

dvcs |

Domestic Violence Crisis Service

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2026-27 ACT Budget Submission

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Introduction

Every Canberran has the right to be safe and live free from violence.

The Domestic Violence Crisis Service (DVCS) is a non-government, not-for-profit specialist domestic and family violence service that has been operating in Canberra for 35 years. Our vision is a world free from violence and abuse, and our mission is to reduce the instances of abuse and violence occurring in relationships, through the provision of crisis and long-term support services, programs for children and young people who have experienced domestic and family violence, and perpetrator behaviour change programs.

The specialist family violence sector is under severe pressure, with levels of demand reaching unsustainable levels. Victim-survivors struggle to access timely services, placing their safety and wellbeing at risk, and workforce shortages mean there aren't enough experienced DFV workers to meet victim-survivor needs.

Subsequent reviews of DVCS and the sector have shown the need for adequate resourcing of the DFSV sector that better responds to the level of need in the community.

But rather than increasing resources, DVCS has been notified of a reduction in core funding from 2026-27 that will seek to cut crisis services, support for children, and complex case management services.

To address the growing demand and meet community need, DVCS calls on the ACT Government to prioritise the following areas for investment:

1. Sustainably fund specialist family violence crisis services
2. Adequately resource sector responses to coercive control criminalisation
3. Provide ongoing funding for the Room4Change men's behaviour change program and associated partner support
4. Provide homes for people experiencing violence
5. Invest in the DFV specialist workforce
6. Continue to fund long-term case management for people with complex and high-risk family violence matters
7. Fund services for young people experiencing domestic and family violence
8. Meet the needs of migrant women on temporary visas

Sustainably fund specialist family violence crisis services

As community awareness around family violence increases, demand for family violence services has skyrocketed, and people's support needs have become more complex.

Through our 24/7 crisis intervention services, we provide safety planning, risk assessment, referrals and support to more than 700 Canberrans each month, receiving 1900 calls in November this year.

Like most community services, DVCS is reliant on the government for funding to operate our services. DVCS has been notified by the Health and Community Services Directorate of an intention to renegotiate the core funding contract pertaining to our crisis intervention service for the period 2026-29. We have been advised that the funding envelope available for this contract is significantly lower than the amount we currently receive to operate our 24/7 crisis intervention service.

This funding cut will mean a reduction in crisis service delivery, and cuts to core services for children and clients with complex, high-risk needs.

A more detailed proposal for adequately funding DVCS crisis intervention services is at **Attachment A**.

Adequately resource sector responses to coercive control criminalisation

Coercive control is a pattern of abusive behaviours and tactics used by a perpetrator of family violence to gain power and control over a victim-survivor. It is not a stand-alone type of family violence but an inherent and defining feature of all family violence. The ACT Family Violence Death Review report showed clear, ongoing patterns of coercive control were present in nearly all of the deaths analysed, demonstrating that high levels of coercive control are a clear risk factor for lethality.ⁱ

The ACT is moving towards the criminalisation of coercive control. While we welcome this commitment to addressing coercive control in the community, the legal and justice system is directed towards individual incidents of violence, not patterns of fear and control. In our work, we see women's experiences of fear, intimidation, and control being dismissed or going unrecognised by police and the justice system. It is DVCS' position that a whole-of-system approach is needed to meaningfully and safely improve system responses to coercive control and family violence, including education, cultural change, and appropriate resourcing of crisis response, support and legal advocacy services.

The police, legal and justice systems are not currently equipped to deal with the complexity around coercive control, nor do they respond consistently and appropriately to family violence now. They are not inclusive and accessible to

everyone. Criminalising coercive control may have consequences that adversely impact victim-survivors. For example, First Nations women already experience racism, marginalisation and poor system responses when they engage with the justice system alongside extremely high rates of removal of First Nations children, leading to an understandable fear of engaging with police. Police already routinely misidentify victim survivors of violence as perpetrators, especially First Nations women and women with disability. Criminalisation of coercive control risks further criminalising First Nations victim-survivors and creating further barriers to reporting and seeking support.

For DVCS, a prerequisite to the criminalisation of coercive control is the guarantee that victim-survivors will be provided with an appropriate and safe response when they engage with justice and support systems. That means adequate funding for services to advocate, support and safety plan with victim-survivors alongside responding to requests for production of evidence, aiding in training and capacity building across the system, and for tailored community-led responses for First Nations women, women with disability and the LGBTIQ+ community.

Provide ongoing funding for Room4Change men's behaviour change program and partner support

The Room4Change Duluth Program is a 30-week program for men who want to stop their use of violence and controlling behaviours. This program helps participants understand how their behaviour impacts others and supports them to learn how to build safe, respectful, and healthy relationships. Participants in the Room4Change program have the option to join an additional 17-week group called Caring Dads. This program helps men better understand and prioritise their children's needs while developing healthy parenting strategies.

The 36-month evaluation of Room4Change completed in 2021 “painted a complex picture of a well-implemented and widely praised men's behaviour change program that ... has successfully activated a number of key cognitive and behavioural mechanisms that serve as the foundation for change”.ii The report noted that “if sustained into the longer term by those who complete the program, this experience will likely result in fewer and less severe incidents of domestic abuse.”

By embedding a men's behaviour change program in a specialist DFV service with a feminist framework, DVCS is ensuring the focus stays where it should – on accountability for men's choice to use violence. Women and children are supported through the Partner Support component of the program, which includes risk assessment, safety planning, support for the protective parent in their engagement with children, case management and brokerage to meet essential needs. It can help address program-instigated risks and ensure the men's behaviour change practitioners' work is informed by the views and experiences of the people impacted by the man's violence.

The evaluation said “there was one profound moment in the conduct of this evaluation that exemplified, above all else, the value of the services provided by DVCS. That moment came when one female partner who was supported by DVCS was asked ‘*what would life look like now if it weren't for your partner's time in R4C.*’ She replied: ‘*I think I'd be dead. No, actually, I'm certain of it.*’”ⁱⁱⁱ

The work of Room4Change is complex, important and nationally recognised. In the first half of 2025, Room4Change delivered 27 group sessions, supported 34 men participating in or existing the program, and 62 partners, ex-partners or other family members impacted by the men’s use of violence. In addition, the partner support team worked with 107 children. The provision of accommodation has been recognised nationally as a factor contributing to the success of men’s behaviour change programs, and DVCS is one of the few services that does so.^{iv}

While the funding for Room4Change is provided for in the 2025-26 ACT Budget Papers, it is marked as conditional. This means that DVCS is required to meet additional conditions to secure the funding every year and is unable to make long-term plans for the program. We find it hard to retain high quality staff when we cannot provide any certainty around their positions or program funding. We understand that the funding was originally conditional on the evaluation of Room4Change, which was completed several years ago. It is unclear to us why the conditional element of the funding remains.

The ACT Government can help us address men’s use of family violence by shifting the funding to a longer-term arrangement that provides certainty and stability for this unique and vital work.

Provide homes for people escaping family violence

Family violence is the leading cause of homelessness for women and children. The Canberra rental market is less affordable than it has ever been. The social housing wait time for people categorised as ‘high needs’ remains over three years, and those in the ‘priority’ category still face a wait of five months.^v For people needing to move because their current social housing property is no longer safe, the wait time is over a year, even for transfers labelled as a priority.

Housing ACT is struggling to meet capacity and respond to client needs. A recent request for a lock change so a client could safely return to their property took several weeks, during which time the client’s only choice was to remain in emergency hotel accommodation, isolated from their friends and support.

Last financial year, DVCS provided 3307 nights of emergency accommodation for people escaping violence needing a safe place to stay. This emergency accommodation is not a homelessness response, but rather a risk response to increase safety for people in the context of domestic violence. It is also far from ideal for women and children escaping DFV but is often the only option for people in situations where there is imminent risk of harm.

Demand for DVCS emergency hotel accommodation is heightened because there are no refuge beds available, so people are staying longer in hotel accommodation, or returning to unsafe homes because there are simply no other housing options available. In October this year, DVCS reported 31 clients accessing emergency accommodation and 353 bed nights, compared with 22 clients and 162 bed nights in October 2024.

The situation is particularly acute for women with no incomes, including those on temporary visas who are not eligible for Centrelink payments, as the funding model for homelessness services means they can support very few women who are unable to pay rent.

The ACT needs urgent investment in social and transitional housing to accommodate the many women and children waiting for safe and secure homes.

Invest in the DFV specialist workforce

Domestic and family violence services across the country are experiencing a workforce crisis. In a recent survey by WESNET, the overwhelming majority of services reported managing workloads and attracting staff as their biggest challenges.^{vi} The ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on worker wellbeing continue, with many staff leaving or considering leaving the sector.^{vii} At the same time, poorly funded community organisations are unable to compete with the wages and conditions offered by private and government sector agencies.

Organisations across the sector, including DVCS, report difficulties finding and retaining staff. We often have roles remaining vacant for long periods of time, putting additional pressure on existing staff and risking their wellbeing as they carry heavier workloads.

At the same time, career pathways in smaller not-for-profit organisations are limited. Larger states like Victoria have been able to invest in the leadership development of workers through targeted DFV leadership and development training products. They are also investing in programs like traineeships and supported education pathways to create a pipeline of workers into the sector. The ACT should seek opportunities to similarly invest in workforce development.

DVCS has invested in building its internal capacity for induction, training, supervision, debriefing, professional development and staff wellbeing in general. This has resulted in a significant increase in staff wellbeing, feelings of value and job satisfaction, represented in comparative DVCS staff survey results in recent years. But the projected reduction in DVCS' core funding from 2026-27 will rip resources from this investment.

A detailed proposal for continuing DVCS investment in its workforce is at **Attachment B**.

Continue to fund long-term case management for people with complex and high-risk family violence matters

The Local Support Coordination (LSC) program previously funded by the Commonwealth Government is the only dedicated case management program in the ACT responding to the needs of those experiencing high-risk domestic and family violence beyond a short-term intervention.

In 2024-25, the Local Support Coordination Program supported 52 women experiencing high-risk family violence matters, including 14 First Nations women, 9 culturally diverse women and 15 women with disability. DVCS has combined the LSC funding with other Commonwealth funding to deliver a comprehensive, wraparound service for people in complex circumstances experiencing high-risk family violence. The LSC funding has enabled the provision of long-term (between 12 and 24 months) case management support, while the other funding provides a range of safety-making responses, from security devices, inspections of cars and homes for technology facilitated abuse, to reviews of devices for tracking software and home security upgrades.

In late 2024, DVCS was advised that the Commonwealth would no longer be funding the LSC program, and the allocated funding had been included in the National Partnership Agreement negotiations with the ACT Government. The ACT has determined they do not have resources within the Partnership Agreement to fund this specialist high risk service response.

A more detailed proposal for continuation of long-term case management for people with complex and high-risk family violence matters is at **Attachment C**.

Fund services for young people experiencing domestic and family violence

Young people aged 12-25 are victims of family violence in their own right, either in the home or from an intimate partner. The ACT Government can make sure young people get the specialist DFV support they need by supporting targeted programs for this age cohort.

Data suggests women under 25 are as or more likely to experience intimate partner violence than their older counterparts.^{viii} However, people in this age cohort make up fewer than 12 percent of all DVCS clients. Reports highlight the significant gap in support options for young people aged 12-24, and especially for people aged 15-19 years. There are few specialist young person's DFV services around the country, and most child protection and family services are not designed or resourced to work with young people over 15. The Got Your Back group program, previously delivered by Relationships Australia in the ACT ceased last year. The only services available to many young people are youth and homelessness services, neither of

which are designed to manage complex family violence risk.

Young people experiencing domestic and family violence often struggle to engage with mainstream services.^{ix} They may not recognise what they are experiencing as family violence or coercive control. They may access support through informal networks outside of the service system, but not all young people will have personal relationships with the capability to provide this support safely.

Tailored information about their rights and options, a trusted adult who listens them and respects their decisions, therapeutic supports and age-appropriate housing and emergency accommodation have all been highlighted by young people as essential to an appropriate response to their needs.^x It is DVCS' experience that young people accessing our service often benefit from having a single, trusted case manager who knows their story, they trust and who advocates for and with them. Yet there are few options for this kind of support, and most have eligibility criteria that exclude young people accessing it – for example, requirements that the violence must be from an intimate partner, or they must be leaving the relationship.

The territory government should be investing in service models tailored to support young people aged under 25, across therapeutic and non-therapeutic settings, in one-on-one and group settings.

Allocate refuge places for migrant women on temporary visas

Federal and territory welfare policies for victim-survivors have not been designed with temporary visa holders in mind, leaving people without permanent residency with few choices when leaving or considering leaving a violent relationship.

Temporary visa holders experiencing violence are not eligible for most types of ongoing federal welfare assistance, like Job Seeker payments. Many women on temporary visas have no financial reserves through the intentional design of their violent partners, who limit and weaponise language skills, employment, and independence. These survivors know they will be excluded from entering the private rental market and are disincentivised from seeking safety outside of violent relationships when the alternative is facing homelessness.

Refuge providers in the ACT are not funded to accommodate the number of temporary visa holders with no income or welfare assistance who need housing. As per their funding arrangements, refuges in the ACT must collect modest rent to maintain their financial sustainability. This means accommodating temporary visa holders is an extremely difficult financial choice that they cannot always afford to make. As a result, victim-survivors on temporary visas often experience have protracted stays in emergency hotel accommodation; however poorly suited it is to give families the long-term stability, comfort and safety they need. One DVCS client recently returned to a violent relationship, saying the process of building a life for herself and her children was too difficult and the hurdles too many.

In July this financial year, 5 of 7 of the women in DVCS-brokered emergency accommodation were temporary visa holders without income. These women were primarily leaving violent relationships with their young children. As an example of how these policy issues interact, one woman had no income when entering crisis accommodation, as her ex-partner had prohibited her from working, accessing finances or leaving the house. As refuge providers in the ACT were unable to house her with no welfare payments or income, she remained in hotel accommodation with her child for four months, until she was able to secure part-time employment.

The costs of housing someone in emergency hotel accommodation for weeks or months are significant for DVCS, placing pressure on our budget and ability to provide emergency accommodation for other families. It is also poor economic policy. It would be much cheaper to provide refuge providers with the equivalent income they would have received had someone been receiving Job Seeker payments than to pay for a week in a Canberra hotel.

People should not be restricted from building a life free from violence due to their visa status. The impossible circumstances they are faced with are entirely fixable through meaningful, targeted investment by the territory government. Funding a select number of refuge beds specifically for women ineligible for welfare with no income would mean refugees no longer have to weigh the financial implications of accepting migrant women. Specialist culturally responsive DFV services providing case management support are also needed. The territory government must urgently resource sustainable options for survivors on temporary visas that allow women and their families to heal in safe, suitable spaces.

ATTACHMENT A: Supervision and Practice Development Lead

Contact Sue Webeck, CEO Domestic Violence Crisis Service
02 6280 6999 or sue@dvcs.org.au

Summary

We seek \$460K over three years to continue supporting a Supervision and Practice Lead position at DVCS to provide induction, training, supervision, critical incident debriefing and practice improvement across the organisation.

Background

DVCS is committed to ensuring that staff have the knowledge, skills and capabilities they require to perform their duties and reach their potential as a resilient specialist DFV workforce. At DVCS, practice reflection, professional development and workforce sustainability are at the heart of our values, policies, and approach to supporting our community, sustaining our practitioners and providing a consistent and professional service.

The Victorian Government's *Best Practice Supervision Guidelines: Family violence, sexual assault and child wellbeing* states supervision is central to developing and sustaining the sector's workforces.^{xi} It characterises "supervision [as] a priority, not a luxury." In recognition of this best practice guidance, DVCS invested in a Practice Lead who supports team wellbeing, including through supervision, induction, oversight of professional development and training needs, debriefing and critical incident responses. In the last twelve months, the position provided over 120 individual supervision sessions to 42 frontline staff, facilitated monthly group supervision for senior practitioner-level staff members, and team supervision for group facilitators. It also coordinated and delivered five induction programs.

This investment has improved DVCS staff wellbeing in measurable ways. Staff reported wellbeing has increased 17% since the beginning of 2024, and 89% of staff who commenced with DVCS in the last twelve months reported feeling well supported, valued and knowing supports available if they feel overwhelmed. Overall job satisfaction improved 9% since early 2024, placing us above the sector average.

The Supervision and Practice Lead position is also responsible for service-wide practice change, such as embedding the Safe & Together model across the organisation. It plays an important role in reviewing DVCS' response to critical incidents or client complaints, embedding practice change, and leading continuous improvement. It ensures DVCS staff have the capabilities and expertise they need, and procedures are in place to improve outcomes for clients and avoid adverse events.

As the funding for the Practice Lead position was included in the additional

baseline funding provided in 2023, we may have no choice but to reduce investment in this part of our service. The impacts are likely to be reductions in staff wellbeing, increases in employee burnout, and higher turnover, as well as less opportunity for service improvement. Ultimately, it is the Canberra community who will bear the impact of a poorer service response from DVCS.

Proposed budget

DVCS seeks continuation of the existing funding for a Practice Lead, that has been utilised for practice leadership, supervision and employee wellbeing. This funding has been stretched to ensure it has maximum impact on the DVCS workforce and the Canberra community.

	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
Supervision and Practice Lead Manager 1FTE (plus on-costs)	\$148,000	\$153,000	\$158,300
Administration and management costs	\$22,200	\$22,950	\$23,745
TOTAL	\$170,200	\$175,950	\$181,775

ATTACHMENT B: Proposal for continued levels of crisis intervention services

Contact Sue Webeck, CEO Domestic Violence Crisis Service
02 6280 6999 or sue@dvcs.org.au

Summary

We have been advised that the funding envelope available for this contract is significantly lower than the amount we currently receive to operate our 24/7 crisis intervention service. This funding cut will mean a reduction in crisis service delivery, and cuts to core services for children and clients with complex, high-risk needs.

We seek the continuation of the additional \$2.1m over three years to align with the end of the proposed contracting period, with the intention that such funding would be incorporated into baseline funding and become recurrent thereafter.

Background

In 2022, prompted by DVCS forecast financial loss and the resultant risk to the community of a drop in DVCS service delivery, Kiah Consulting was commissioned by the ACT Government to financially review DVCS and examine service demand and resourcing levels. The review found that the cost of delivering high-quality services is increasing, and DVCS needed additional funding to ensure its ongoing viability.

In response, the Chief Minister and then-Minister provided \$1.91 million over three years to support DVCS' capacity to respond to community need and continue delivering services. This funding ends on 30 June 2026. There has been no clear plan from the government over this period to secure further funding or make it recurrent, and we are not aware of any commitment regarding the public services briefing or advocacy around this issue.

After the report by the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Steering Committee in 2024^{xii}, Social Ventures Australia delivered the Specialist Services Review into crisis services, including DVCS. It found that DVCS and the ACT Government need to work together to improve the responsiveness of the DVCS crisis line, with a focus on increasing call pick-up rates from victim-survivors, particularly urgent calls. It recommended the ACT Government re-commission for a contemporary crisis response to domestic and family violence, providing for certainty of funding through longer grant duration and regular review points to ensure sufficiency of funding to meet demand. Instead, we have been offered a three-year contracting arrangement with reduced funding comparative to what was provided in 2024, and choices about how to reduce the scope of services we offer.

We were consequently provided with a funding sustainability package in the 2025-26 ACT Budget as we awaited a commissioning process. But this sustainability package does not fill the gap left behind by the other cuts. We lent our support to a community budget submission at the time in the hopes of securing the

commissioning process which has been promised and subject to continued delays. This commitment still to be delivered for 1 July 2026 has now been replaced with a contracting process which allows no scope for the streamlining of our whole funding circumstances or to sustainably fund services. Rather, our services are required to fit into a figure directed by government.

Impacts of funding decision

The funding we have been advised is available from 2026-27 will leave us approximately \$820,000 worse off than we are in 2025-26 and more than \$100,000 worse off (after projected indexation) than we were in 2024-25 before the Sustainability Package was delivered.

As the Specialist Services Review and our own data shows, we are only able to answer 50% of calls to our 24/7 Crisis Intervention phone line at our current funding levels. A funding reduction of this proposed magnitude will inevitably lower that percentage. Missed calls increase the risk of us not responding to a high-risk situation, resulting in a critical incident or death in the community. The impacts on community safety, trust in services, and staff wellbeing could be significant. Lower call answer rates can also singularly impact trust and reputation, deterring people from reaching out for help.

Our largest cost by far is staffing. The only option we have to manage this funding cut is a reduction in staffing numbers. Highly skilled staff with expertise in risk assessment, safety planning and trauma-informed care will be lost to DVCS, and perhaps to the ACT service sector.

Some of the options we will need to consider to address the funding gap include reducing hours of services to fewer than 24 hours per day, cutting shifts from the crisis line where there are often only 2-3 people on the phones at any one time, or redirecting funding from our only specialised children’s service that supports children who have experienced family violence, identifying trauma-related behaviours and working with them to address these behaviours.

We seek a continuation of the additional baseline funding provided to DVCS three years ago to meet community demand.

Proposed budget:

	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
Extension of additional baseline funding	\$679,000	\$702,000	\$727,362
TOTAL	\$679,000	\$702,000	\$727,000

ATTACHMENT C: Proposal for continuation of long-term complex case management support

Contact Sue Webeck, CEO Domestic Violence Crisis Service
02 6280 6999 or sue@dvcs.org.au

Summary

The Local Support Coordination, previously funded by the Commonwealth, is the only dedicated program in the ACT responding to the needs of those experiencing high-risk domestic and family violence beyond a short-term intervention.

In 2024-25, the Local Support Coordination Program supported 52 women experiencing high-risk family violence matters, including 14 First Nations women, 9 culturally diverse women and 15 women with disability.

We seek \$843,000 over three years to continue supporting complex clients requiring safety related case management support.

Background

DVCS has received funding from the Commonwealth since the 2015-16 Budget to deliver the Local Support Coordinator (LSC) program as well as Keeping Women Safe in Their Home (KWSITH).

Historically, these programs have been delivered uniquely in the ACT. The size and service context of other jurisdictions has meant the Commonwealth first directs LSC funding to state governments for distribution to services. The size and limited number of specialist DFV service providers in the ACT has meant that DVCS has been funded directly by the Commonwealth.

In late 2024, DVCS was advised that the Commonwealth would no longer be funding the LSC program, and the allocated funding had been included in the National Partnership Agreement negotiations with the ACT Government. They extended the funding for one year only, to allow time for conversations between governments. In 2025, the ACT Government advised that the National Partnership Agreement funding has been allocated.

As a result, DVCS will be forced to cease provision of long-term case management, and exit the vulnerable clients currently supported through the program.

Service model

The purpose of the LSC funding is to achieve positive outcomes for families, women and their children by working across sectors to improve wellbeing and reduce violence.

To maximize efficiency and outcomes for victim-survivors, DVCS has combined the LSC funding with the KWSITH funding to deliver a comprehensive, wraparound service for people in complex circumstances experiencing high-risk family violence. The LSC funding has enabled the provision of long-term (between 12 and

24 months) case management, while KWSITH offers a range of safety-making responses, from security devices, inspections of cars and homes for technology facilitated abuse, to reviews of devices for tracking software and home security upgrades. For people in complex and high-risk situations, measures for immediate safety like a home security upgrade need to be accompanied by safety planning, connection to counselling, legal assistance and other supports to assist with long-term recovery.

Most case management programs provide only short-term support, generally for a period of three months. People receiving LSC support are experiencing complexities that typically continue for a much longer period than three months. This can include civil and criminal proceedings, family law matters, debt recovery processes, trauma recovery, housing instability, and school disengagement for children who experienced violence. People in the ACT in these situations require long-term case management, which is only available through the LSC program.

DVCS is proud of the model we've developed by combining long-term case management with security audits and upgrades. It has responded to community needs through the provision of a comprehensive response program. We have relationships with providers Australia-wide, bringing in interstate expertise in technology sweeps and security, as there are few or no local providers with this capability. We have an established team of highly skilled and trained staff, with knowledge of security, safety, justice proceedings, and trauma-informed care. There is no other case management program like Local Support Coordination in the ACT. There is a Commonwealth provider who is funded to respond to the needs of those experiencing low-medium risk and not in need of crisis response under the KWSITH funding. This service is provided by phone.

The Family Violence Safety Action Program's scope includes high risk matters, but is limited to short-term, family violence informed case coordination. After the pressing coordination matters are addressed, clients usually need to be referred to other services. DVCS Crisis Case Management, funded by the ACT Government in 2024, delivers consistent, high quality short-term case management services for a period of 6-12 weeks only, to support clients stuck within the crisis response system through a transition period to healing and recovery. Services like Toora and Beryl provide case management services to people who are accommodated in their refuge and community housing properties.

Proposed budget

	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29
1.6FTE Case Manager (+on-costs)	\$236,105	\$244,369	\$252,921
Administration	\$35,400	\$36,639	\$37,921
TOTAL	\$271,520	\$281,008	\$290,842

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- ⁱ ACT Government (2023) [Domestic and Family Violence Review Biennial Report 2023](#)
- ⁱⁱ Jason Payne, ANU Centre for Social Research and Methods (2021) [Room4Change in the ACT – A developmental evaluation of processes and outcomes](#)
- ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid
- ^{iv} N Helps et al, ANROWS and No to Violence (2025). [The role of men’s behaviour change programs in addressing men’s use of domestic, family and sexual violence: An evidence brief](#)
- ^v ACT Government Housing (2025) [Waitlist and processing times](#)
- ^{vi} WESNET (2023) Expand the capacity of women and children’s specialist services.
- ^{vii} WESNET (2023) Expand the capacity of women and children’s specialist services.
- ^{viii} Australian Institute of Family Studies (2023) [Intimate partner violence among Australian 18-19 year olds](#)
- ^{ix} Hegarty et al. (2022) [Transforming health settings to address gender-based violence in Australia.](#)
- ^x Tanya Corrie and Shorna Moore, Melbourne City Mission (2021) [Amplify: turning up the Volume on Young People and Family Violence research report](#)
- ^{xi} Victorian Government (2024) [Best Practice Supervision Guidelines: Family violence, sexual assault and child wellbeing](#)
- ^{xii} Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Steering Committee presented to the ACT Government (2021) [Listen. Take Action to Prevent, Believe and Heal](#)