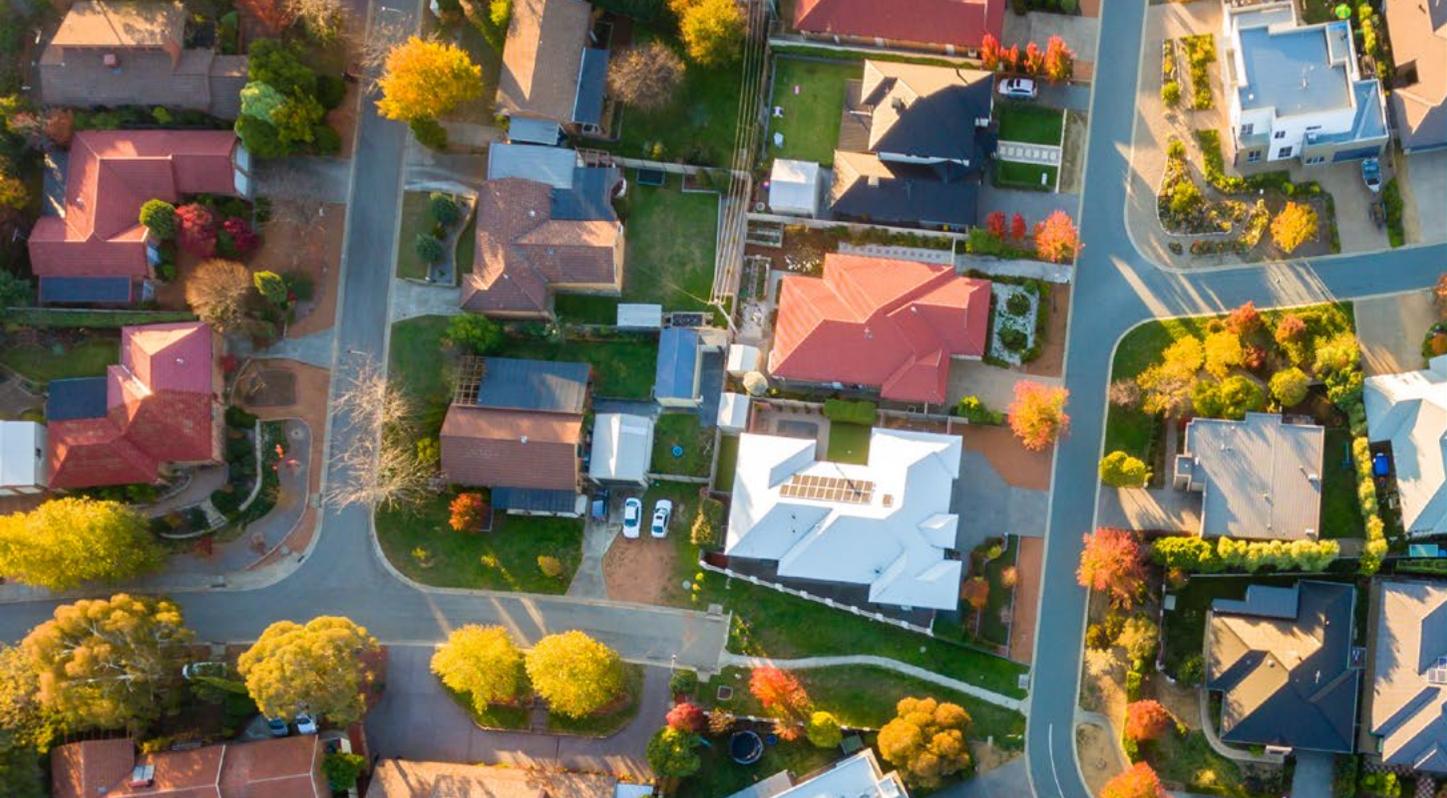
Further prioritisation of First Nations budget initiatives was clear in the most recent 2023-2024 budget, which included “Women’s Safety – First Nations” as its own budget measure in the key budget paper (that is, not only the Women’s Budget Statement unlike in 2021 and 2022). This budget provided for:⁴⁷

- \$194.0 million over 5 years from 2022–2023 (and \$4.0 million in 2027–28) to support the Dedicated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan under the 2022-2032 National Plan; and
- \$68.6 million over two years from 2023–2024 to support Family Violence Prevention Legal Services Providers to deliver legal and non-legal support for First Nations victim-survivors of family, domestic and sexual violence, and to undertake an initial review to inform the development of a national standard for government data on lost, missing, or murdered First Nations women and children.

There were no initiatives addressing the needs of intersectional communities beyond First Nations communities prior to 2021. The Women’s Budget Statements for the 2021-2022, 2022-2022 and 2023-2024 budgets recognise broader intersectional communities, including:

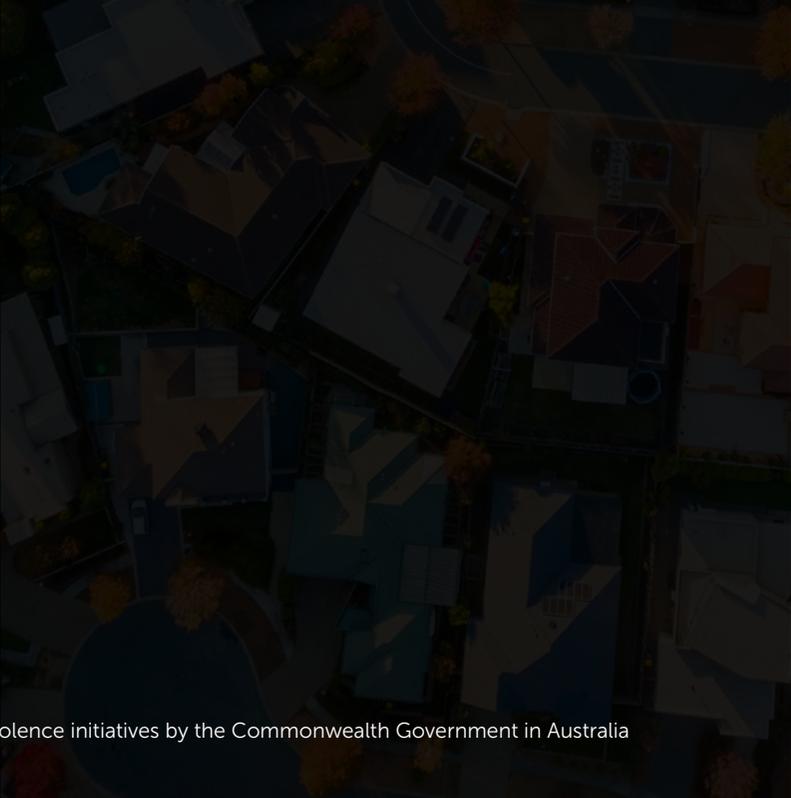
- In the May 2021-2022 budget:⁴⁸
 - \$29.3 million over three years from 2021-2022 to support refugee women and other migrant women’s safety and economic inclusion.
 - Includes \$9.3 million over three years to develop resources to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls with disability, in response to the Disability Royal Commission.⁴⁹
- In the March 2022-2023 budget:⁵⁰
 - \$104.4 million from 2022-2023 to continue and expand the role of the national prevention organisation, Our Watch, to improve its reach in diverse communities including the LGBTIQ+ community, the disability community and those with culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.
 - \$9.0 million in 2022-2023 to continue a range of community-based prevention activities, including Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) integrated referral programs, support pathways for women with disability experiencing violence, and supporting men as new parents.
 - \$8.0 million over five years for the Support for Trafficked People Program.
- In the May 2023-2024 budget (combined with the October 2022-2023 budget):⁵¹
 - \$10 million to expand the family violence provisions within the Migration Regulations 1994 (Cth) to most permanent visa subclasses. These provisions aim to ensure that visa applicants, including secondary applicants for permanent visa subclasses, offshore temporary Partner visa applicants, and Prospective Marriage visa holders, do not feel compelled to remain in a violent relationship to be granted a permanent visa.
 - \$169.4 million over 4 years to fund 500 frontline service and community workers to support women and children experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence, with support targeted to women and children in rural, regional and remote areas; First Nations people; the culturally and linguistically diverse community; women with disability; and the LGBTIQ+ community.





4

Factors influencing public financing of DFSV initiatives in Australia



4.1 Political economy and leadership

Currently, at a Commonwealth Government level, there is a Minister for Women who is responsible for matters relating to women's safety. That same Minister is also the Minister for Finance.

All States and Territories also have specific ministerial portfolios targeted at preventing and responding to DFSV or some combination of it,⁵² which has allowed the issue to be prioritised politically and in terms of budgeting in recent years.

In 2017, the then Council of Attorneys-General (comprised of Attorneys-General from all States and Territories) formed what is now called the Standing Council of Attorneys-General Family Violence Working Group. The working group is developing measures to improve the interaction between the family law, child protection and family violence systems across States and Territories as well as Commonwealth systems. The working group is progressing work on a range of issues including information sharing and improving family violence competency. For example, it has successfully developed guiding principles

for protecting vulnerable witnesses in family violence and family law proceedings, for use in all jurisdictions.⁵³

In 2022, the Commonwealth Government hosted its first face-to-face meeting of Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers to engage on key policy priorities for women with a particular focus on gender equality, women's economic security and women's safety.⁵⁴



4.2 Accountability mechanisms



(a) Monitoring by bodies overseen by government

There are bodies overseen by the Commonwealth Government which contribute to external accountability in relation to financing of DFSV initiatives.

Most relevantly, the **Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission** is a relatively new executive agency established in November 2022 within the Commonwealth Government Department of Social Services. It is intended to act as an “independent, accountable and transparent” body that, amongst other things, is tasked with promoting consistent monitoring and evaluation frameworks by all governments for the 2022-2032 National Plan⁵⁵ and providing regular reports to Commonwealth Parliament in relation to progress of the 2022-2032 National Plan.⁵⁶ Its first report

to Parliament is expected to be tabled later this year. Given how recently it has been introduced, the impact and effectiveness of the Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission is yet to be seen.

In 2019, prior to both the introduction of the Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission and the release 2022-2032 National Plan, the Australian National Audit Office, which is a government entity that provides audit and assurance services to Commonwealth Government entities, released an audit report into “Coordination and Targeting of Domestic Violence Funding and Actions”. This report noted that:

- The effectiveness of the implementation of the 2010-2022 National Plan was reduced by lack of attention to implementation planning and performance measurement.

- Performance monitoring, evaluation and reporting was not sufficient to provide assurance that governments are on track to achieve the National Plan’s overarching target and outcomes.
- The Commonwealth Government needed to improve public transparency.

The Australian National Audit Office has not yet been tasked with an equivalent audit following the release of the 2022-2032 National Plan or the introduction of the Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission.



4.2 Accountability mechanisms

The **Women's Economic Equality Taskforce** was established in September 2022, following an election commitment to prioritise advice to government on the many issues facing women in the Australian economy. It provides independent advice to the Minister for Women focussed on advancing women's economic equality and gender equality.⁵⁷ In October 2023, the Women's Economic and Equality Taskforce released a 10-year-plan to enable the full capacity and contribution of women to the Australian economy 2023–2033,⁵⁸ which recognised the link between women's financial insecurity and violence against women. This relevantly recommended that the Commonwealth Government embed gender equity into its decision making, budgeting and policy design, implementation and evaluation mechanisms, work collaboratively with other gender equality advisory bodies (including in DFSV prevention), and provide independent advice to the government on policy priorities.

The **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Council on family, domestic and sexual violence** was tasked to develop the [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan](#), released in 2023. It is unclear whether the Council will also have a role to monitor the implementation of such a plan, or whether that will be left to the Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission.



(b) Monitoring by non-government organisations

There are a number of non-government organisations in Australia which provide monitoring, analysis and recommendations in relation to Commonwealth Government budgets with a gendered lens and which pay specific attention to DFSV. The advocacy of these organisations ultimately goes towards increasing the accountability of the Commonwealth Government in Australia in relation to financing DFSV initiatives.

Some examples of these non-government organisations include: the National Foundation for Australian Women; the Australian Women Against Violence Alliance; and the Equality Rights Alliance, some of which are multi-organisation alliances in turn comprised of members that are frontline DFSV organisations.



4.2 Accountability mechanisms

(c) Monitoring by the private sector

There is very little monitoring, assessment or evaluation by the private sector currently in Australia in relation to Commonwealth Government financing (or State or Territory Government financing) of DFSV initiatives. In particular, we could not locate any examples of the private sector actively evaluating public budget announcements in relation to DFSV, other than where it is specifically engaged by a Government or a Government related entity to provide an analysis in relation to public expenditure on DFSV.

Where a private sector organisation has been engaged by a Government on this issue, the private sector organisation has been tasked with either:

- Providing an economic analysis of the cost of DFSV or specific consequences of DFSV to economies within Australia.⁵⁹ The reports resulting from these engagements make it clear that the cost of DFSV in Australia far outweighs the investment currently being made to tackle it.
- Qualitatively evaluating the effectiveness of discrete measures already being undertaken or funded by Governments⁶⁰ or plans to be undertaken by Governments.⁶¹

However, we could not find any examples of a government in Australia engaging the private sector to provide assessment, evaluation or monitoring of:

- Budget commitments already announced in relation to DFSV, for example whether those commitments are sufficient and the relevant gaps.
- The required level of whole system investment to sufficiently tackle DFSV.

Notwithstanding the above, there are reports from the private sector containing some general comments regarding the need for greater public investment being required⁶² or highlighting a general gap in service delivery for particular regions or client cohorts.⁶³ For example, the Commonwealth Government engaged the Monash University Gender and Family Violence Prevention Centre to inform the development and implementation of the 2022-2032 National Plan (which has since been implemented), culminating in the [National Plan Victim-Survivor Advocates Consultation Final Report](#) released in February 2022.⁶⁴



The report noted that there was a strong view shared among victim-survivor advocates that the progress towards ending DFSV has been inadequate, in part due to a lack of commitment and funding from governments. However it did not analyse this perceived funding gap in further detail. Relevantly to budget accountability, recommendations of that report included that the next national plan (which has since been implemented) should:⁶⁶

- Involve shifting away from short term “Band-Aid” solutions, towards longer-term funding cycles.
- Address a perceived lack of funding for key DFSV services, which lead to significant barriers to providing ongoing and meaningful support to victim-survivors.

(d) Public accountability: the women’s justice movement

Public dialogue regarding women’s safety in Australia has become increasingly prominent in recent years, including through increased media coverage and more public figures advocating in relation to DFSV. This has correlated with increased Commonwealth Government funding of DFSV. However, there is no evidence to measure the extent to which the former has caused the latter.



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3. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, [Family, domestic and sexual violence data dashboard](#); based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics, [2021-22 Personal Safety Survey](#).
4. Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Personal Safety, Australia, 2021-22 financial year](#).
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6. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2023](#) (2022), 18.
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15. See [Appendix 1](#) for calculations underpinning Table 1 and Figure 1.
16. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [2010-11 Australian Government Budget - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 205.
17. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [2011-12 Australian Government Budget - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 243.
18. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [2013-14 Australian Government Budget - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 146; The Hon Julie Collins MP and Pru Goward, [Media release: New national centre to reduce violence against women](#) (28 November 2012).
19. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
20. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [2020-21 Australian Government Budget - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 151.
21. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [2020-21 Australian Government Budget - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 56.
22. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [October 2022-23 Australian Government Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 49, 50, 60.
23. For full list of DFSV measures announced in this budget and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
24. For full list of DFSV measures announced in this budget and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
25. For full list of DFSV measures announced in this budget and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
26. For full list of DFSV measures announced in this budget and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
27. For full list of DFSV measures announced in this budget and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
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40. To see full list of DFSV measures announced in each budget, including the legal assistance measures listed as examples here, and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
41. To see full list of DFSV measures announced in each budget, including the legal assistance measures listed as examples here, and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
42. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
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44. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 23-24.
45. [March 2022-23 Women's Budget Statement](#)
46. To see full list of DFSV measures announced in each budget, including the measures listed as examples here, and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
47. To see full list of DFSV measures announced in each budget, including the measures listed as examples here, and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
48. To see full list of DFSV measures announced in each budget, including the measures listed as examples here, and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
49. [Women's Budget Statement – May 2021-22](#), page 24.
50. To see full list of DFSV measures announced in each budget, including the measures listed as examples here, and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
51. To see full list of DFSV measures announced in each budget, including the measures listed as examples here, and pinpoint references, see [Appendix 2](#).
52. In the Australian Capital Territory, [Minister for Women & Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence](#); in New South Wales, [Minister for Women, Minister for Seniors, and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault](#); in Northern Territory, [Minister for the Prevention of Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence](#); in Queensland, [Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence](#); in South Australia, [Minister for Women and the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence](#); in Tasmania, [Minister for Women and the Prevention of Family Violence](#); in Victoria, [Minister for Prevention of Family Violence](#); in Western Australia, [Minister for Prevention of Family and Domestic Violence](#).
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54. The Hon Amanda Rishworth MP, [Media Release: Meeting of federal, state and territory ministers responsible for women and women's safety](#) (11 July 2022).
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5

Appendix 1

Appendix 1 - Total Commonwealth Government DFSV budget expenditure allocated for each financial year

To obtain our best estimate of Commonwealth Government DFSV expenditure in each year, we have attempted to discern from the budget papers of each year the amount of DFSV budget expenditure allocated to each financial year.

Our calculation of the total amount of DFSV budget expenditure allocated in a particular financial year often includes consideration of budget expenditure allocated to that financial year from the new budget items announced that year, in addition to funding that carries over from budget announcements made in previous financial years.

This appendix summarises and references the information and assumptions we used in relation to our calculations of total DFSV expenditure allocated to each financial year.

1. 2010-2011 financial year

There is a Women's Budget Statement for this year but only in the form of a Ministerial statement. It does not mention any domestic DFSV related measures.¹

The Budget Measures Paper for this year mentions DFSV in only one item, which states that "The Government will provide

\$1.8 million in 2010-11 to continue providing incentives and support payments for practice nurses and Aboriginal health workers in regional and rural areas to undertake training to help them recognise the signs of domestic violence, and to assist them to provide appropriate referrals to available resources in the community".²

2. 2011-2012 financial year

There was not any Women's Budget Statement in this budget year.

This budget mentions DFSV initiatives in Papua New Guinea and the Pacific.³

In relation to DFSV initiatives in Australia, it only provides for funding for a one particular project, stating:⁴

The Government will redirect funding for the domestic violence referral points project to anti-domestic violence programs in the Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) portfolio.

The Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs will create a new program to improve support services for women in regional, rural

and remote communities by training a range of primary health care workers to better recognise and assist victims of domestic violence. Consolidation of the program in the

FaHCSIA portfolio will help realise administrative efficiencies.

This measure will provide savings of \$12.2 million over five years which will be redirected to support other Government priorities, delivering on the Government's commitment to responsible economic management.

3. 2012-2013 financial year

There was not any Women's Budget Statement in this budget year.

This budget barely mentions DFSV. The only item it mentions which relates to DFSV is within the "Indigenous law and justice programs – redirection of funding" measure, which includes "\$4.5 million from the early intervention grant component within the Family Violence Prevention Legal Services Program" over 4 years.⁵

4. 2013-2014 financial year

We estimate that **\$2.04 million** was allocated in this budget year for DFSV

expenditure from the 2013-14 budget. This is based on the following announcements in the budget papers for this year:

- \$5.2 million package over five years for the establishment and operation of the Foundation to Prevent Violence against Women and their Children. No detailed breakdown of costs by year is provided, so we estimate an average of **\$1.04 million per year**.⁶
- \$3 million a year for a new National Centre of Excellence that will focus on reducing domestic, family and sexual violence. The [original announcement](#) indicates a maximum of **\$1 million** was allocated in the year of 2013-14.

Based on publicly available budget documents, it does not appear that any DFSV budget measures from previous years was carried over to this financial year.

5. 2014-2015 financial year

The budget papers for this year do not mention any expenditure related to DFSV.⁷

We estimate that **\$2.54 million** was allocated in this budget year for DFSV expenditure carrying over from the 2013-14 budget. comprised of the following budget measures which we assume would have

Appendix 1 - Total Commonwealth Government DFSV budget expenditure allocated for each financial year

been carried over from the 2013-2014 budget:

- \$5.2 million over five years for the establishment and operation of the Foundation to Prevent Violence against Women and their Children. No detailed breakdown of costs by year is provided, so we estimate an average of **\$1.04 million per year**.⁸
- \$3 million a year for a new National Centre of Excellence that will focus on reducing domestic, family and sexual violence – the [original announcement](#) indicates a maximum of **\$1.5 million** would have been allocated in the year of 2014-2015.

6. 2015-2016 financial year

We estimate that **\$35.8 million** was allocated in this budget year for DFSV expenditure, comprised of the following budget measures announced in this financial year:

- **\$10.5 million** for Commonwealth's contribution to a national awareness campaign focused on reducing violence against women and their children, announced in the main federal budget announcement for this year.⁹

- **\$25.3 million** from the Women's Safety Package to take action against domestic and family violence announced in the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook released in December 2015¹⁰ (the policy was a package of \$101.2 million over four years, and no breakdown of costs by year has been provided, so we have calculated an average of \$25.3 million per year).

Based on publicly available budget documents, it does not appear that any DFSV budget measures from previous years was carried over to this financial year.

7. 2016-2017 financial year

We estimate that **\$64.2 million** was allocated in this budget year for DFSV expenditure, comprised of:

- **\$33.3 million** for new Commonwealth initiatives to break the cycle of violence against women and children announced in the budget for this financial year.¹
- **\$25.3 million**, which we consider would have been carried over from the \$101.2 million package over 4 years announced in the 2015-2016 women's safety package (see above).¹²

- **\$5.6 million** from the Commonwealth Government's contribution to a national awareness campaign focused on reducing violence against women and their children, which we assume is carried over from the 2015-2016 budget.¹³

8. 2017-2018 financial year

The budget papers for this year do not mention any expenditure related to DFSV.

We estimate that **\$49.2 million** was allocated in this budget year for DFSV expenditure, comprised of the following budget measures which we assume would have been carried over from previous years:

- **\$23.3 million** for new initiatives to break the cycle of violence, which we assume is carried over from the 2016-2017 budget (see above).¹⁴
- **\$25.3 million**, which we assume is carried over from the \$101.2 million package over 4 years announced in the 2015-2016 women's safety package (see above).¹⁵

- **\$0.6 million** from the Commonwealth's contribution to a national awareness campaign focused on reducing violence against women and their children, which we assume is carried over from the 2015-2016 budget.¹⁶

9. 2018-2019 financial year

We estimate that **\$62.7 million** was allocated in this budget year for DFSV expenditure, comprised of the following budget measures:

- **\$6.7 million** in 2018-2019 towards Domestic Violence Response Training (DV-Alert) for community and frontline workers to support women and children affected by domestic and family violence, announced in this budget year.¹⁷
- **\$7.4 million** for the 2018-2019 financial year to enhance the capacity of 1800RESPECT, to allow trauma specialist counsellors to respond to the growing demand for its services and continue to provide a responsive, high quality service to support women and families affected by family and domestic violence (\$11.5 million for over two years from 2018-19), announced in this budget year.¹⁸
- **\$25.3 million**, which we assume is carried over from the \$101.2 million package over 4 years announced in the

Appendix 1 - Total Commonwealth Government DFSV budget expenditure allocated for each financial year

2015-2016 women's safety package (see above).¹⁹

- **\$23.3 million** for new initiatives to break the cycle of violence, which we assume is carried over from the 2016-17 budget (see above).²⁰

10. 2019-2020 financial year

We estimate that **\$82.025 million** was allocated in this budget year for DFSV expenditure.

This year's budget announces \$328 million over four years towards initiatives to reduce domestic and family violence against women and children and no disaggregation of costs per year has been provided, so this overall figure has been averaged over four years.²¹

Based on publicly available budget documents, it does not appear that any DFSV budget measures from previous years was carried over to this financial year.

11. 2020-2021 financial year

We estimate that **\$157.48** was allocated in this budget year for DFSV expenditure, comprised of the following budget measures:

- \$150 million package over 2 years was

announced in this year's budget and no disaggregation of costs per year has been provided, so this overall figure has been averaged at **\$75 million** per year.²²

- \$1.8 million package over 4 years was announced in this year's budget and no disaggregation of costs per year has been provided, so this overall figure has been averaged at **\$0.45 million** per year.²³
- **\$82.025 million** of funding which we assume is carried over from the package announced in the 2019-2020 budget (see above).

12. 2021-2022 financial year

We estimate that **\$424.25 million** was allocated in this budget year for DFSV expenditure, comprised of the following budget measures:

- **\$348.8 million** allocated for the 2021-2022 financial year for the multi-year women's safety package announced in this budget.²⁴
- **\$75 million** from the 2 year \$150 million COVID response package announced in the 2020-2021 budget (see above, and noting that the women's safety package announced in the 2021-2022 budget is stated to build on COVID measures in

the 2020-2021 budget).²⁵

- **\$0.45 million** from the 4 year \$1.8 million national domestic violence scheme order package announced in the 2020-2021 budget (see above, and noting that the women's safety package announced in the 2021-2022 budget is stated to build on COVID measures in the 2020-2021 budget).²⁶

13. 2022-2023 financial year

We estimate that **\$590.2 million** was allocated in this budget year for DFSV expenditure, comprised of:

- **\$207.4 million** allocated for the 2022-2023 financial year in this budget for the multi-year women's safety package announced in this budget.²⁷
- **\$382.8 million** allocated for the 2022-23 financial year in the 2021-2022 budget for women's safety (noting that the 2022-2023 budget states that the women's safety package builds on the 2021-2022 budget measure titled "women's safety").²⁸

14. 2023-2024 financial year

We estimate that **\$643.9 million** was allocated in this budget year for DFSV expenditure, comprised of:

- **\$135.9 million** allocated for this financial year in the multi-year women's safety package announced in the 2021-2022 budget.²⁹
- **\$300 million** allocated for this financial year in the additional multi-year women's safety announced in the 2022-2023 budget.³⁰
- **\$56 million** allocated for this financial year in the "Women's Safety" and "Women's Safety - 500 Community Workers" measures announced in the October 2022-2023 budget.³¹
- **\$152 million** allocated for this financial year in the "Women's Safety" and "Women's Safety - First Nations" measures announced in the May 2023-2024 budget.³²

Appendix 1 - Endnotes

1. The Hon Tanya Pibersek MP, [Women's Budget Statement 2010-11](#) (13 May 2010).
2. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2010-11 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 205.
3. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2011-12 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 209.
4. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2011-12 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 243.
5. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2012-13 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 86. Note no mention in Commonwealth Government of Australia, Final Budget Outcome 2012-13.
6. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2013-14 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 146.
7. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2014-15 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 146.
8. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2013-14 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 146.
9. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2015-16 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 163, see cost breakdown by year and the 2015-16 figure.
10. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
11. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2016-17 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 141, see cost breakdown by year and the 2016-17 figure.
12. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
13. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
14. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2016-17 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 141, see cost breakdown by year and the 2016-17 figure.
15. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
16. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
17. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2018-19 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 171.
18. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2018-19 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 173.
19. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
20. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2016-17 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 141, see cost breakdown by year and the 2016-17 figure.
21. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 160.
22. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2020-21 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 274.
23. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2020-21 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 56.
24. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 83.
25. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2020-21 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 274.
26. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2020-21 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 56.
27. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 66.
28. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 83.
29. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 83.
30. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 66.
31. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget October 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 186.
32. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2023-24 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 88-90.

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Appendix 2

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

This appendix collates all new budget measures that expressly relate to DFSV, and that have been publicly announced in each Commonwealth Government budget since 2015. It also includes our calculations of total amount of DFSV expenditure in particular categories of spending. The appendix makes clear where the allocated categories are based on categories expressly outlined in the relevant budget papers, or whether we have manually categorised the measures as such.

This collation underpins our analysis of trends over time in relation to priorities within Commonwealth Government DFSV expenditure.

In the case study, in addition to analysing the overall trends of shifting priorities, we also specifically analysed trends in relation to budget measures that focus on legal assistance or legal reforms, experiences of DFSV by First Nations peoples, and experiences of DFSV by other intersectional groups.

To inform that particular analysis, we have highlighted the measures listed in this appendix in the below colours:

- Measures **highlighted in rose** relate to legal assistance or legal reforms.
- Measures **highlighted in blue** relate to experiences of DFSV by First Nations peoples.
- Measures **highlighted in aqua** relate to experiences of DFSV by other intersectional groups.

For ease of reference, click on the below links to see DFSV budget measures collated for each of the below budgets:

[May 2015-2016](#)

[May 2016-2017](#)

[May 2017-2018](#)

[May 2018-2019](#)

[May 2019-2020](#)

[May 2020-2021](#)

[May 2021-2022](#)

[March 2022-2023](#)

[May 2023-2024, combined with October 2022-2023](#)



Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

1. May 2015-2016 budget

There is no Women's Budget Statement in this budget year.

The main budget for this year only has one budget item that relates to DFSV.¹ The Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook released in December 2015, outlining policy decisions made since the budget was announced, includes a women's safety package that of **\$101.2 million** over four years for a Women's Safety Package to take action against domestic and family violence.² The initiatives announced across these papers are not expressly categorised, however we have manually synthesised the measures into two broad categories of prevention, early intervention and response as summarised in the below table.

Category (as formulated by us)	Total amount allocated to new initiatives highlighted in this category	Specific initiatives announced therein
Prevention	\$21.7 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$16.7 million over three years from 2015-16 as the Commonwealth's contribution to a national awareness campaign focused on reducing violence against women and their children. The campaign will aim to drive nation-wide change in the culture, attitudes and behaviours that underpin violence against women and their children.³ ■ \$5.0 million for promoting cultural change among young people by expanding the Safer Schools website to include resources for teachers, parents and students on respectful relationships.⁴
Response	\$117.3 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$59.7 million for practical actions to keep women safe, including trialling the use of technology such as GPS trackers for perpetrators, expanding Safe at Home programmes and increasing support for national telephone and counselling services.⁵ ■ \$36.5 million for initiatives to improve support and services for women, including increased training for frontline staff and trials of integrated service models.⁶ ■ \$21.1 million for Indigenous specific activities will be made available for the Women's Safety Package from the Indigenous Advancement Strategy. Funding for the remainder of this measure has already been provided for by the Government.⁷

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

2. May 2016-2017 budget

The only new budget announcement this year is that the government will provide \$100.0 million over three years from 2016-17 toward new Commonwealth initiatives to break the cycle of violence against women and children. Further detail regarding the initiatives that comprise this package are not provided, other than that “The Commonwealth initiatives will draw on the recommendations of the Third Action Plan 2016-19 (the Plan) under the National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children 2010-2022, and build on existing Commonwealth initiatives under previous action plans”.⁸

There is no Women’s Budget Statement for this budget year.

3. May 2017-2018 budget

The general 2017 budget papers do not include any measures that relate to DFSV. There is no Women’s Budget Statement for this budget year.

4. May 2018-2019 budget

There is no Women’s Budget Statement for this budget year.

The budget papers for this year include only two new budget measures that relate to DFSV. These are not expressly categorised, however in our view they clearly relate to ‘response’ against DFSV.

Category (as formulated by us)	Total amount allocated to new initiatives highlighted in this category	Specific initiatives announced therein
Response	\$14.1 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ \$6.7 million in 2018-19 towards Domestic Violence Response Training (DV-Alert) for community and frontline workers to support women and children affected by domestic and family violence.⁹■ \$7.4 million for the 2018-19 financial year to enhance the capacity of 1800RESPECT. This additional support will allow trauma specialist counsellors to respond to the growing demand for its services and continue to provide a responsive, high quality service to support women and families affected by family and domestic violence (\$11.5 million for over two years from 2018-19).¹⁰
Total	\$14.1 million	

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

5. May 2019-2020 budget

The budget measures related to DFSV listed in the [2019-20 Budget Measures: Budget Paper No.2](#), are extracted in the table below. The budget paper does not attempt to categorise the relevant initiatives into specific priorities or broad categories, however we have manually categorised the items into prevention and response initiatives.

Category (as formulated by us)	Total amount allocated to new initiatives highlighted in this category	Specific initiatives announced therein
Prevention	\$115.7 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$110.9 million to Improve a range of existing domestic and family violence support services, including: delivering a range of prevention initiatives including Australia's first prevention hub and the social media platform The Line; expanding the number of specialised family violence services and family and relationship services sites; and expanding the Support for Trafficked People Program.¹¹ ■ \$2 million for office for Women to support the development of strategies for the prevention of financial abuse.¹² ■ \$2.8 million to encourage respectful relationships and support student safety and wellbeing under the Respect Matters initiative.¹³
Response	\$212.4 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$64.0 million to Ensure that 1800RESPECT is able to meet forecast increases in demand, update its online services and increase accessibility for vulnerable cohorts.¹⁴ ■ \$75.4 million to provide emergency accommodation for women and children escaping domestic and family violence and to continue the Keeping Women Safe in their Homes program.¹⁵ ■ \$35 million to address the specific needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people affected by violence, including providing greater support for Indigenous women and children in remote areas and supporting practical intervention programs to work with Indigenous young people and adults at risk of experiencing or committing family violence.¹⁶ ■ \$7.5 million to Expand the Recognise, Respond, Refer pilot program, which includes referral pathways for people at risk of domestic and family violence and the delivery of training to general practice staff to recognise the signs of domestic and family violence.¹⁷ ■ \$11 million to improve collaboration and information sharing between the Federal Family Law system and state family violence and child protection agencies to help prevent instances where courts are not advised of family violence risks documented in state systems.¹⁸ ■ \$2.1 million to Provide national training for the primary care workforce to improve the family violence response capabilities of medical staff.¹⁹ ■ \$4 million for Australian Communications Media Authority to identify, report and support victims of technology facilitated abuse in high-risk Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and women who have intellectual disabilities to help protect themselves online.²⁰ ■ \$13.4 million for range of domestic and family violence support services to assist vulnerable women.²¹
Total	\$328.1 million	

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

6. May 2020-2021 budget

The only three items listed in the [May 2020-21 Budget Measures: Budget Paper No.2](#), extracted in the table below. The budget paper does not attempt to categorise the relevant initiatives into specific priorities or broad categories, however we have manually categorised the items into prevention and response initiatives.

There is no Women's Budget Statement for this budget year.

Category (as formulated by us)	Total amount allocated to new initiatives highlighted in this category	Specific initiatives announced therein
Response	\$115.7 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ COVID-19 Response Package — additional funding for domestic and family violence support. Funding over four years from 2020-21 to deliver Australia's sexual assault, domestic and family violence counselling service provided through 1800RESPECT, to provide COVID-specific advertising over the Christmas period, and to meet increased demand". Expenditure for this measure is not for publication as the market will be approached to provide high quality services on behalf the Australian Government.²² ■ \$150 million over 2 years for COVID-19 Response Package – Social Services including: ²³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Up to \$130.0 million for states and territories to invest in specialist services, including crisis accommodation; and – \$20.0 million for a nationwide awareness campaign, additional programs including 1800RESPECT and other national responses. ■ \$1.8 million over four years to allow the Federal Circuit Court to implement the National Domestic Violence Order scheme.²⁴
Total	\$151.8 million	

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

7 May 2021-2022 budget

The measures in the [May 2021-22 Women's Budget Statement](#) are mostly reconcilable with the measures in the [May 2021-22 Budget Measures: Budget Paper No.2](#). The below table reconciles and collates the measures listed across these two documents (noting that, at times, we estimate that the Women's Budget Statement intends to provide further detail regarding the breakdown of a broader measure mentioned in Budget Paper No. 2).

Category (as described in budget measures paper)	Total amount allocated to new initiatives highlighted in this category	Specific initiatives announced therein
Response ("directly support women and children who have been subjected to FDSV") ²⁵	\$507.3 million over 4 years mentioned in May 2021-22 Budget Measures: Budget Paper No.2, and \$3.7 million additional mentioned in Women's Budget Statement. = \$511 million in total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$261.4 million over two years from 2021-22 to establish a new National Partnership with the states and territories to expand the funding of frontline FDSV support service.²⁶ ■ \$164.8 million over three years from 2021-22 for a two year trial program to provide financial support of up to \$5,000 to women fleeing a violent relationship.²⁷ ■ \$29.3 million over three years from 2021-22 to support refugee women and other migrant women's safety and economic inclusion.²⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presumably includes \$6.8 million to extend delivery of critical services for culturally diverse services until 30 June 2022.²⁹ ■ \$26.0 million over four years to better support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children who have experienced or are experiencing family violence.³⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Based on the Women's Budget Statement, this funding is directed at Family Violence Prevention Legal Services program. This will also improve the quality, capability, and cultural safety of Indigenous and non-Indigenous family violence services. This includes improving the cultural safety of mainstream services to better support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients, including to establish three new services.³¹ ■ \$25.9 million over four years for a range of further measures to support women affected by FDSV including expanding the Safe Places program, further supporting Temporary Visa holders experiencing FDSV and addressing technology-facilitated abuse of women and children.³² <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – This includes \$12.6 million over 3 years for the Safe Places program to renovate, build or purchase accommodation for women and children experiencing family and domestic violence.³³ ■ Includes \$10.3 million to extend the temporary visa holders payment pilot.³⁴ ■ \$3.7 million over four years is also being provided to strengthen disaster relief and recovery responses for women and children experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence.³⁵
Prevention	\$92.4 million over four years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$24.4 million over two years to extend the Stop it at the Start prevention campaign.³⁷ ■ \$23.2 million over two years to address online harm to Australians, and inform the community of support available as part of the Government's online safety reforms.³⁸ ■ \$10.7 million over four years for additional education resources for young Australians about respectful relationships.³⁹

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

Category (as described in budget measures paper)	Total amount allocated to new initiatives highlighted in this category	Specific initiatives announced therein
Prevention	\$92.4 million over four years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$34.1 million over four years from 2021-22 for a range of further measures aimed at the prevention of FDSV, including programs aimed at working with those at risk of committing FDSV, preventing and responding to FDSV against women with a disability and supporting better FDSV responses for diverse communities.⁴⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presumably includes \$4.1 million over three years for the Coordinated Enforcement and Support to Eliminate (CEASE) Domestic Violence Program trial, focussed on deterrence, and to contribute to the evidence base on what works to address perpetrators' use of violence and help to shape future responses.⁴¹ – Presumably includes \$4.9 million over three years is also being provided for perpetrator-focused services, including the No To Violence Men's Referral Service and MensLine Australia's Changing for Good program.⁴² – Presumably includes \$9.3 million over three years to develop resources to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls with disability, in response to the Disability Royal Commission.⁴³
Legal system ⁴⁴ (further supports that assist engagement with the legal system, access to children's contact services and support legal system reforms)	<p>\$320.1 million over 4 years listed in Women's Safety Package budget measure, and \$96.1 million listed under the "Family Law System – improving access and safety for children and families" package.</p> <p>= \$416.2 in total</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$129.0 million over four years from 2021-22 for additional legal assistance funding for women's legal centres under the National Legal Assistance Partnership.⁴⁵ ■ \$101.4 million over four years from 2021-22 (with \$29.5 million per year ongoing) to increase access to Children's Contact Services, which help separated parents who would otherwise be unable to safely manage contact arrangements for their children, including through the establishment of an additional 20 Children's Contact Services.⁴⁶ ■ \$85.0 million over three years from 2022-23 to continue and enhance funding towards existing Family Advisory Support Services and to extend services to new locations to provide support for people affected by FDSV who have a family law issue.⁴⁷ ■ \$4.7 million over two years from 2021-22 to support national discussions with the states and territories on a joint program of work to strengthen the justice response to sexual assault, sexual harassment and coercive control.⁴⁸ ■ The following measures which are listed separately in the Budget Paper No. 2 Budget Measures under the "Family Law System – improving access and safety for children and families" package, rather than the Women's Safety Package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$60.8 million over four years to enable the family courts to enable a new approach to family law case management.⁴⁹ – \$29.0 million over four years from 2021-22 (and \$8.5 million per year ongoing) to improve information sharing between the family law and the family violence and child protection systems, to achieve the best possible outcomes for children and families interacting with the family law system, including managing risk to family safety.⁵⁰ – \$6.3 million in 2021-22 will be provided to facilitate increased justice for victims of sexual assault. Under the Family Violence and Cross-Examination of Parties Scheme, which helps victims of family and domestic violence continue to access legal representation to reach fairer, faster and safer outcomes in family law matters, without fear of experiencing further trauma by being directly cross-examined by their perpetrators.⁵¹

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

Category (as described in budget measures paper)	Total amount allocated to new initiatives highlighted in this category	Specific initiatives announced therein
<p>Improve data collection and further enhance research capability to better support policy development⁵²</p>	<p>\$80.6 million over 5 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$31.6 million over five years from 2021-22 for a dedicated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander survey on safety and violence.⁵³ ■ \$30.0 million for Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety and the Australian Bureau of Statistics to continue collecting evidence and data on FDSV.⁵⁴ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$11.6 million over four years from 2021-22 for the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare to expand its online services relating to FDSV. Includes:⁵⁵ – An enhanced 'state of play' report, delivered by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), which will compile and synthesise all available family, domestic and sexual violence data, with an on-line presence and interactive data. – Developing a prototype national data set to bring together fragmented data from states and territories. – For the first time, this will enable national reporting to understand service demand and gaps and provide a more complete picture of the life experiences and outcomes of people experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence, including victim survivors and perpetrators, in order to inform policy and improve outcomes for women and children. ■ \$7.4 million over four years from 2021-22 to enhance performance monitoring and establish an evaluation framework for the new National Plan.⁵⁶
<p>Total</p>	<p>\$1100.3</p>	

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

8. March 2022-2023 budget

The following table attempts to consolidate the initiatives listed in the [March 2022-23 Women's Budget Statement](#) and the [March 2022-23 Budget Measures: Budget Paper No.2](#), using the categories defined in the latter. At times, the wording and calculation of total funding cannot be reconciled between the two papers, so there may be inaccuracies in the below consolidated list. However, the below provides our best estimate given the publicly available statements across both papers.

Category (as described in budget papers)	Total amount allocated to new initiatives highlighted in this category	Specific initiatives announced therein
Prevention ⁵⁷	\$202.6 million over 6 years (this does not include \$20 million worth of initiatives that have been moved to data collection)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$104.4 million from 2022-23 to continue and expand the role of the national prevention organisation Our Watch, to improve its reach in diverse communities including the LGBTIQ+ community, the disability community and those with culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.⁵⁸ ■ \$46.0 million from 2022-23 to extend the Stop it at the Start campaign, which seeks to shift community attitudes about violence among young people.⁵⁹ ■ \$20.1 million from 2021-22 for further initiatives aimed at the prevention of FDSV, including the continuation of existing community-led prevention activities, updating respectful relationships, education, resources to align with the new curriculum, and funding for the Australian Human Rights Commission to undertake a survey of secondary school-age students on attitudes towards consent.⁶⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$5.0 million over two years to conduct a national survey of secondary school-age students' understanding of consent, with results to further inform the Government's work on respectful relationships and national prevention strategies.⁶¹ – \$6.0 million over four years to update the Commonwealth's respectful relationships education online platform in line with the new Australian curriculum and based on expert advice.⁶² – \$9.0 million in 2022-23 to continue a range of community-based prevention activities, including Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) integrated referral programs, support pathways for women with disability experiencing violence, and supporting men as new parents.⁶³ ■ \$32.2 million from 2022-23 for the Commonwealth's Consent campaign, to provide young people aged 12 years and older and their parents with materials, information and resources.⁶⁴
Early intervention and prevention	\$328.2 million over 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$127.8 million from 2022-23 for trauma-informed national counselling services to support victim-survivors, and extending support for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Family Support Services for families who are experiencing, witnessing or at risk of family or domestic violence, including a focus on supporting children impacted by family and domestic violence. This includes behaviour change services for individuals who have or are at risk of perpetrating gendered violence.⁶⁶

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

Category (as described in budget papers)	Total amount allocated to new initiatives highlighted in this category	Specific initiatives announced therein
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$100.0 million over five years is being provided for trauma-informed counselling services to support victim-survivors and families who are experiencing, witnessing or at risk of family or domestic violence, including a focus on supporting children impacted by family and domestic violence. This may include behaviour change services for individuals who have or are at risk of perpetrating gendered violence. ⁶⁷ – \$27.8 million over five years will extend Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family safety services. This will provide funding for up to 18 existing providers currently funded under the Third and Fourth Action Plans. ⁶⁸ ■ \$54.4 million from 2022-23 for workforce development initiatives to ensure responses to FDSV are appropriate for all people and trauma-informed, including boosting funding to Lifeline to deliver nationally-accredited training for non-specialist frontline services and increasing funding for accredited sexual violence response training to health professionals. ⁶⁹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$39.7 million over five years to extend DV-alert training, which supports non-specialist frontline workers to recognise, respond and refer women experiencing or at risk of family, domestic and sexual violence. ⁷⁰ – \$14.8 million over five years will be provided for accredited sexual and family violence response training for community frontline workers, health professionals, and the justice sector. ⁷¹ ■ \$47.9 million from 2022-23 for an early intervention campaign aimed at boys and young men. ⁷² ■ \$41.6 million from 2022-23 for further initiatives to support early intervention, including a pilot program of trauma-informed services for mothers and children aged 6-12, additional funding for a second phase of the National Online Safety Awareness Campaign and the extension of perpetrator focused counselling and referral services. ⁷³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$5.0 million over five years will extend the National Online Safety Awareness Campaign. ⁷⁴ – \$10.5 million over five years to enable No to Violence to continue national coverage for the Men’s Referral Service, a direct telephone and online support for men who use violent and controlling behaviour, and the Brief Intervention Service, telephone-based counselling for men who use violence. ⁷⁵ – \$6.7 million over five years for the Helping Children Heal program, a pilot program of trauma-informed services for mothers and children aged 6-12 years. A specialist provider will design, develop and deliver therapeutic services via a multi-disciplinary team to support children who are struggling to reach developmental, social and educational milestones due to the impacts of family and domestic violence. ⁷⁶ – \$15.2 million over five years is being provided to a Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence (FDSV) support fund To support small-scale grants to trial and test innovative approaches to addressing family, domestic and sexual violence. The FDSV fund will enable the Government to respond to emerging issues over the course of the first Action Plan of the next National Plan. ⁷⁷ – \$4.1 million over five years to deliver national training for law enforcement across Australia to effectively identify and support victim-survivors of all forms of family, domestic and sexual violence. Training will seek to uplift policing responses across five dedicated streams including coercive control, sexual assault, technology facilitated abuse, child safety, and targeting attitudes and behaviours towards family, domestic and sexual violence. ⁷⁸

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

Category (as described in budget papers)	Total amount allocated to new initiatives highlighted in this category	Specific initiatives announced therein
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$30.0 million from 2022-23 to build and maintain links between the National Framework for protecting Australia's Children and the National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Their Children. These initiatives will support the implementation of both strategies to prevent and protect children from violence, abuse and neglect, including improved supports for those providing care, with a focus on supporting at risk Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people.⁷⁹ ■ \$26.6 million from 2022-23 to support the eSafety Commissioner to address online abuse including establishing a team of experts to support victim-survivors of tech-facilitated abuse and expanding the Online Safety Community Grants program for community groups, sporting groups and faith communities.⁸⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$10.0 million over five years to deliver community grants for online safety education and support projects for organisations including community groups, sporting clubs and faith groups.⁸¹ – \$16.6 million over four years is also provided to establish a new telephone service to provide support for women and children experiencing technology-facilitated abuse.⁸²
Response ⁸³	\$480.1 million over 6 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$240.0 million from 2023-24 to extend funding for the Escaping Violence Payment which provides financial support of up to \$5,000 to women forced to leave a violent relationship.⁸⁴ ■ \$100.0 million from 2022-23 to extend the Safe Places program which provides emergency accommodation for women and children experiencing FDSV.⁸⁵ ■ \$85.4 million from 2021-22 for further initiatives to assist women and their children from diverse communities who are experiencing FDSV, extending funding for the Support for Trafficked People Program, and providing grant funding to the Northern Territory Working Women's Centre and Working Women Queensland to support women experiencing workplace sexual harassment.⁸⁶ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$8.0 million over five years for the Support for Trafficked People Program.⁸⁷ – \$1.8 million over three years to provide information, advice and assistance to women who experience workplace issues, including sexual harassment. This funding will be provided through a grant opportunity made available to the Northern Territory and Queensland working women's centres, and further supports implementation of the Roadmap for Respect.⁸⁸ – \$1.6 million over two years to establish a dedicated industry outreach and support team in the Australian Human Rights Commission to assist industry to respond to and support people who may wish to come forward with historical complaints of sexual harassment.⁸⁹ – \$20.0 million over five years to establish a fund for states and territories to trial electronic monitoring of high-risk and persistent family and domestic violence offenders.⁹⁰ – \$3.3 million over four years to increase the capacity of the criminal justice system to better respond to the needs of women experiencing violence, and promote a consistent response to gender-based violence.⁹¹

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

Category (as described in budget papers)	Total amount allocated to new initiatives highlighted in this category	Specific initiatives announced therein
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$10.7 million is being provided to bolster frontline family, domestic and sexual violence services in the Northern Territory to help address increased demand for services during COVID-19 and work towards Closing the Gap commitments.⁹² ■ \$4.6 million from 2022-23 to continue the Keeping Women Safe in their Homes and Safe Phones programs, which provide support to enable up to 30,000 women and their children to remain in their home of choice following instances of FDSV.⁹³
Recovery ⁹⁴	\$290.9 million over 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$150.5 million from 2022-23 for further initiatives to support the recovery of FDSV victim survivors, including to pilot a new model of care, to be delivered via Primary Health Networks, to improve access to trauma informed recovery services for FDSV victim survivors, funding to help people to navigate the health system, to enhance the support provided through existing Primary Health Network pilot sites and a further national expansion, and to provide funding to trial specialised and trauma informed legal services to victim survivors.⁹⁵ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$8.4 million over three years for a pilot of a new service delivery model to provide survivors of sexual assault with greater access to dedicated legal services to support their recovery and engagement with the criminal justice system.⁹⁶ – \$1.2 million over four years for a grant to the not-for-profit Court Network to support the roll-out of Court Network volunteers operating at the Federal Circuit and Family Court.⁹⁷ – \$48.7 million over four years to support victim-survivors of family, domestic and sexual violence and child sex abuse to navigate the health system.⁹⁸ – \$67.2 million over four years to pilot a new model of care, delivered through Primary Health Networks, for improved coordination and access to trauma-informed recovery services for people who have experienced family, domestic or sexual violence.⁹⁹ – \$25.0 million over five years for the Illawarra Women’s Health Centre to support the establishment of a women’s trauma recovery centre.¹⁰⁰ ■ \$87.9 million from 2022-23 to provide a national expansion of the Lighthouse Project, which triages FDSV matters before the family court.¹⁰¹ ■ \$52.4 million from 2022-23 to meet expected demand for support under the Family Violence and Cross Examination of Parties Scheme.¹⁰²
Data collection and policy implementation	\$42.4 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$1.0 million to establish consultation mechanisms with victim-survivors to ensure their experiences inform implementation of the next National Plan.¹⁰³ ■ \$19 million over five years for ANROWS to continue its role in providing national leadership on data and evidence related to violence against women and children.¹⁰⁴ ■ \$22.4 million to establish a National Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission to monitor and oversee the implementation of the next National Plan.¹⁰⁵
Total	\$1.52 billion ¹⁰⁶	

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

9. May 2023-2024 budget, combined with October 2022-2023 budget

Given the May 2023-24 budget incorporates the measures in the October 2022-23 budget, the below table consolidates the two budgets to accurately represent the total composition of DFSV expenditure announced for the 2023-24 financial year. The items in **blue text** are those which were announced as new additions in the May 2023 budget, as compared to items in black text which were announced in the October 2022-23 budget.

Category (as described in October 2022-23 Women's Budget Statement)	Total amount allocated	Detail of "Budget highlights" in October 22-23 Women's Budget Statement and corresponding category items in May 23 budget
Prevention ¹⁰⁷	\$212.4 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$83.5 million to help make sure all Australian school students are able to access high quality, age-appropriate consent and respectful relationships education.¹⁰⁸ ■ \$1.0 million to establish an advisory group to ensure engagement with victim-survivors throughout the life of the First Action Plan, providing valuable insights from people with lived experience.¹⁰⁹ ■ \$5 million in additional funding to strengthen the Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission's program of engagement activities and to deliver evidence-based advice to Government.¹¹⁰ ■ \$23.3 million to Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety will receive funding of ensure that data and evidence is available to design appropriate policy interventions.¹¹¹ ■ \$104.4 million is being provided to support Our Watch, Australia's national leader for the primary prevention of gender-based violence.¹¹² ■ \$55.3 million for additional phases of the Stop it at the Start campaign.¹¹³ ■ \$32.2 million to promote the importance of consensual and respectful relationships.¹¹⁴ ■ \$12.1 million to develop and distribute social media resources for young people on consent with advice from an expert advisory group and to support community-led sexual violence prevention pilots. These pilots will be the first of their kind in Australia and will help establish what interventions work in practice and guide future funding.¹¹⁵
Response ("helping people experiencing violence") ¹¹⁶	\$1.4321 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$240 million to support the ongoing demand for individualised financial support packages to assist individuals establish a life free from violence, through the Escaping Violence Payment.¹¹⁷ ■ \$13.9 million in a First Action Plan Priorities Fund to support programs that will address emerging priorities.¹¹⁸ ■ \$40.4 million to Specialised Family Violence Services to expand support to assist individuals, couples and families who are experiencing, witnessing or at risk of family and domestic violence.¹¹⁹ ■ \$57.9 million for the Keeping Women Safe in their Homes and the Safe Phones programs.¹²⁰ ■ \$100 million will continue the Safe Places program.¹²¹

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

Category (as described in October 2022-23 Women's Budget Statement)	Total amount allocated	Detail of "Budget highlights" in October 22-23 Women's Budget Statement and corresponding category items in May 23 budget
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$12.6 million for Temporary Visa Holders Experiencing Violence Pilot in to provide eligible temporary visa holders with financial support and legal assistance, including migration support.¹²² ■ \$10.7 million will be provided to the Northern Territory under the Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence National Partnership, recognising the higher rates of violence and increased complexity of remote service delivery.¹²³ ■ \$8.0 million in the Support for Trafficked People Program for victims (identified and referred by the Australian Federal Police) of human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices. The program targets individual needs including accommodation, medical treatment, legal and migration advice and social support.¹²⁴ ■ \$8.4 million is being provided to pilot a new service model that will provide victim-survivors of sexual assault with greater access to specialised legal support and guidance.¹²⁵ ■ \$48.7 million investment to expand the Family and Domestic Violence Primary Health Network Pilot will assist primary care providers with early identification and intervention of family, domestic and sexual violence and ensure coordinated referrals to support services.¹²⁶ ■ \$67.2 million will also be provided to pilot a model of trauma-informed recovery care through 6 Primary Health Networks to improve coordination and access to services.¹²⁷ ■ \$25.0 million will support the Illawarra Women's Health Centre to establish a women's trauma recovery centre.¹²⁸ ■ \$159 million to extend the National Partnership on Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence Responses with state and territory governments. This funding will continue to bolster frontline family, domestic and sexual violence supports to ensure women and children can access support when they need it.¹²⁹ ■ \$24.3 million to pilot an additional referral pathway for the Support for Trafficked People Program and restructure the program to better meet the needs of victim-survivors, while increasing ongoing funding to address current and projected demand.¹³⁰ ■ \$3.3 million to review emergency accommodation services and their suitability for children and to conduct an independent evaluation of the 1800RESPECT service.¹³¹ ■ \$38.2 million to the current Escaping Violence Payment to January 2025, providing much needed support for individuals leaving violent relationships¹³² ■ \$159 million to extend the National Partnership on Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence Responses with state and territory governments. This funding will continue to bolster frontline family, domestic and sexual violence supports to ensure women and children can access support when they need it.¹³³ ■ \$24.3 million to pilot an additional referral pathway for the Support for Trafficked People Program and restructure the program to better meet the needs of victim-survivors, while increasing ongoing funding to address current and projected demand.¹³⁴ ■ \$3.3 million to review emergency accommodation services and their suitability for children and to conduct an independent evaluation of the 1800RESPECT service.¹³⁵ ■ \$38.2 million to the current Escaping Violence Payment to January 2025, providing much needed support for individuals leaving violent relationships¹³⁶

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

Category (as described in October 2022-23 Women's Budget Statement)	Total amount allocated	Detail of "Budget highlights" in October 22-23 Women's Budget Statement and corresponding category items in May 23 budget
		<p>Legal reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$6.5 million to strengthen sexual assault and consent laws and improve justice responses to sexual violence. This includes funding for a ministerial-level national roundtable, an independent national inquiry by the Australian Law Reform Commission into justice responses to sexual violence across Australia, and establishment of an expert advisory group to inform the inquiry.¹³⁷ ■ \$33.1 million to fund the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia and the Family Court of Western Australia to continue and expand the Family Law Priority Property Pool program nationally. This is to help separated couples resolve small property disputes through a streamlined court process. It supports vulnerable women to regain their financial independence and security after separation.¹³⁸ ■ \$13.4 million to extend the Lawyer-assisted Family Law Property Mediation program to assist separated couples to mediate and reach agreement on a family law property division.¹³⁹ ■ \$18.4 million to make Australia's implementation of the Convention safer for women and children impacted by international parental child abduction,¹⁴⁰ including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$7.4 million to introduce a financial assistance scheme to enable eligible respondent parents to have equivalent access to legal representation as applicant parents – \$5.3 million for a package of early alternative dispute resolution intervention measures, designed to divert families from contested Hague Convention proceedings and improve safety outcomes ■ \$5.7 million to improve capability in the Attorney-General's Department to obtain and make evidence about family violence available to the courts in Hague Convention cases.¹⁴¹ <p>First Nations specific initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$194.0 million over 5 years from 2022–23 (and \$4.0 million in 2027–28) to support the Dedicated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan (Action Plan) under the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032, which includes:¹⁴² <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$145.3 million over 4 years from 2023–24, including a provision of \$128.6 million in the Contingency Reserve, to support activities which address immediate safety concerns for First Nations women and children who are experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, family, and domestic and sexual violence – \$23.2 million over 4 years from 2023–24 to support families impacted by violence and at risk of engaging in the child protection system, through delivery of 7 place-based, trauma-aware and culturally responsive healing programs aimed at early intervention and recovery and supporting families

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

Category (as described in October 2022-23 Women's Budget Statement)	Total amount allocated	Detail of "Budget highlights" in October 22-23 Women's Budget Statement and corresponding category items in May 23 budget
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$17.6 million over two years from 2023–24 to deliver on family safety initiatives under the Action Plan - \$7.8 million over 5 years from 2022–23 (and \$4.0 million in 2027–28) to support the development of a standalone First Nations National Plan for Family Safety, including governance, secretariat and data arrangements. ■ \$68.6 million over two years from 2023–24 to support Family Violence Prevention Legal Services Providers to deliver legal and non-legal support for First Nations victim-survivors of family, domestic and sexual violence, and will also undertake an initial review to inform the development of a national standard for government data on lost, missing, or murdered First Nations women and children.¹⁴³ <p>Migrant specific initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$10 million to expand the family violence provisions within the Migration Regulations 1994 to most permanent visa subclasses. The provisions aim to ensure that visa applicants, including secondary applicants for permanent visa subclasses, offshore temporary Partner visa applicants and Prospective Marriage visa holders, do not feel compelled to remain in a violent relationship to be granted a permanent visa.¹⁴⁴
<p>"Strengthening the workforce and improving access to supports and services" and "improving supports and services"¹⁴⁵</p>	<p>\$315.9 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$169.4 million over 4 years to fund 500 frontline service and community workers to support women and children experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence, with support targeted to women and children in rural, regional and remote areas; First Nations people; the culturally and linguistically diverse community; women with disability; and the LGBTIQ+ community.¹⁴⁶ ■ \$39.7 million to support Lifeline Australia to continue delivering DV-alert, a nationally accredited training program designed to help health, allied health and community frontline workers better understand and identify domestic and family violence and improve their referral and support skills.¹⁴⁷ ■ \$12.6 million in education and training on family, domestic and sexual violence for community frontline workers, health professionals and the justice sector, including accredited training to support frontline workers engaging with victim-survivors and capacity-building training for judiciary and legal practitioners.¹⁴⁸ ■ Funding will be available for targeted training packages to enhance law enforcement responses, including in relation to coercive control, technology facilitated abuse, child safety and sexual assault.¹⁴⁹ ■ \$3.3 million in strengthening criminal justice frameworks and responses to family, domestic and sexual violence, including scoping a witness intermediary scheme to support vulnerable witnesses to give evidence, a scoping study on alternative reporting mechanisms for sexual assault, and a national review of family and domestic violence order frameworks.¹⁵⁰ ■ \$87.9 million for the Lighthouse Project, a family safety risk screening and specialised case management pilot, to be extended to all 15 primary family law registries and additional Indigenous Liaison Officers will be engaged to further enhance culturally responsive support for First Nations Australians across the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia.¹⁵¹

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

Category (as described in October 2022-23 Women's Budget Statement)	Total amount allocated	Detail of "Budget highlights" in October 22-23 Women's Budget Statement and corresponding category items in May 23 budget
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Additional funding over 4 years to state and territory Legal Aid Commissions to ensure the ongoing viability of the Family Violence and Cross-Examination of Parties Scheme. This scheme protects victims of family violence in family law proceedings by banning direct-cross examination in certain circumstances, and instead requiring cross-examination to be conducted by a legal representative.¹⁵² ■ \$3.0 million is being provided to restore funding to the National Family Violence Prevention Legal Services Forum to improve access to justice for First Nations people experiencing violence.¹⁵³
Addressing perpetrator behaviour ¹⁵⁴	\$79.1 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ \$10.8 million to support No To Violence to deliver: ¹⁵⁵ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a Men's Referral Service offering confidential telephone counselling and referrals for perpetrators of domestic violence to help change their behaviour – the Brief Intervention Service which provides multi-session telephone counselling to men seeking support to change their violent or controlling behaviour. ■ \$25.0 million in states and territories to work in partnership to apply innovative approaches to address perpetrator behaviour, which may include technology-based solutions such as electronic monitoring.¹⁵⁶ ■ \$34.8 million to establish a new early intervention trial for young men and boys aged 12 to 18 years who present with adverse childhood experiences including family or domestic violence, and who are at risk of perpetrating family, domestic or sexual violence.¹⁵⁷ ■ \$8.5 million for initiatives aimed at early intervention to prevent family, domestic and sexual violence, including by developing a national perpetrator risk assessment framework for frontline service providers, extending Mensline Changing for Good Service and developing a national perpetrator referral database of services to improve uptake of intervention services.¹⁵⁸
TOTAL initiatives highlighted	\$2.0395 billion (out of total 2.289 billion package – balance is unspecified)	

Appendix 2 - Endnotes

1. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2015-16 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 163.
2. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2015-16 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 165.
3. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2015-16 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 163.
4. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
5. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
6. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
7. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Mid-year Economic and Fiscal Outlook 2015-16](#), 218.
8. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2016-17 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 141.
9. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2018-19 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 171.
10. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2018-19 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 173.
11. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 160.
12. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 161.
13. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 161.
14. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 160.
15. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 160.
16. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 161.
17. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 161.
18. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 161.
19. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 161.
20. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 161.
21. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2019-20 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 161.
22. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2020-21 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 151.
23. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2020-21 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 274.
24. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2020-21 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 56.
25. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 83.
26. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 83; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 21.
27. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 83; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 21.
28. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 83.
29. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 22.
30. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 84; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 23.
31. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 23.
32. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 84.
33. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 21.
34. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 23.
35. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 21. Note that this is not expressly mentioned as a measure within the "Building Australia's Resilience" package or any other measure within [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#).
36. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 84.
37. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 84.
38. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 84.
39. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 84.
40. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 84.
41. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 22.
42. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 21.
43. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 24.
44. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 84.
45. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 84; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 25.
46. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 84; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 24.
47. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 84; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 24.
48. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 85; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 25.

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

49. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 25; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 62 ("Family Law System – improving access and safety for children and families" package, rather than the Women's Safety Package).
50. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 25; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [March 2022-23 Budget Measures: Budget Paper No. 2](#), 62 ("Family Law System – improving access and safety for children and families" package, rather than the Women's Safety Package).
51. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 25-26; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [March 2022-23 Budget Measures: Budget Paper No. 2](#), 62 ("Family Law System – improving access and safety for children and families" package, rather than the Women's Safety Package).
52. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 85.
53. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 85.
54. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Budget Paper No. 2](#), 85.
55. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2021-22, Women's Budget Statement](#), 26.
56. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [March 2022-23 Budget Measures: Budget Paper No. 2](#), 85.
57. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67.
58. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67.
59. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67.
60. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67. We have removed \$20 million worth of initiatives from the total \$40.1 million figure in the budget paper, to the data collection category.
61. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 12.
62. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 12.
63. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 12.
64. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67.
65. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67-68.
66. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67-68.
67. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 13.
68. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 13.
69. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67-68.
70. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 13.
71. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 14.
72. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67-68.
73. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67-68.
74. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 14.
75. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 14.
76. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 15.
77. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 13.
78. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 13.
79. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67-68.
80. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 67-68.
81. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 14.
82. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 14.
83. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 68.
84. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 68.
85. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 68.
86. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 68.
87. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 17.
88. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 17.
89. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 17.
90. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 17.
91. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 17.

Appendix 2 - Collation of new DFSV budget measures announced in each financial year

92. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 23.
93. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 68.
94. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 69.
95. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 69.
96. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 19.
97. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 19.
98. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 19.
99. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 20.
100. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 20.
101. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 69.
102. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 69.
103. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 12.
104. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 24.
105. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2022-23 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 4, 10. Note that this was not included in the 1.3 billion package announced in the federal budget for this year, as it was already announced earlier in November 2021.
106. Note this is \$22.4 million above the \$1.3 billion announcement for this year, because it includes the \$22.4 million to establish the National Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission to monitor and oversee the implementation of the next National Plan. This was not included in the 1.3 billion package announced in the federal budget for this year, as it was already announced earlier in November 2021.
107. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 56-58.
108. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 58.
109. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 59.
110. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 59.
111. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 59.
112. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 59.
113. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 59.
114. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 59.
115. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2023-24 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 89; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2023-24 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 50.
116. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 60.
117. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
118. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
119. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
120. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
121. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
122. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
123. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
124. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
125. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
126. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
127. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
128. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government October 2022-23 Budget - Women's Budget Statement](#), 61.
129. Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2023-24 - Budget Paper No. 2](#), 88; Commonwealth Government of Australia, [Australian Government Budget 2023-24 - Women's Budget Statement](#), 54.

